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A Twentieth Century History

OF

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

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History of Southwest Texas

CHAPTER XXVI.

SAN ANTONIO: THE CITY AND ITS CITIZENS.

In this chapter the modern history of San Antonio and vicinity is continued from the preceding volume; but here through the medium of biography rather than by set description. It is believed that all the varied interests—the industrial, the professional and the official—have been covered in these pages. While biography with most readers is not attractive for continuous reading, it is believed that the general reader will find much in this chapter of solid historical interest and value.

William B. Krempkau. When only seven years of age William B. Krempkau worked for others for wages; at the age of twelve he was timekeeper and issued rations for what was known as the "Prairie Schooner Train;" and when but sixteen he made a trip over the trail with cattle to Kansas. A busy life from early boyhood has made him a substantial citizen and his record is proof of the fact that success may be gained through unremitting effort.

His birth occurred on Salinas street, San Antonio, November 9, 1863, his parents being Charles Gustav and Carolina (Dreyer) Krempkau. His mother was born in Alsatia and when a child came to Texas with her parents who were members of the Castro colony, arriving at San Antonio in 1844 and going thence to Castroville, in Medina county, a short time later. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a prominent and influential pioneer citizen of that locality. It is recalled that soon after they located at Castroville, while out looking for cattle he became lost in the woods, lived on herbs, etc., for twelve days and was finally found by the Indians and brought back home. He died during one of the early cholera epidemics of the state.

Charles Gustav Krempkau, also a native of Germany, became a resident of Texas in 1848, locating first at La Grange, Fayette county, and later in San Antonio. He was a man of fine talents and superior education and he left the impress of his individuality upon the progress and development of the newly developed district. By profession he was an architect and builder, having made a study of some of the most noted structures of the old country, but on coming to the frontier of Texas, like all others he had to take his part in the pioneer life of the

period and meet the conditions and exigencies of existence in a district which was just being opened up to civilization. He was one of the earliest of the old Texas rangers in fighting Indians and protecting the home of the settlers, and as such was a comrade and associate for some years of the late Max Aue of Leon Springs, Bexar county. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served with distinction throughout the Civil war, under General Albert Sydney Johnston during the earlier part of the struggle. He died in San Antonio, January 7, 1871.

At the usual age William B. Krempkau began his education, which he pursued in the old German-English school and at St. Mary's College, but from his earliest boyhood he began to work and save his money and in this way he assisted in providing for his education. He is indeed a self-made man in the best sense of that oft-misused term. He was not more than seven years of age when he did his first work for wages, at Jackson's ranch, eight miles west of San Antonio. He next worked on a farm on the Salado creek east of town, and when twelve years of age he was time-keeper and also issued rations for what was known as the "Prairie Schooner Train," which carried freight from San Antonio to Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, Mexico. He afterward began learning the trade of blacksmithing and carriage making, but the remuneration being too small and the work too slow for one of his ambitious nature, he decided to take up something else and became connected with Captain Smith of the well known old cattle firm of Smith & Elliott, of Springfield, Illinois, having large cattle interests in Texas. For them he herded cattle and made one trip over the trail to Kansas. He was then only sixteen years of age and the work entrusted to him involved much responsibility as well as hard labor.

Mr. Krempkau also did track work in the original building of the old I. & G. N. Railroad, then being constructed to Mexico. He afterward obtained experience in mercantile lines as an employe in the store of Herman Spieler in San Antonio and later for Mr. Zinsmeyer in the same capacity. In 1884 he conducted a skating rink at Pearsall in Frio county, and subsequently went to Cotulla, in LaSalle county, where he engaged in merchandising. Later he returned to San Antonio and embarked in merchandising with his brother, the late A. W. Krempkau, but after some time again took up railroad construction work on the old Bastrop, Taylor & Houston Railroad, now part of the main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad system. Following this he conducted a mercantile enterprise at Bastrop, and subsequently engaged in merchandising and the hotel business at La Grange in 1887. In the fall of that year he made his way to Los Angeles and to San Francisco, California, and in the summer of 1888 returned to San Antonio, where he entered the sheriff's office in the capacity of deputy under Captain Thomas P. McCall. On resigning from that position he again engaged in merchandising in a store on West Commerce and Frio streets, in the spring of 1890. He removed his business from there to the corner of Houston and Medina streets, where he continued to conduct the business until 1896, when he withdrew from the field of mercantile activity, in which he had met with a gratifying measure of success and won for himself an honorable place in the trade circles of the city. In the year

W. F. Easterbrooks

1898 he bought a ranch twenty miles northwest of San Antonio, at the headquarters of Helotes creek and there made a start in the raising of cattle and horses. This ranch, which he has developed into a fine property, is now one of his principal financial resources, and comprises about four hundred acres of valuable land, the income from which supplies him with many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Krempkau was married at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, April 9, 1892, to Miss Emma Sams, a native of Wayne county, Illinois, and they are now pleasantly located in a comfortable home in his native city.

In 1899 Mr. Krempkau was made road supervisor of precinct No. 2, under Captain McCall, who was then county commissioner. In 1900, entirely without his solicitation, he was nominated and duly elected public weigher by the board of county commissioners, but he refused to qualify for the office on account of other business interests. In 1903 he was appointed to and accepted the position of city license inspector under Mayor John P. Campbell, serving for fifteen months with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned and retiring under protest from the city authorities, who were particularly pleased with his services in that office. In 1904 he was a candidate for the office of hide and animal inspector and was defeated by a very small majority by Captain Hart Mussey, the well known old Confederate soldier who had the regular organization supporting him.

At various times Mr. Krempkau has served as an officer in the federal courts in San Antonio and is a well known citizen of public-spirited devotion to the general welfare and upbuilding of the city. His broad and varied experience has been of much value to him and he has never met with failure in any branch of his business life but on the contrary has increased his resources gradually and in a conservative way from year to year, until he today enjoys high standing and credit in the financial world. He devotes most of his attention to his cattle and horse-raising interests in connection with his ranch, but makes his home in San Antonio, at the corner of Morales and Medina streets, and he owns considerable other city real estate.

William Fenstermaker is a prominent contractor of San Antonio, and he is likewise engaged in business as a horse breeder. His birth occurred near Cedar Rapids, in Linn county, Iowa, in 1858, his parents, A. and Eliza (Hudson) Fenstermaker, both natives of Ohio, having become early settlers of that state. The mother died in 1872, but the father still survives and is farming in Washington county, Iowa.

Mr. Fenstermaker was reared and educated in Johnson county, Iowa, remaining under the parental roof until he had reached the age of eighteen years, when, in 1876, he left his native state and went to Denver, where he learned the bricklayer's trade, after which he was employed at his chosen labor, and finally entered the business world on his own account as a building contractor. He was thus engaged in Denver for about eight years, subsequent to which time he spent two years in Butte, Montana. In 1888 he took up his abode in San Antonio, where he has since made his home to the present time, being engaged as a contractor and builder. He is an expert workman, and is ever prompt and reliable in the execution of his contracts, so that he has built up a large and

growing patronage. He has done the brick work on a great number of business and residence buildings of this city and likewise owns some substantial buildings of his own construction, these including the new hotel and business block near the I. & G. N. depot, and a new brick business block on Main avenue between West Commerce and Houston streets. He is an enterprising and progressive man, and his excellent workmanship has been a factor in the upbuilding and beautifying of his home city.

As a diversion from his building operations, Mr. Fenstermaker is also engaged quite extensively in breeding horses, having a fine ranch of about two thousand acres of rich and valuable land situated in Uvalde county, near the town of Uvalde, on which he raises standard bred stock, among which he has some fine trotting horses. One of his animals is a son of old Nutwood, one of the leading race horses of the United States. His trotting horses have frequently won premiums when they have been entered in different race courses throughout the country, and his stock is considered as fine as any that can be found in this state.

Mr. Fenstermaker was united in marriage to Miss Josie Somka, who was reared in Seguin, Texas, and they have a family of three sons, Clarence, Arthur and Leslie. The family occupy a beautiful and commodious home in the south part of the city, located on Grove street near Roosevelt avenue, where a hearty welcome is extended to their numerous friends.

Pat Stevens, stockman of San Antonio with interests in the southern part of Bexar county, also figures in connection with the public service, holding at the present time the position of city commissioner. A native son of Texas, he was born in Victoria county, April 12, 1860, his parents being W. A. and Jane (Clay) Stevens. His father came from Alabama to Texas in 1848, locating in Victoria county, and during all his active business life was a farmer, removing in his later years to Indian Territory, where he continued in the same occupation. He died while on a visit to his daughter in Wise county, Texas.

Pat Stevens is a thoroughly typical representative of the cattle business of the days of the free range, the old trail and the puncher's outfit. He was virtually "brought up in the saddle" and as a cowboy, broncho buster and stock trader, he has been all over the trails and camped in all the familiar haunts of the cowboy through the southwest.

He is particularly well known in the "lower country" of Texas, where he has always been called "Bud" Stevens. When sixteen months of age he was taken from Victoria to DeWitt county and from there he made his way to all sections of the southwestern country and also made several trips over the trail to the north. He spent most of his time, however, in the lower country until about 1890, when he established his home and headquarters in San Antonio, where he has since resided. Coming here when still a youth he began work for twelve dollars a month and from this humble financial position he has gradually worked his way upward until he has important stock interests that bring him a good financial return. For a time he was not actively connected with the stock business but has returned to it and is now handling his stock

in the southern part of Bexar county on what is known as the Saus and Asa Mitchell pasture.

Mr. Stevens has a pretty home at No. 609 Burnet street, and his wife, whom he married in Sherman, Texas, was in her maidenhood Miss Josie Sticht.

Mr. Stevens is a large man, of peculiarly attractive personality, which perhaps accounts for the fact of his having become so prominent in local politics. It is said of Mr. Stevens that he can always carry his ward, the sixth, anyway he wants it, and he is certainly a power in local political circles. He was licensed inspector under the Hicks administration of the city and city commissioner under the John P. Campbell administration. He has exerted a wide influence in local affairs on the side of better and cleaner politics and is a strong opponent to misrule in municipal government.

Arthur Shaw McDaniel, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in San Antonio, was born in Obion county, Tennessee, in 1856, his parents being W. I. and Margaret (Harrison) McDaniel. Mr. W. I. McDaniel is now living at Pearsall, Texas. The mother was a sister of Dr. R. H. Harrison, a noted representative of the medical profession of Texas, who for a long period lived at Columbus, Colorado county, this state, where he established and was for several years the chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific Hospital. He was also the most prominent factor in the movement resulting in the establishment of the state board of health and in other ways his name is closely and honorably associated with the history of the medical profession of the Lone Star state.

During the boyhood of their son Dr. McDaniel, his parents removed from Tennessee to Dunklin county, Missouri, and in 1876 came to Texas, settling first in Columbus, Colorado county. It was there that Dr. McDaniel, having completed his literary education, engaged in the study of medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Harrison, while later he matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he won his degree and was graduated with the class of 1882. Following his graduation he received an appointment as physician in the Southern Pacific Hospital, at Columbus, Texas. He subsequently resumed the study of medicine in postgraduate work at Bellevue Medical Hospital, of New York, from which he obtained a degree and was graduated in 1890. In July of that year he located for practice in San Antonio, where he has since lived, and during the sixteen years of his residence here he has gained and maintained a high position as a leading representative of his profession.

Dr. McDaniel was for four years local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in San Antonio but his time is now given in undivided manner to his private practice of medicine and surgery. He has been particularly successful in the treatment of diseases of children and obstetrics and these lines may be termed his specialty. He performed the first operation for appendicitis in San Antonio, in 1890, soon after coming to this state from the Bellevue Hospital College, where he had witnessed the first operations for that disease. In 1900 he spent six months in Europe in studying and traveling, pursuing a special course

in study in the Berlin University and becoming familiar with the methods of practice as followed by some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the old world. He is a member of various medical societies, including the County, State and American Medical Associations and at one time was vice president of the Western Texas Medical Association, which later became absorbed in the County and State Associations.

Dr. McDaniel was married in Columbus, Texas, to Miss Leila Ervin, of a Mobile, Alabama, family, a niece of Judge W. S. Delaney, an ex-supreme judge of Texas. Dr. and Mrs. McDaniel have a son, Arthur Bee McDaniel. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable private life than of business qualifications. Because of his strong and sterling personal traits and his professional skill Dr. McDaniel occupies a prominent position both professionally and socially in San Antonio, where he has made his home since 1890.

John Fletcher Hines, M. D., practicing medicine and surgery along scientific lines in San Antonio, was born while his parents were enroute from Mississippi to Texas, in 1851, his birth taking place on the steamboat Caddo on the Red River near the Arkansas and Texas boundary. His father was the Rev. J. F. Hines, who for a long number of years was a noted minister and missionary, first laboring in Mississippi and later in Texas subsequent to his arrival here in 1851. For twenty-five years he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and became one of the prominent circuit riders of that denomination in Mississippi, while his brother, the Rev. William B. Hines, was perhaps the best known presiding elder of the denomination in Mississippi in early days. Another nephew, Dr. John H. Hines, became a physician of much more than local repute. The Hineses are a family of fine ancestry, being descended from some of the most prominent characters connected with the early settlement of the history of the south. The father of Dr. Hines was born in Alabama. Most of his life in the ministry prior to the removal to Texas was spent in Mississippi. As stated, he was for a quarter of a century identified with the Methodist denomination but withdrew therefrom in 1862, and became connected with the Baptist church, with which he thereafter affiliated. He was a most able pioneer worker in behalf of the church of Texas, traveling all over the western, southern and southwestern parts of the state both as a missionary and regular minister, and contributing in substantial measure to the moral development of various localities. He was one of the founders of the first Baptist church in San Antonio, and was actively engaged in founding and fostering religious work in various other towns and communities. He was a very strong man in every way, physically, mentally and morally, and was said to be the best exponent of religious doctrine in the south. He died at Houston in 1903. His widow, who is still living, was Amanda L. Hart, a daughter of the noted educator, G. S. Hart, who was parish superintendent of schools in Louisiana in the latter '40s, and whose splendid work as an educator throughout Louisiana and Texas gained him wide reputation. He came to the latter state

J. F. Hines MD

in his later life and continued in educational work here. He was also noted as a literary man, both in poetry and prose, and his writings attracted much notice throughout the south, although he failed to have his books published before his death. He was, moreover, a man of most attractive and lovable character, who had a large circle of acquaintances and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. On the Hart side Dr. Hines is also connected with well known ancestors.

Dr. Hines was reared and acquired his education in various communities in Western and Southern Texas, according to the changing locations of a pioneer minister's home. His father was originally located at LaGrange in 1851 but later the family lived at Orange and other places. He attended school in Orange, Texas, and Louisiana and one of his most competent teachers of the early days was his grandfather Hart. His more specifically literary education was completed in the then well known academy at Helena in Karnes county—a splendid school in its day—wherein he pursued a course in Latin and the classics. He had decided upon the profession of medicine as a life work and at the early age of sixteen years began reading with that end in view under the direction of well known physicians. He did not take a degree, however, until 1878, when he completed the course and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He has since then joined the regular schools and is a member of the American Medical Association and its affiliated county and state societies in Texas. He first practiced in Karnes county, where a portion of his youth had been passed, and later in Bee county. He was located for some time at Luling and subsequently at Floresville in the general practice of medicine, and in 1887 he established a permanent home in San Antonio, where he has successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery although making to some extent a specialty of abdominal and related surgery, in which he has attained a high degree of proficiency.

Dr. Hines has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Gesine Mertz, a native of Bremen, Germany, who became his wife in 1871. She died in San Antonio in 1892, and in this city Dr. Hines was married to Virginia Rossy, well known as a former teacher in the private schools here. The family numbers six children of the first marriage, John Francis, Minnie, William Scudder, Daniel H., Mattie and Gesine. The eldest daughter is the wife of Albert Tolle. The younger daughters are both teachers, Miss Mattie Hines being now a teacher of Latin and German in the high school at Belton. She is remarkable for the standard of her intellectual attainments, having won the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts and she is known as one of the best teachers in the state, her intellectual ability being widely acknowledged by all who have had reason to become at all familiar with her work. She is now the wife of Professor Carl Hartman. Dr. Hines through native and acquired ability has gained distinction in his profession, of which he is yet a thorough, comprehensive and discriminating student, keeping abreast with the progress of the medical fraternity in its researches and investigations.

David A. Meyer, filling the position of county commissioner of Bexar county and making his home in San Antonio, was born in Austin

county, Texas, May 3, 1861. His parents, August and Mary Meyer, died during the early boyhood of their son David. They came from Germany at an early period in the settlement of Texas, being members of one of the colonies. The year of their arrival was 1848 and they settled in Austin county, where their remaining days were passed.

David A. Meyer was reared at San Felipe in Austin county and in his youth became thoroughly familiar with the cattle business, starting at an early age as a cowboy. For several years he continued to engage successfully in the cattle business on his own account in the rich country lying between the Brazos and Colorado rivers in Austin, Fort Bend and Colorado counties, running his cattle on the open range before the pastures began to be fenced in. He had large herds and his annual sales of cattle brought him a gratifying financial return. He made his home at San Felipe until 1898, when he removed to San Antonio, where he has since resided.

Mr. Meyer was married in New Ulm in Austin county, Texas, to Miss Louise Wangeman and they have two children, Mundena and Adele. While living in Austin county Mr. Meyer served as constable of his precinct for six years and in 1904 he was elected county commissioner of Bexar county, representing precinct No. 2 on the board of county commissioners. His home is at No. 1101 North Zarzamora street. In his business affairs he has carefully watched and improved opportunities, has been alert and enterprising and has gained a gratifying measure of prosperity, while in his political service he has rendered valuable aid to his county, being actuated at all times by a public-spirited devotion to the general good.

Milam M. Fitzgerald, of San Antonio, was born at Liberty, Liberty county, Texas, in 1843. His father, T. R. Fitzgerald, a native of Georgia, came to this state about 1836, locating in Liberty county, where he became well known as a planter and stockman, and his death occurred at his home in Liberty during the Civil war.

Milam M. Fitzgerald was early inured to the duties of a farmer and stockman, and at the early age of sixteen years, in 1861, enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company F, Fifth Texas Infantry, which became a part of Hood's Texas Brigade in the Army of Virginia. This company was recruited by Mr. Fitzgerald's uncle, Colonel King D. Bryan, who later in the war became a brigade commander. Mr. Fitzgerald has a splendid military record, having participated in all the historic battles in Virginia, such as Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Lynchburg, Antietam, in the seven days battle before Richmond, and also in the battle of Gettysburg, and toward the close of the struggle was in service some in Tennessee and Mississippi.

When the war had ended and the country no longer needed his services Mr. Fitzgerald returned to his home in Texas, and soon thereafter became employed in the Commercial Express service on the old Texas and New Orleans Railroad running betwen Houston and Beaumont. After this company sold to the Adams Express Company Mr. Fitzgerald went to Galveston to take a position in the crockery department of Burton & Company's store, but soon thereafter came to Gon-

B. L. Knigsley

zales county to embark in the stock business, and for a long number of years he was one of the most prominent stockmen of Southern Texas. During eighteen years of that period he made regular trips over the trails with cattle to Kansas, and it is said that there is hardly any other one man who took as much stock to the northern markets as did he during those years, while at the same time these drives were fraught with much hardship and adventure, especially during the early seventies when the Indians were troublesome, and he had many encounters with them. In 1901 Mr. Fitzgerald took up his abode in San Antonio, which city has ever since continued as his home and where he has gained recognition among its leading business men. During the first five years of his residence here he served as deputy United States marshal under George L. Siebrecht, retiring from that position in the spring of 1906, and since that time he has held the position of custom officer at the Government bonded warehouse on Buena Vista street. He is a man of prominence, and is widely known as a native Texan, as a soldier, as a stockman and as a public official.

In Gonzales county, Texas, Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Gussie Kokernot, of the well known family of that name, and they have four living children: Mrs. Maud Sturgis, Sam M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mattie Josephine Watts and David L.

Byron F. Kingsley, M. D., a well known and able physician of San Antonio, making a specialty of gynecology, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, a son of Chester and Susan D. (Mead) Kingsley. The father was born at Fort Anne in eastern New York and for many years was a successful farmer in the rich agricultural region of Chautauqua county, whence he removed in the '60s to Michigan, where his last days were passed. His wife, who was born in Pennsylvania and died at the family home in Chautauqua county, was a descendant of General Mead of Revolutionary war fame and also a representative of the family who founded the city of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kingsley was reared in the county of his nativity and in Michigan, attending school in Coldwater, that state, while later he pursued his studies in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was a student of medicine in the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874 and in the same year he was also graduated from Long Island Medical College at Brooklyn, New York. Immediately thereafter he established an office in St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced for about a year, subsequent to which time he spent nearly two years in practice in Carrollton, Illinois, and during that period acted as county physician. Early in 1877 he came to San Antonio, where he opened an office for practice and in 1879 he was appointed to the position of acting assistant surgeon in the United States army for active service in the field. Dr. Kingsley was not attached to any one regiment, although most of his service was in connection with the Tenth Cavalry on the staff of the noted Indian fighter, General B. H. Grierson, for whom he was chief medical officer during the Apache Indian campaign.

Indian War Service.

It was in the latter '70s and in the early '80s that the Indians of Western Texas and New Mexico were making their last desperate stand,

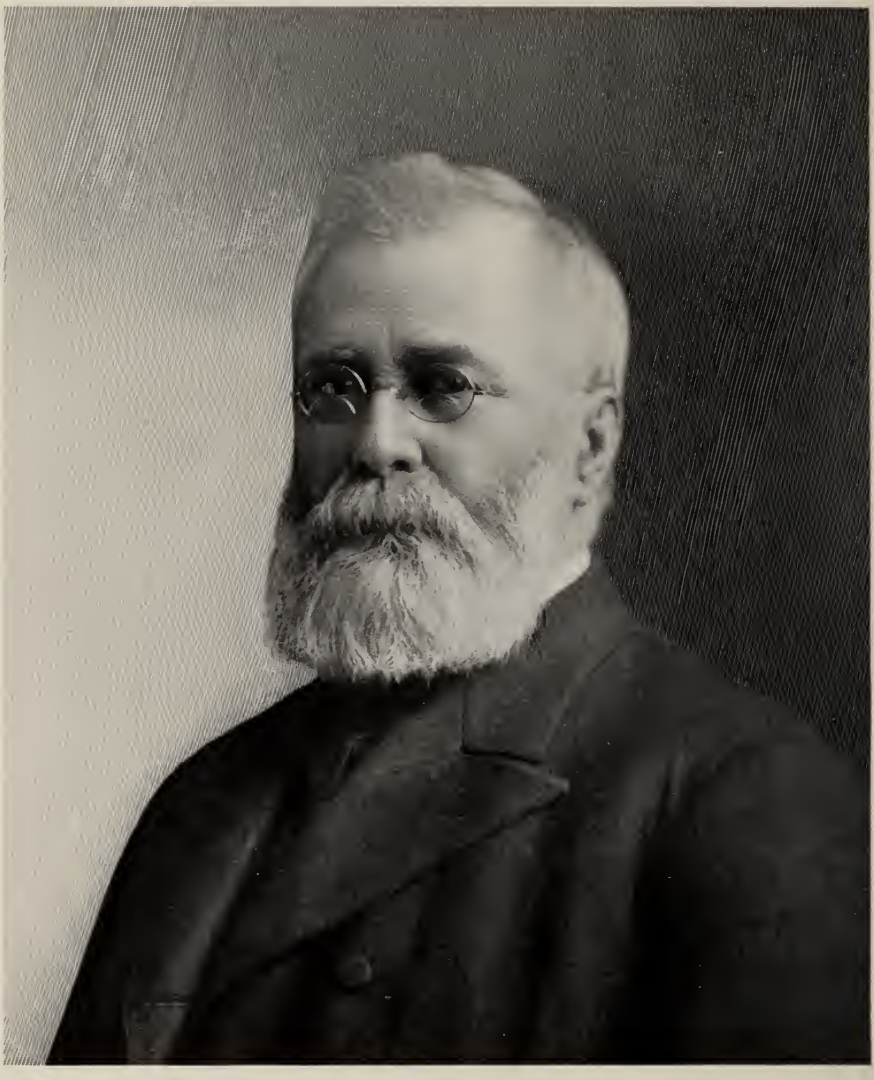
the last of the serious Indian fighting taking place during that period of a little over four years, during which time Dr. Kingsley was in the army. Soon after his appointment he was stationed at Camp Rice and subsequently at Fort Hancock, Fort Davis and Eagle Springs in the extreme western part of Texas and from that time until the autumn of 1882 he was with the army in the field in the Indian campaigns. He was with the troops when in 1881 the Apaches under Victorio and Geronimo made their last raid into Western Texas. On this raid it was estimated that the Apaches killed five hundred men in New Mexico, Western Texas and old Mexico before they surrendered, Geronimo being captured by General Lawton in New Mexico. During that year, 1881, the Tenth Cavalry, which Dr. Kingsley accompanied as surgeon, in its scouting for Indians, traveled over forty-four thousand miles in pursuit of the Indians, which fact General Sherman mentioned in his reports as representing hardships equal to anything on record in the history of the United States army.

About the 1st of November, 1882, Dr. Kingsley was transferred from Western Texas to Fort Lyon, Colorado, and later to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, where he remained until July, 1883, when he returned to San Antonio, which has since been his permanent home. Here he has been constantly engaged in active practice for about twenty-three years and now bears the honor of being the oldest active practitioner in the city in years of continuous connection with the medical fraternity, Dr. Herff, Sr., having retired from active practice. Dr. Kingsley devotes his attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery, but has been especially successful in female abdominal and gynecological diseases and surgery. He is a member of the Bexar County Medical Society and the State and American Medical Associations. He is also ex-president of the West Texas Medical Association, which was later absorbed in the Bexar County Society and ex-vice president of the Texas State Medical Association and president of the Humane Society of San Antonio. For nearly ten years he conducted the Kingsley Sanitarium in this city. He is now president of the board of United States pension examiners.

Dr. Kingsley was married in San Antonio to Miss Nellie Glennon, a native of Chicago, and they have two children, Ralph Waldo and Glennon Mead Kingsley. They are prominent socially and their attractive home is the center of a cultured society circle.

W. A. King, M. D., a practicing physician of San Antonio, whose specialty is in the line of skin, genito-urinary and rectal diseases and whose prominence in the profession is indicated by the fact that he is now president of the fifth district of Western Texas, was born in Albertsville, Marshall county, Alabama, in 1868, his parents being J. A. and Mary (Albert) King, who are now living in Austin, Texas. They came to this state in 1871, locating on what was then the frontier in San Saba county, where the Doctor's father engaged in the cattle business, continuing in such for several years, being one of the well known and prosperous men of the cattle country. The mother belongs to the Albert family, for whom Albertsville was named.

Dr. King spent his boyhood days in the cattle country, largely on



Wm Hope Davis

the range himself, the King home being in San Saba, in San Saba county. He was educated in the local school and at Centenary College, at Lampasas, Texas. He first studied medicine in early youth under a private preceptor and before his graduation he passed an examination and was licensed to practice medicine, which he did at Floresville, Texas, in 1891. Subsequent to this time he studied in the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1893, and later he pursued post-graduate courses in the Polyclinic of New Orleans, while in 1895 he was again graduated from the University of Nashville and in the same year did post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic. He has thus carefully prepared for his profession by thorough preparation and broad reading and by study and investigation has kept abreast of modern thought in the line of medical and surgical practice.

Dr. King on entering upon the work of his chosen profession gave his attention for some years to the general practice of medicine and surgery but from the first held to the plan of some day specializing in diseases of the skin and in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, which plan he has carried out since locating in San Antonio, so that his practice is now devoted exclusively to skin, genito-urinary and rectal diseases. He is considered by the profession generally in Southwestern Texas as excelling in this department of practice and by reason of his strict adherence to the highest ethical standards he receives the patronage of his professional brethren in his specialty. He is also on the staff of several hospitals of the city for the treatment of such diseases.

As indicating his standing in the profession Dr. King was elected and is serving as president of the Fifth District Medical Association, comprising from fifteen to twenty counties and which is a section of the Texas State Medical Association. For a long time he was secretary of the District Association and he is also a member of the County and American Medical Associations and a member of the board of councilmen of the Bexar County Medical Society.

Dr. King was married in Gonzales, Texas, to Miss Myrtle Montgomery, of that city, and they have three children, Ruth, Elizabeth and Albert. The pre-eminence of San Antonio is due not only to the men of light and leading who controlled her affairs in early days but even more to those whom she is constantly attracting from other cities. In 1895 Dr. King removed to San Antonio, where he has since gained leadership. Those who knew him never doubted that his past achievements would be surpassed in the larger field and already this has occurred, for he has a large business here and his patronage is richly merited because of his capability.

William Hope Davis, M. D., a capitalist and practicing physician of San Antonio and native of Batavia, New York, was a son of David and Harriet (Wilder) Davis. The father was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and his mother, who was descended from Mayflower ancestry, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. In the latter '40s they removed to Michigan, where they spent the remainder of their days. Of their children Judge Davis is a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, Mis-

souri, and another son is equally prominent in the profession of law at Saginaw, Michigan.

Dr. Davis did not remain long in Michigan but in his early manhood went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he studied medicine under several of the eminent physicians of that city. In 1854 he entered upon practice in Texas, locating at Paris for that purpose, but before actually settling down there he became attracted to the pioneer life of the frontier and going west through Texas aided in establishing the old Butterfield overland stage route, a link in the through stage line from St. Louis to California. This took him past the various military posts in West Texas to El Paso through Southern Arizona to Southern California, and he built the first stockade at El Paso. The Doctor relates many interesting experiences which he had with the Indians and other features of frontier life in those days. He traveled all over Texas and became thoroughly familiar with the state.

In 1860 Dr. Davis returned to the north and located for the practice of medicine in Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in that city as a soldier of the Union army. Going south he engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded by a shell, being thus disabled for further military service. He then returned to Springfield, where he resumed the practice of medicine and he further promoted his efficiency by study in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1865. For many succeeding years during his residence in Springfield Dr. Davis occupied a very prominent position in the Eclectic School of Medicine in Illinois and in the United States. He organized the Illinois State Society of Eclectics and helped to organize the National Eclectic Medical Association, and for many years was secretary of this state association, and two years secretary of the national association. For a quarter of a century he was a valued contributor to eclectic medical literature prepared in form of articles written for Scudder's Journal of Cincinnati. He was also an occasional delegate and speaker at the meetings of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and in 1893 he helped organize the International Congress of Eclectic Physicians for the World's Columbian Exposition, spending a year in promoting this work with the result that this congress was voted by all a splendid success.

During his residence in Springfield, Dr. Davis was very prominent in Democratic politics both in the city and state, and in the early '70s was a candidate for mayor of Springfield on the Democratic ticket. He was likewise recognized as a distinguished Mason of that city, having taken nearly all of the higher degrees, including that of Knight Templar, and he is likewise identified with the Odd Fellows society.

In recent years Dr. Davis has become affiliated with the regular school of medicine, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He had retained landed interests in Texas from 1854, having always in view the purpose of taking up his residence in this state, which he regards as the coming great state of the Union, destined to be the wealthiest and most thickly populated. Accordingly, in 1903, he returned to Texas to live permanently, and located in San Antonio. Since

his arrival here he has partially retired from the active practice of medicine although he still maintains an office in the Moore Building. He is devoting a large part of his time and financial resources to the development of land and real estate interests in San Antonio and in Southwest Texas. He has built for himself a beautiful home at No. 136 Mistletoe avenue, one of the finest residences on Laurel Heights in San Antonio. He has also erected eight other residences, mostly on Laurel Heights, for renting purposes, and continues to invest quite heavily in San Antonio property. He has a fine piece of agricultural property in Dimmit county, having on it an artesian well that flows seventy-two thousand gallons of water an hour for irrigation purposes. Dr. Davis purchased

Town of Alfred.

the land, and promoted, developed and owns the town of Alfred and surrounding irrigated garden lands in Nueces county. Alfred was formerly Driscoll, situated on the Aransas Pass railway in Nueces county. It is about ten miles north of the city of Alice; about thirty miles due west of Corpus Christi; in the valley of Aquadulce; about one hundred and forty miles south of San Antonio. The town has been recently laid out (surveyed) and platted. It is beautifully situated on an elevated piece of ground overlooking the surrounding country. It is underlaid with an abundance of water for irrigating and drinking purposes. It is surrounded by a good class of ranch men, farmers and gardeners. There are nearly fifty thousand acres in this proposition, and in the town of Alfred Dr. Davis donated the land for the public school, hotel and other public enterprises. He has invested much capital in these various enterprises and is now gathering the harvest in substantial financial returns.

Dr. Davis has been married twice. In Ohio he wedded Miss Rachel Davis, a descendant of William Penn, who died in Springfield, Illinois. They had three children: Dr. John Scudder Davis, a physician of Chicago; Mrs. Millee Tilley; and Mrs. Eva Hendricks. The Doctor's present wife was formerly Aletta Brooks, and they have a little son, Adoniram Davis. Dr. Davis, attaining high rank in his profession, was for many years accounted one of the prominent representatives of the fraternity in the north, his reputation extending far beyond the confines of the city and state in which he made his home, and in his business career he has displayed through his investments marked enterprise, keen discrimination and sound judgment in determining property values and so placing his capital that it returns to him a gratifying income.

William L. Richter, engaged in the bakery business in San Antonio, and active in local political circles, serving now as a member of the city council, is a native of Staunton, Virginia. His parents were Paul and Emily (Schmidt) Richter, who resided at Staunton for many years, or until 1876. In that city William L. Richter was reared and in the year mentioned came to Texas, residing for about six months in Fredericksburg, after which he came to San Antonio, where he has since made his home. He embarked in the bakery business on his own account here in 1882 and for several years was proprietor of the Lone Star Bakery. His business gradually increased with the growth of the city and in 1902

he erected for its accommodation the Richter Building, which is a handsome two-story brick building at the junction of South Laredo and Durango streets and Santa Rosa avenue. The Richter bakery is a large establishment, equipped with modern machinery and baking apparatus and is noted for the uniform excellence and high quality of its bread, fancy cakes and pastry—in all of its products enjoying an extensive trade, both wholesale and retail, requiring a large equipment of horses and wagons to deliver the goods. From the beginning the business has proved profitable and has now reached gratifying proportions, so that it returns a good income to its founder and promoter. His position in the line of business with which he is connected is shown by the fact that he is president of the Master Bakers' Association of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Mr. Richter is perhaps best known through his prominence in public life. He was elected a member of the city council from the second ward in February, 1897, and has since been a member of that body. He served for three terms as representative of the second ward and was then elected alderman at large, serving for the second term in that position, while he is also the mayor pro tem of the city. He has been a member of the board of equalization ever since he entered the council and has been chairman of the board during the past six terms. As chairman of the assessment board his duties have been very responsible and have been capably performed. He is a public-spirited citizen, always interested in the growth and welfare of San Antonio and because of his activity in political circles as well as in business life deserves mention with the representative men here.

Mr. Richter married in 1882 Miss Emma Solcher, daughter of Henry and Emilie (Roth) Solcher. They had five sons and one daughter: Otto P., Henry L., Rosa F., Herman, Rudolph and August. The first born died in 1907 at the age of twenty-three years.

Frederick Hadra, M.D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of San Antonio, whose careful and extended preparation and broad experience have given him capability that removes him from the ranks of the many and places him with the more successful few, was born in Berlin, Germany, August 14, 1867, his parents being Dr. Berthold Ernest and Augusta (Bayer) Hadra. Both the father and mother are of German birth. The former, born in 1842, acquired his medical education in the University of Breslau and Berlin and became a distinguished member of his profession. He served as volunteer surgeon in the war against Austria in 1866 and afterward entered the Prussian Army service as a surgeon. In 1870 he came with his family to Texas, where he spent the remainder of his life, living largely in Austin, San Antonio and Galveston, although his death occurred in Dallas on the 12th of July, 1903. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of Texas and occupied the chair of surgery in the old Texas Medical College at Galveston. During his residence in San Antonio he served as city physician and his prominence in his chosen calling is indicated by the fact that he was president of the State Medical Association for the year of 1899-1900. He was also first vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. The last years of his life were spent in Dallas, where he was in

active practice up to the time of his death and also occupied the chair of surgery in the Medical College there. He was an earnest and constant student, investigator and writer. His contributions to medical literature were quite voluminous and some of them were very noteworthy, principally his monographs covering his researches and discoveries of the pelvic organs, abdomen and spine. He also wrote largely on the surgical treatment of epilepsy. He was the first one to devise conservative surgical treatment in the place of öophorectomy, the so-called liberation of the pelvic organs. He was likewise first to propose total eventration of the contents and thorough washing and draining of the abdominal cavity in diffuse peritonitis. His researches and the knowlege which he gained thereby proved of the utmost value to the medical fraternity and he was without invidious distinction regarded as one of the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity who have practiced in Texas. Following his death his remains were taken to Austin for interment and there in his eulogy Dr. H. K. Leake said that the deceased was one of the finest characters and one of the most distinguished surgeons of the south.

Dr. Frederick Hadra was provided with excellent educational advantages. He attended Bickler's Academy at Austin and the German-English School at San Antonio. He was a student in the preparatory department in the University of Illinois in 1883-4, attended the University of Illinois from 1884 until 1886 and the University of Texas in 1886-7. His professional training was obtained in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1887-8 and the Texas Medical College of Galveston from 1888 until 1890, being graduated therefrom in the latter year with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following three years were spent by Dr. Hadra first as interne and afterward as assistant surgeon in the John Sealey Hospital and in St. Mary's Infirmary at Galveston. He then located for private practice at Orange, Texas, where he remained for five years, and during this time he was surgeon of the First Infantry of Texas Volunteer Guards. Upon the outbreak of the Cuban war he volunteered for service as a surgeon and was appointed major and surgeon of the First Texas Cavalry, U. S. V., on May 9, 1898. Going to Cuba he was made assistant surgeon in the Fifth Infantry and as such served during the yellow fever epidemic and was himself a sufferer of that disease in July. 1898 After the evacuation of Cuba he was transferred for service in the Philippines, where he became captain and assistant surgeon of the Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. V., on July 19, 1899, and on the 30th of March, 1901, he was made major and surgeon of the United States Volunteers, in which position he continued to serve in the Philippines until February 1, 1903, when he resigned from the army. While in service in southern Luzon, Dr. Hadra was with the Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry on the expedition that resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo's wife, son, and secretary of state, and later was the only surgeon with Colonel Luther Hare who conducted one of the most notable expeditions in the history of the American army,—the one that resulted in the rescue from captivity of Lieutenant Gilmore of the navy and twenty-two prisoners in northern Luzon, this expedition lasting from December 9, 1899, until January 3, 1900. Dr. Hadra was also surgeon of the landing party which captured San Fabian

on the 11th of November, 1899, was field surgeon at the battle of San Jacinto, fought by the Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry in command of Colonel Hare. He was also field surgeon of the troops composed of detachments of the Thirty-third United States Cavalry, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry at the battle of Tagnadin Pass, December 4, 1899. These are some of the more important events among numerous ones that gave Dr. Hadra a remarkably interesting and valuable experience.

After returning from the Philippines Dr. Hadra located for private practice in San Antonio and is now devoting his time exclusively as a specialist in the diseases of the skin and genito-urinary organs and rectal diseases. He is a member of the County, District, State and American Medical Associations and is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He belongs to the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, is a member of the board of directors of the Scientific Society and San Antonio Club. While living at Orange Dr. Hadra was married to Miss Laura Gilmer, a daughter of Alexander Gilmer, a prominent lumber manufacturer of that city.

He is held in highest esteem, regard and affection by his old associates in the army, including officers and enlisted men alike, because of his skillful and unselfish devotion to duty, while in active service with the troops. He is yet a young man, having attained success which places him in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity in Texas and his ability, laudable ambition and determination argue well for a successful future.

M. G. Ranney, a real estate dealer of San Antonio, was born in Guadalupe county, Texas, in 1857, his parents being the Rev. R. H. and Melvina (Mills) Ranney. The father was born in the state of New York and the mother in Canada. He came to Texas in 1855 and located in Guadalupe county, where he lived until 1869, when he removed to Galveston, which city remained his home until his death, which occurred in 1877. During the active period of his life he was a clergyman in the Episcopal church and his influence was of no restricted order.

During his boyhood days M. G. Ranney was often in San Antonio and well remembers the small limitations and the primitive appearance of the town in those days. He did not see the city for many years after removing to Galveston in 1869 and was surprised and delighted with its growth upon his return here. He acquired the greater part of his education in Galveston and then entered upon real estate dealing. Since his young manhood he has been engaged largely in land operations in Southern and Southwestern Texas and is probably as familiar with this country as any man in it. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning the possibilities and resources of the state, has kept in touch with land values and the fluctuation in prices, has noted the steady rise of property and has done much to develop and improve his section. He has labored earnestly to advertise the resources of Southern and Southwestern Texas, having spent much time and money in this work, for which he has received no direct return. He was one of the organizers in 1896 of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Immigration Association, which was organized to bring people to Southern and Southwestern Texas principally along the lines of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway. Thus his

L. L. Thrapshire

efforts have resulted in much good in settling up the country and building new points along the line of that road. The result of his work covering several years together with that of other men similarly engaged is best seen now when immigration from the north and east is coming into this part of Texas faster than ever before and the great ranches are being subdivided into small farms, under a high state of cultivation, making this a populous and thriving agricultural and stock-raising district.

For several years Mr. Ranney had his headquarters at Yoakum in Dewitt county, which is one of the prosperous and thriving new towns built on the line of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. Since 1888, however, he has made his home in San Antonio as much as at any other place in this territory and in fact is a familiar figure in this part of the state, making numerous and extended trips in Texas in the interests of the land business and the development of the commonwealth. In December, 1904, he removed his family to San Antonio, where he made a permanent location and now maintains an office, in which he is carrying on the land business.

Mr. Ranney was married in Galveston, Texas, to Miss Florida Casseady and they have two daughters, Florida and Marie Gertrude Ranney. Already they have gained many warm friends in the city where they have recently taken up their abode. While not caring for politics Mr. Ranney while making his headquarters at Yoakum was drawn into political circles by reason of his extensive acquaintance and the confidence reposed in him and for a time acted as chairman of the tenth congressional district for the Democratic party. He has always preferred, however, to concentrate his energies and abilities upon his business affairs and therein has met gratifying success. He belongs to that class of representative citizens who while promoting their individual prosperity also advance the general good and he deserves much credit for what he has done in connection with the settlement and improvement of Southern and Southwestern Texas.

Levingston L. Shropshire, M. D., physician and surgeon of San Antonio, was born at LaGrange, Fayette county, Texas, his parents being Judge Benjamin and Georgiana (Lindsay) Shropshire. The former, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, came to Texas in 1850, settling at LaGrange, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1867. Throughout his entire life he devoted his attention to the practice of law and was a prominent member of the Texas bar in early days and was serving as judge of the district court at the time of his death. He was a lawyer of wide erudition and upon the bench his decisions were strictly fair and impartial, and he displayed a thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and of precedents. His wife, also a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of Judge Levingston Lindsay, who was born in Kentucky and came to Texas at an early period in the development of the Lone Star state and rose to distinction, becoming one of the most noted jurists of Texas. He is best remembered perhaps as judge of the supreme court, having been appointed to the bench by Governor Edmund J. Davis. He served for thirteen years in that exalted position and while on the bench rendered many important decisions, so that his name was inseparably interwoven with the judicial history of the state. His daugh-

ter, Mrs. Shropshire, also spent her last days in LaGrange. A brother of the Doctor is Judge Shropshire, a prominent member of the Texas bar living in Fort Worth.

Dr. Shropshire acquired his elementary education in the local schools and afterward attended Trinity University, which was then located at Tehuacana, Texas, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1876. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he pursued his first regular course of study at Bellevue Medical College in New York and further continued his preparation for practice as a student in Tulane University, at New Orleans, from which he was graduated in 1885. His first practice was at Brownwood, Texas, and in 1887 he came to San Antonio, where he has since resided. Ambitious to attain a high degree of proficiency in his profession he has pursued several post-graduate courses, principally in the New York Polyclinic, and is a thoroughly equipped and successful physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Bexar County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

By his first wife Dr. Shropshire had three children, Mollie, Augusta and Levingston Lindsay, Jr. In October, 1905, Dr. Shropshire married his present wife, formerly Miss Agnes James, a sister of Judge John James, chief justice of the court of civil appeals and a daughter of John James, a prominent pioneer who came to San Antonio in 1837 and resided here for forty years, or until his death on the 26th of November, 1877.

The pre-eminence of San Antonio is due not only to the men of light and leading who controlled her affairs in the early days but even more to those whom she is constantly attracting from other cities. In 1887 Dr. Shropshire came to San Antonio. Those who knew him never doubted that his former achievements would be surpassed in a larger field and soon this occurred and as the years have gone by he has maintained a foremost place as a representative of the medical fraternity, bringing into requisition all the strong intellectual forces with which nature endowed him and devoting his energies to his work with a persistency and capability that have made him a foremost representative of his profession here.

Nicholas Flory, now living retired at his home in San Antonio, was for more than forty years actively and successfully engaged in commercial pursuits in this city. He was born at Antibes, France, on the Mediterranean Sea, near Nice, April 30, 1829. He emigrated to the new world in 1850, and landing in New York, there remained until early in the following year, when he came to Texas, being employed by the American commission under Colonel William Emory, which in conjunction with a similar commission from the Mexican government fixed the international boundary in the adjustment succeeding the Mexican war. Prior to the war Mr. Flory had established a mercantile enterprise in San Antonio, and after his work in connection with governmental interests was completed, he again took up his abode in San Antonio, where he resumed business as a merchant. His first establishment was located on Market street, which was then the main thoroughfare in the city. Later he removed his store to South Laredo street, near Military Plaza, becoming one

of the leading merchants of the city, being connected with mercantile interests for over forty years. He carefully managed his business affairs, for he possessed excellent ability, so that his patronage grew to be very extensive and he was one of the leading factors in the business circles of the city. During his long connection with business affairs he won a very gratifying and desirable competence, so that he was at length enabled to retire from all business connection and for the past few years has lived retired in a comfortable home in this city, surrounded by many friends as well as all the comforts which go to make life worth living. In addition to providing a comfortable home for himself and family, he has likewise been enabled to afford his children excellent educational facilities. His residence at No. 213 South Laredo street has been the home of the family for more than a half century.

Mr. Flory was married in 1861, in San Antonio, to Miss Caroline Muller, a native of Alsace. She accompanied her parents to this city when twelve years of age, and acquired her education at the old Ursuline Convent on Augusta street. She recalls many incidents in connection with the early history of this city, and has vivid recollection of being present at the dedicatory services of St. Mary's church. To Mr. Flory and wife have been born two sons and two daughters, and the sons were educated at St. Mary's College, a noted institution of this city. The family record is as follows: Joseph Flory, the eldest son, is a member of the Alamo Commission Company of San Antonio, and for many years has been connected with the commercial and public life of this city. In the spring of 1906 he was one of the nominees for a member of the board of education of San Antonio but owing to political complications denying him representation on the proper ticket, he was defeated by a very small majority. Edward E. Flory, to whom we are indebted for the material furnished for this sketch, was reared to commercial life. He wedded Miss Minnie S. Smith, who died in San Antonio, July 7, 1903. She was a representative of a prominent pioneer family of this city, being a daughter of the late Samuel Sidney Smith, who was county clerk of Bexar county for thirty-seven years. When he first entered the office Bexar county extended to El Paso. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Brackett, and was a daughter of Oscar B. Brackett, a noted pioneer and frontiersman of Texas, and it was in his honor that Brackettsville was named. Mrs. Flory was also descended in the maternal line from other noted ancestry, notably General Asa Danforth, a distinguished American officer in the Revolutionary war, and of General Thaddeus W. Wood of the war of 1812. Both families were originally from the state of Massachusetts, but following the war became prominent in the Onondaga valley of New York. The third member in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Flory is Mary, who is now the wife of A. G. Castanola, a prominent wholesale merchant and scion of a family that represents one of the oldest mercantile establishments in the city. Louise Caroline Flory, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Ferdinand LaCoste, a native of France. He came to San Antonio in 1878, becoming an employe of his uncle, the well known J. B. LaCoste, now deceased, who was the founder of the San Antonio waterworks system and the pioneer ice manufacturer of this city.

The Flory family are prominent in the social circles of San Antonio and are numbered among its worthy and highly esteemed residents.

Pedro Batista, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in San Antonio, was born in the province of Matanzas, Cuba, about ninety miles from Havana, in 1849. His parents were Spanish people, born in the Canary Islands, but long residents of Cuba. The Doctor was sent from Cuba to the Canaries to receive his education and after completing his more specifically literary course he studied medicine in the Colegio de San Carlos of Madrid, Spain, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1874. Returning to his native country, he spent two years as surgeon in the field for the Spanish army during the revolution of 1875-6.

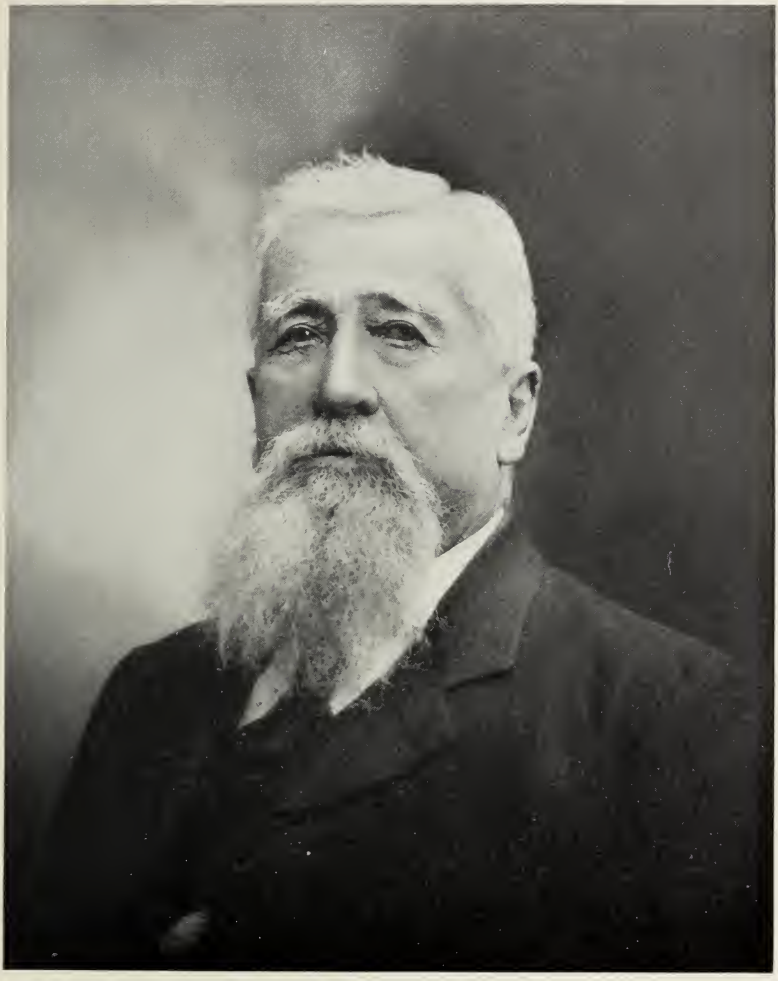
Soon afterward Dr. Batista went to New York city, where he engaged in practice for several years, or until 1882, when he came to San Antonio, where he has since made his home, being constantly and successfully engaged as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. He remains in general practice, not caring to make a specialty of any one line, yet has achieved marked proficiency in gynecology and for five years was a partner of the late Dr. Wilke, of San Antonio, a distinguished gynecologist.

The requirements for admission to the medical profession in Cuba are notably rigid, so that the physicians of that country possess superior ability and skill. Dr. Batista is no exception to the rule and on the contrary his proficiency is widely acknowledged and his broad and comprehensive learning are recognized by the fraternity as well as the general public. He is now a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and he is the author of considerable valuable medical literature. Of late years, however, he has written largely along philosophical lines, having ever been a deep student and thinker concerning philosophical questions since his college days. He has prepared for publication a pamphlet which is entitled, "What We Are, Where We Are and Where We Are Going," and in a general way he takes great interest in the schools of philosophy as represented by Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin.

In business life, aside from his profession, Dr. Batista is a partner in the Saenz Drug & Printing Company combined, whose establishment is at the corner of South Laredo and Nueva streets. This business was established in 1905 with Jose Saenz and Dr. Batista as partners, and the enterprise has since been successfully conducted.

The Doctor was married after coming to San Antonio to Miss Trinidad Sandoval, of the well known Sandoval family of this county, and they have two children, Pedro and Luis Batista.

John C. Monier was for many years engaged in the stock-raising business but is now living retired in a comfortable home at No. 231 West Salinas street, San Antonio, having built this home in 1869 when it was situated in the northern boundary of the city. Mr. Monier was born in France, June 24, 1833, a son of Jacob Monier, who emigrated to America with his family in 1844, while in 1845 he located on the Medina river with the French colony that had been brought to the United States by Henry Castro, thus forming the colony of Castroville, which comprised one of the most interesting features of the early history of Texas. The



John C. Mosier.

father was engaged in stock-raising until his death, which there occurred in 1875.

John C. Monier was a lad of eleven years when he accompanied his father to the new world, the family home being established in Medina county when it was a typical frontier region. The son was here reared amid the exciting scenes of those early days when the Indians were still numerous in this country and were continually harassing the settlers by the depredations upon stock and property. It was in such a district that the early youth of Mr. Monier was passed. In 1856 he entered the business world by freighting, being employed by others for about three years. He then engaged in business on his own account, freighting from the Gulf of Mexico through western Texas to New Mexico and he made occasional trips to Old Mexico. These trips were fraught with much danger over the desolate plains and furnished ample opportunity for raids on the part of Indians and desperadoes. Mr. Monier, however, was very fortunate to escape such attacks, and although he had many narrow escapes he suffered only one small loss, this being during a fight with about one hundred Indians, who shot one of his mules and burned nine others so that they died. On this particular occasion there were about thirty men in the train, making their way to El Paso from Chihuahua. During the period of the war Mr. Monier operated mostly from San Antonio, being employed by the Confederacy to freight cotton and other goods, as well as freighting for the mercantile firm of H. Meyer & Company, at San Antonio. He was engaged in this business altogether for about twenty years, while later he engaged in ranching at Fort Davis, keeping both cattle and horses. In 1869 he built his home at No. 231 West Salinas street, which was then in the northern limits of the city, and here he has continued to make his home to the present time. He has through his own efforts and capable business management made all that he now possesses, for he started out in life empty-handed and when starting in the stock business he had but one cow, this having been a gift from the well known physician, Dr. Cupples. He added to his interests until he became one of the largest ranchers of this part of the state but he is not now actively identified with business interests, for during the years of his former toil he accumulated a competence that now enables him to live in honorable retirement.

Mr. Monier was married in 1867, to Miss Kate Schwanderman, who was born in Castroville, her father having been a member of the colony that first settled here. Their marriage has been blessed with one daughter, Amy Monier.

Oscar Bernadotte Brackett Smith is the representative of prominent pioneer families of San Antonio, his native city, where he was born November 20, 1854. The father, Samuel Sidney Smith, was one of the most prominent citizens in the history of the American settlement of San Antonio. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1810, and came to Texas in 1836, engaging under General Sam Houston in the struggle which was then being made for Texan independence. He made his home at Houston and the surrounding districts until 1840, in which year he came to San Antonio, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred August 17, 1882. He acted as mayor of the city

for twenty months in 1840-41, and later acted as alderman and city treasurer. In 1850 he was elected clerk of the county and district courts of Bexar county, serving continuously in that capacity until he was forced to leave the office on account of the changes made by the reconstructionists from the north, soon after the close of the Civil war. In 1873, however, he was once more elected to the position, serving in the office until the offices of district and county clerk were made separate, after which he was elected to the office of county clerk, in which he continued until his death. He ever discharged his public duties with promptness and fidelity and thereby won the confidence and good will of the public at large. There is perhaps no other citizen in the history of San Antonio who was so long and continuously honored and trusted by the people in a public capacity as was Samuel Sidney Smith. He was a member of the secession convention at Austin early in 1861, and was one of the signers of the articles of secession. Mr. Smith was married in 1854, in San Antonio, to Miss Sarah Brackett, the daughter of Oscar Bernadotte and Emily (Wood) Brackett, who were pioneer settlers of Southwest Texas. The father was born in New York, where he conducted a mercantile enterprise. In 1844 he removed with his family to this city, establishing a store on Main Plaza, and he became a very prosperous and highly respected business man of this section of the state, the town of Brackettville having been named in his honor. His death occurred in 1857. Mrs. Brackett was a daughter of General Thaddeus W. Wood, who was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1772, and was a prominent military officer in the war of 1812. He located in Syracuse, New York, where he was a distinguished lawyer and citizen, taking a part in the public life of the city. The Wood family became wealthy landowners of the Onondaga valley, owning extensive interests in the salt industry and in other industrial enterprises, and at his death General Wood left an estate valued at several millions of dollars. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Patty Danforth, represented a well known Massachusetts family that was founded in America in 1634 by Nicholas Danforth, of England. His descendant, General Asa Danforth, married a niece of Israel Putnam, and was a distinguished officer in the Continental army during the Revolution, while several other members of the Danforth family were likewise representatives of military life. After the Revolutionary war General Danforth settled in the Onondaga valley of New York, where he became a man of prominence and affluence, his family becoming connected with the Wood family, thus forming the ancestry of our subject. Mrs. Samuel Sidney Smith died in San Antonio, March 20, 1901.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born two sons and two daughters: O. B. B., whose name introduces this record; Thaddeus W.; Georgia C., who married Joseph M. Olivarri; and Minnie, who became the wife of Edward Flory, and died in this city July 7, 1903. The son Thaddeus W. succeeded his father in the office of county clerk, serving in that capacity for several years, and like his father, has been identified with the public interests of San Antonio and Bexar county through a long period.

O. B. B. Smith entered business life as an assistant to his father in the county clerk's office and for a long period has been identified with the public affairs of Bexar county. He has served as deputy or chief clerk

J. F. Kline

in a number of county and city offices, and in the discharge of his official duties has ever been prompt and reliable. For several years he made his home on a ranch which he owns in this county, but since 1897 has resided in San Antonio.

He was married in this city to Miss M. Olivarri, a daughter of the late Placido Olivarri, who was an early settler of Bexar county. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Smith was Jose Maria Olivarri, who was a Spaniard, and settled in Texas in the '30s. He was killed by the Comanche Indians in what is now the central portion of San Antonio, on Augusta street at the location of the old Ursuline Convent. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with two sons, and one daughter, Samuel Sidney, Oscar Joseph Smith, and Sarah who was born August 19, 1898, and died April 22, 1899, she being a twin of Samuel Sidney.

J. F. Kline, of the Creamery Dairy Company of San Antonio, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1869, and came with his father, Dr. J. P. Kline, to San Antonio late in 1884. Dr. Kline was a practicing physician in Ohio but came to San Antonio for his health and never resumed the practice of his profession after arriving here, but for about six years was engaged in the dairy business with his son, J. F. Kline. He remained a resident of this city until his death.

J. F. Kline was only sixteen years of age, when on the 1st of March, 1885, he started in the dairy business on a small scale. He has continued in this line of activity without interruption to the present time and the business has grown to large proportions, being now conducted under the name of the Creamery Dairy Company, Mr. Kline, however, being sole owner. For many years past the headquarters of his dairy business were at the dairy farm on the San Antonio river on the Concepcion road, south of the city limits. This farm is stocked with a fine herd of Jerseys, Mr. Kline having for many years owned cows of the highest grade unsurpassed by any in Southwestern Texas. In the spring of 1906 he removed the headquarters of the Creamery Dairy Company to a new plant at the corner of Eighth and Austin streets in San Antonio. The main room of this building, which is forty-four by eighty feet is used principally for the manufacturing part of the creamery, being equipped with the best and most modern machinery for separating, filtering and pasteurizing the cream and manufacturing it into butter of the highest quality. The capacity of the creamery is four thousand pounds of milk an hour. A well equipped ice cream factory is also conducted in connection with the creamery with a capacity of five hundred gallons of ice cream a day, while the daily output of butter averages about one thousand pounds. He has recently entered into a contract whereby the milk from the great herd of registered Jersey cattle at the St. Cloud Farm has been sold to the Creamery Dairy Company for one year. The recent improvement of the plant was accomplished at a cost of thousands of dollars and without doubt is the finest enterprise of the kind in the state. Having built and equipped the plant the Creamery Dairy Company has completed arrangements to add to its already great supply of first class milk. As Professor Scoville, the well known head of the Kentucky Experiment Station recently said, "A good quality of milk cannot be obtained by taking a poor article and boiling

or pasteurizing it," but the milk in the first instance should be from healthy and well fed cows and be handled all the way from the cow to the consumer in a proper and sanitary manner. Mr. Kline has long been the owner of the largest dairy in San Antonio, and has for years been selling the milk from about four hundred cows, and the fact that his business has been constantly successful is proof that it has been properly managed and that it has satisfied the demands of the public. At the present writing he is receiving from the St. Cloud Jersey Farm three quarters of a ton of milk per day. Mr. Kline has the agency in this section for the DeLaval separator, which he has furnished to the farmers in large numbers, thus insuring a sufficient supply of cream for his dairy purposes. In the Austin street plant is also maintained a retail milk department and the business office of the company. His patronage is now very extensive, and as the output of the dairy is of a very superior quality in every particular the trade is constantly growing and has already become a very profitable business. In its management Mr. Kline displays a thorough understanding of the work in every department and keeps in touch with modern progress in the line of dairying.

Mr. Kline was married in this city to Miss Elma Brooks, who was born in Kansas.

Thomas Terrell Jackson, M. D., physician and surgeon of San Antonio, was born in Noxubee county, Mississippi, in 1868. His parents, Terrell and Anna (Stewart) Jackson, were both natives of Mississippi. The father died in the year 1904, and the mother is still living. Terrell Jackson came with his family to Texas in 1869, settling in the central part of the state, becoming one of the well known citizens of McLennan and Falls counties.

Dr. Jackson acquired an excellent literary education to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning and his medical education was acquired as a student in the medical department of the University of Texas, at Galveston, where he was graduated in the class of 1893. He spent some time as resident physician of the John Sealey Hospital at Galveston, after which he practiced medicine at Bosque county until 1895, when he came to San Antonio, which has since been his home, although he spent considerable time in the army as surgeon. For two years he was assistant superintendent of the Southwestern Asylum for the Insane—a state institution at San Antonio. When the Spanish-American war was inaugurated he received the commission of first assistant surgeon of the Second Texas Regiment, and later was given the same rank in the First Texas and went with the army to Cuba. His most extensive experience in connection with military affairs, however, was as surgeon in the Volunteer army in the Philippine Islands, where he was located two years, when he resigned his commission to return to San Antonio and engage in private practice. He is a general practitioner of medicine and surgery although his military and other connections have rather tended to make him a specialist in surgery. For the past five years he has been division surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; is secretary of the Texas state board of medical examiners; and is examining surgeon of a number of prominent insurance companies. He is ex-president of the West Texas Medical Society, which

Thos. Franklin

was merged into the county association, and he now holds membership with the County, State and American Medical Associations and with the American Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Jackson was married at Austin, Texas, to Miss Mamie E. Davis. Almost his entire life has been passed in this state and his liberal educational facilities well qualify him for a profession in which advancement depends upon individual merit. With thorough understanding of the responsibilities which devolve upon him he discharges his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation, and with a conformity to a high standard of professional ethics, whereby he has won the good will and confidence of his professional brethren as well as the general public.

Thomas Franklin, whose death occurred December 22, 1906, was a noted civil engineer in San Antonio. He represented a prominent family of Maryland, of English ancestry. The Franklin family was founded in America in 1642 by Thomas Franklin, who received a grant of land in what is now called Anne Arundel county, Maryland, the deed, which is still in possession of the family, having been executed by Leonard Calvert, the representative of Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland. The estate was situated eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis and remained the home of the family through seven generations, the eldest son in the direct line in each generation bearing the name of Thomas. The Franklins were closely associated with the early history and development of Annapolis, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was president of a bank in Annapolis for fifty years. George Edward, the father, was a sea captain from early youth and in early life commanded a clipper ship on the Atlantic. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Johnson, who came of a family prominent in Baltimore, her father having served for twenty years as mayor of that city, receiving no remuneration for his services. He occupied the position of chief executive of the city at the time when General Lafayette paid a visit to this country. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject was a surgeon in the British navy. Mr. Franklin's sister, Anna Franklin, is the wife of Admiral Schley, who won fame during the Spanish-American war.

The late Thomas Franklin was born on the old Franklin homestead in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, Maryland, November 15, 1842. He acquired his education at St. John's College and the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Annapolis, being graduated from the latter institution, in the department of civil engineering. His services in this connection have extended over a wide area in the United States, Mexico and South America. During the Civil war he went to Brazil and was engaged in civil engineering in that country. In early life he supplemented his college course by study under Benjamin H. Latrobe, from whom he gained practical and valuable information, Mr. Latrobe having in charge the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad through the Alleghany mountains. Mr. Franklin was located in the city of Washington for some years, where he was engaged in engineering work, acting as city engineer for three years under Mr. Shepard. In 1875 he made a topographical survey of the capitol grounds but his principal work in that city was in designing and originating the construction of what is known as the long bridge across the Potomac, which is still standing.

This work was done for the Pennsylvania Company, with which he was connected for seven years, the company being noted for employing only the highest class of engineering talent, which is proof of Mr. Franklin's expert workmanship. During his service with that company he built three hundred bridges on their various lines and he also did other work as well. For a time he was located in Chicago, where he made the surveys and began the construction work for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, extending from that city to Danville. In 1880 Mr. Franklin went to Mexico, where he was employed by the Mexican National Railroad Company, which was projected by the Palmer-Sullivan syndicate to extend southward from Nueva Laredo to the city of Mexico. Subsequently he was appointed engineer in charge of the construction of this line for the northern division, being thus engaged for about two years. In March, 1882, he took up his abode in Texas, establishing his home in San Antonio, and was then employed in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, taking the contract for this work. He engaged in engineering work of various kinds, building sewers, water works, cement sidewalks, race tracks, etc., and was considered an authority on topographical engineering. He constantly studied the needs and possibilities in his particular line of work and gained more than local reputation as a civil engineer, possessing excellent business ability and sound judgment and an expert workmanship that gained for him many important contracts.

Mr. Franklin was married to Miss Mary Bowie, representing a Maryland family, whose representatives have become distinguished both in Maryland and in national history. Her birth occurred in Prince George county, a daughter of Colonel W. W. Bowie, who was lieutenant governor and the owner of a large estate that was noted among other things for its fine imported stock. Colonel Bowie was the cousin of Odon Bowie, who was governor of Maryland from 1868 until 1872, and in fact seven members of the family have acted as governor of that state. The mother bore the maiden name of Snowden, and came of an English family, she being a niece of the Earl of Fairfax. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a lawyer of international reputation, who became a noted diplomat, succeeding Charles Francis Adams as ambassador to England in 1866, was through marriage related to the Bowie family, while Mrs. Franklin is a niece of Dr. Grafton Tyler, a surgeon of prominence and one of the old-time noted characters of Washington. Mrs. Franklin accompanied her husband as a bride to the city of Washington, and during his work in connection with civil engineering has been compelled to establish a home in many frontier regions, particularly in Mexico, where she was the only American woman. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, eight in number, are: Captain Thomas, Walter, Amy, Mrs. May Bartlett, George E., Claud, Ruth Howard and Todd Lowrie; also an adopted daughter Adelina Maurice, child of his wife's niece.

The eldest son, Captain Thomas Franklin, has made a notable record as a soldier. After completing his education he assisted his father in his work of engineering, after which he joined the regular United States army as a private. He was promoted to sergeant. During the Spanish-American war he went to Manila with the Twenty-second Infantry, where, by his courage and bravery he won the high esteem of General Lawton,

and thereby promotion to the position of second lieutenant and subsequently to first lieutenant, becoming a member of the staff of General McArthur. From the Philippines he was transferred to service in the Boxer rebellion in China, where he not only won his title as captain but attracted the notice of the officers of the other armies then stationed in China. He is now stationed at West Point Military Academy, having the rank of major and is second in command in that noted institution, it being a somewhat remarkable fact that a non-graduate of West Point should have this honor conferred upon him.

Albert Meyer, at one time closely, actively and successfully connected with the live-stock interests of Texas but now living retired at San Antonio, was born in Berlin, Germany, February 11, 1839. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Xaver Meyer, were also of German birth. On coming to America the father located near San Antonio at a date prior to the Mexican war and continued to make his home in this city throughout his remaining days, although he died at Galveston during the yellow fever epidemic there.

Albert Meyer came from Germany to the new world in 1854, accompanied by his mother, and for a year remained in San Antonio, after which he entered the employ of a Mr. Eastland, a stockman of Bastrop, Texas, for whom he handled cattle until the early spring of 1858, when he joined a party composed of Texas and Missouri citizens bound for California. There were altogether about eighty families, among whom were eighteen or twenty youths of about Mr. Meyer's age and all animated by the spirit of adventure. The train left Pecan Bayou, on the San Saba river, on March 26, 1858, and proceeded by way of Fort Chadbourne, the Guadalupe Mountains and the Pecos country, the lower staked plains to El Paso, thence through New Mexico, Arizona, and over the Colorado desert of Southern California. They arrived at their destination, Visalia, Tulare county, California, about the middle of December, 1858. It is needless to say that this was a long, tiresome, tedious trip fraught with many dangers because of the Indians and desperadoes who infested the country and enlivened with adventures such as are met with by only those possessed of the true pioneer spirit.

After reaching California Mr. Meyer began herding cattle in Tulare county for the well known old California firm of Hildreth & Dumphley extensive land and cattle owners of that portion of California, remaining there mostly in the stock business until 1872, when he returned to San Antonio. From this city he went to Uvalde county and purchased what was then known as the Knox ranch, a beautiful place of about eight thousand acres in Frio canyon and from that time forward was engaged quite extensively in the stock business.

As is well known, Frio canyon and vicinity was the scene of some of the most disastrous and murderous Indian raids, perpetrated by the Kickapoos and the Lipans, that are recorded in the Indian history of Texas, these troubles reaching their most aggravated form between the years 1872 and 1880. Mr. Meyer had to keep on hand a large number of horses used for herding purposes and these were constantly the object of attack from the Indians on their periodical raids. When we hear the stories of theft, murder and child abduction it seems almost incredible

that events of such horror could have happened not more than thirty years ago in a district which is now populated so densely and with a class of people representing the highest type of civilization. It indicates, however, the character of the men who settled the district—men who were brave, self-reliant and determined to crush out lawlessness and stood for order, for progress and for honor.

In 1882 Mr. Meyer sold his ranching and stock interests in Frio county and established his home in San Antonio, where he has since lived. Although an unusually quiet and unostentatious man, his worth and character as a citizen brought him public honors and he was elected as city auditor, serving for four years during the Paschal and Elmendorf administrations. He is greatly esteemed as a valued member of the Odd Fellows' organization in San Antonio and has been the treasurer of San Antonio Lodge No. 11, since July, 1890, during which time he has handled large sums of money with scrupulous exactness and administered the expenses of the order with the wisest economy. During the last year he has had in his possession ninety-five thousand dollars belonging to the lodge—being mostly the money received from the sale of the lodge building on Houston street—and the trust reposed in him by his brethren of the fraternity is indicated by the fact that nothing more was required of him than the old bond of three thousand dollars. His fidelity to duty and his honor in financial relations are above question and he has the unqualified confidence and trust of his fraters.

Mr. Meyer was married in this city to Miss Elizabeth Lauterbach, who died some years ago, leaving a son and three daughters: Mrs. Belle Solcher, Andrew Meyer, Mary Meyer, and Mrs. Lizzie Martin.

L. Villareal Madero, a capitalist of San Antonio, whose efforts have been a valuable factor in the material development of the natural resources of the state and in the promotion of various commercial and industrial enterprises which have had direct bearing upon the general prosperity, during the past five years, was born at Monterey, in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, in 1870. His parents were Dr. Melchor and Victoriana (Madero) Villareal. (The son took his mother's maiden name and his father's surname as a first name.) The late Dr. Melchor Villareal, who died at his home in Monterey, Mexico, in June, 1906, was one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of that place. In addition to his professional interests he was president of the bank in that city and was interested financially in many of its leading enterprises.

Governor Evaristo Madero, the maternal grandfather of our subject, is now living at an advanced age in San Antonio, where he has had extensive business interests for a number of years. He is also a native of Monterey, Coahuila, and a representative of a distinguished family of Mexico. For several years he served as governor of the state of Coahuila. V. L. Villareal, an uncle of our subject, is ex-governor of the state of Nueva Leon, Mexico. In both the paternal and maternal lines Mr. Madero of this review comes of wealthy and prominent families in Coahuila, owning extensive interests in business enterprises, banks, mines and lands, while various representatives have occupied places of distinction in connection with public life and in business affairs in the Mexican republic.

L. Villareal Maderry

L. Villareal Madero was reared and educated in Europe, where he spent fourteen years in study and preparation for business life, principally in Paris. Upon finishing his education he returned to Monterey and entered upon active business connections in association with his father, but in 1901 came to San Antonio, where he has since resided, becoming an American citizen. He is engaged in various business enterprises here, many of them connected with his extensive interests in Mexico—mining, lands and various commercial and industrial investments. He is one of those who are bringing the magnificent resources and opportunities of Mexico to the attention of American capitalists, thus leading to the development of the country and the utilization of its splendid possibilities. He is particularly well fitted for such a work through his business training, his linguistic powers and his social and business connections with the high officials of Mexico and the leading men of that country. He is a member of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio and other leading organizations and his life is actuated by a spirit of progress and improvement, not only for his own gain but also for the benefit of the different localities in which he has reason to be especially interested.

M. H. McLaurin, a civil engineer, who is also engaged in the land and abstract business in San Antonio, has figured prominently in connection with public affairs and has made a most excellent record characterized by capability and fidelity in the discharge of duty. He was born in Sumter district, South Carolina, in 1849. He comes of an old family of Scotch ancestry that was founded in that state at an early day. He was a boy during the period of the Civil war, when schools were largely closed in the south and when educational privileges there were very limited. He received, however, excellent instruction from Colonel Thomas D. Sumter, a graduate of West Point, and one of South Carolina's representatives in Congress. It was under his direction that Mr. McLaurin studied mathematics and made preparation for the profession of civil engineering. Upon his retirement from Congress Colonel Sumter admitted Mr. McLaurin to a partnership in engineering work in South Carolina. Following the death of his partner Mr. McLaurin came to Texas in 1882 and this state has since been his home.

At the time of his arrival Hon. Oran M. Roberts was governor of Texas, and he having a knowledge of Mr. McLaurin's ability as an engineer was instrumental in having the latter engaged to prepare the plans and specifications for the North Texas Insane Asylum at Terrell. In 1883, upon the resignation of N. L. Norton as one of the state capitol commissioners, Mr. McLaurin was appointed to fill his place, by the capitol board composed of the governor and the heads of the state departments. Mr. McLaurin's associate in this position was the late Judge Joseph Lee, with whom he served until the capitol was completed in 1888.

Mr. McLaurin perhaps became most widely known in this connection because of the splendid record which he made as a commissioner. The Texas capitol is a famous building, being one of the finest in the United States and was erected under contract with the Farwells of Chicago, who were paid for the same not in cash but in state lands

in the Texas Panhandle, which lands became the noted Farwell ranch, one of the largest in the world. The construction of the capitol stands unique in the history of such enterprises from that fact that it was completed within the appropriation made. Indeed the funds were handled so economically and judiciously that after the building was completed Mr. McLaurin and Judge Lee had some money remaining to turn back into the state treasury. This certainly is a splendid record when we consider the graft that usually accompanies the erection of such buildings in other states. When the capitol was erected it was the seventh largest building in the world and involved many intricate features, which could not or were not fully set forth in the plans and specifications, and only by the most careful scrutiny of every detail as construction progressed mistakes were avoided and Texas secured a building which in point of durability and strength of construction is not surpassed by any modern structure of its size and purposes. Considerable trouble arose caused by the impossibility of securing stone from quarries of a grade such as was desired to be used in the building. The contractors recognizing the fact that only granite could be used under the terms of their contract and seeing also that it was going to cost them at least three times more than at first estimated, in order to get the necessary granite, made an attempt to substitute Indiana limestone but this proposition was rejected by the capitol board. The actual cost of the building proper is known to a cent as the law required a duplicate receipted voucher to be filed with the commissioners for every dollar paid out by the contractors on the actual construction of the building This is the only case on record where a part of the appropriation was turned back into the state treasury. Mr. McLaurin and his associates in this work certainly deserve much credit for what they accomplished and their labors did and should receive the commendation of all fair-minded citizens. The state capitol was begun in 1881 and completed in 1888, the total cost of the building being something over three million, six hundred thousand dollars.

While Mr. McLaurin was capitol commissioner he was associated with General Walker in organizing a company to build a railroad from Taylor to Bastrop and Houston but as the carrying out of this plan interfered somewhat with his duties as capitol commissioner he and General Walker sold out their interests to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, who completed the project.

After the capitol was completed Mr. McLaurin went to Dallas and engaged in railroad building in that vicinity for some time. He then went to Mexico, where he was also engineer in charge of railroad construction but finally had to give up the same on account of his health, the climate not agreeing with him there. He now makes his home in San Antonio and with this city as headquarters he has a surveying corps in the field doing land surveying. He also has an abstract and land office at Corpus Christi and is greatly interested in the development of the resources of that portion of Southern Texas, being closely identified with many movements which have been of direct value in the upbuilding of that locality. He is a man of excellent business ability and executive force, of keen discrimination and sound judgment and throughout his

entire life has formed his plans readily and has been determined in their execution, so that his efforts have resulted in winning him a gratifying measure of success.

C. E. KELLER, M. D., physician and surgeon at San Antonio, is a native of Matagorda county, Texas, and a son of James W. and Martha (Wheeler) Keller. The father was born in Mississippi and came to Texas with his parents in 1836, the family locating in Matagorda county. They were compelled to flee from the country in the early '40s because of the conditions which existed in those pioneer times and they were identified with many events which constituted the early history of the section in which they lived. The father passed away a number of years ago, but his wife is still living at Bay City, Matagorda county. She was of New England ancestry, her father having been a native of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Keller was reared and educated in his native county and supplemented his literary course by preparation for the medical profession. He attended the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and completed his course in Texas Medical College at Galveston, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. That institution, which was later merged into the medical department of the state university, was at the time of Dr. Keller's student days an institution of the highest character, the faculty comprising some of the finest minds connected with the medical profession in the country and thoroughly devoted to the duty of giving to their students the highest standing and equipment for their chosen work, insisting on proficiency in all classes.

Following his graduation Dr. Keller located for practice in Fayette county, Texas, and in 1891 attained further skill in his work by a general post-graduate course in New Orleans Polyclinic. About seven years ago he located in San Antonio, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, having an established reputation for skill and success in the treatment of disease through careful and accurate diagnosis and treatment and a thorough knowledge of his cases. He was one of the organizers and was the president of the Charity Hospital Association of San Antonio, whose hospital on Austin street was established in January, 1906. This is a philanthropic enterprise of great benefit to the poor; the hospital, as the name indicates, giving medical treatment and all other necessary care free of charge. It is the only institution of its kind in San Antonio and is one that is greatly needed. No contagious diseases or tubercular patients are received here, however, rendering it perfectly safe for all patients needing general medical or surgical treatment. The greatest care and attention is given to those who seek aid here, the physicians in attendance all being men of superior ability and professional discrimination who have high standing in their profession. Much of the success of the institution is due to the earnest efforts of Dr. Keller, who as its first president has systematized the work and placed it upon a basis that is particularly beneficial, its value being acknowledged by all who have regard for public health.

Dr. Keller was married in Fayette county to Miss Elizabeth Lunn, a sister of Dr. W. W. Lunn of Houston, Texas, who with his son, Dr. Edwin Lunn, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, owns and conducts

a prominent sanitarium at Houston. Dr. and Mrs. Keller have two children: Edwin B. Keller of the city of Mexico; and Miss Nola Keller, of San Antonio. In all of his work Dr. Keller has maintained a high standard of professional ethics and has been not only a follower but a leader of advanced thought and methods of practice. He stands today prominent among the leading representatives of the profession in San Antonio and the consensus of public opinion is indicated by the extensive private practice which is accorded him.

Harvey M. Matthews, M. D., proprietor of the Matthews Home in San Antonio, is one of the able and successful medical practitioners of Bexar county and in connection with his chosen field of labor is conducting the Matthews Home, which in its scope displays a philanthropic purpose as well as the legitimate purpose of acquiring financial success. Dr. Matthews is a native of Texas, having been born in Carthage, Panola county, on the 31st of March, 1867. He was reared to farm life and acquired a thorough education in his youth, completing his classical course at Trinity University, which was then located at Tehuacana, Limestone county, Texas. After completing his college course he supplemented his literary training by preparation for a professional career, entering upon the study of medicine in Louisville Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. Dr. Matthews then located for private practice at Dawson, Texas, and subsequently resided at Coleman city and afterward at Waxahachie, Texas. From the last named place he removed to Corsicana, where in 1898 he established the Matthews Home for the treatment of drug and alcoholic addictions. In 1899 he removed to San Antonio, establishing the Matthews Home here and has since continued its management with the highest success. Dr. Matthews has now had nearly twelve years' experience in the treatment of those addicted to the use of drugs and alcoholic liquors and through hard work, close study and the strictest application has achieved a very gratifying success in this most difficult branch of medical practice. The Matthews Home is located in the beautiful West End of San Antonio at 300 Day avenue. It is at a high altitude, with spacious grounds surrounding and plenty of pure air. The building is modern and well arranged for its purpose. All of the details connected with the treatment of these patients, such as plenty of nourishment and hygienic food, quiet and nerve restoring surroundings, congeniality and cheerfulness are thoroughly looked after.

It can be said without exaggeration that Dr. Matthews, devoting his entire time to the treatment of drug addictions, has had most remarkable success in this line. His patients come from all parts of the United States and from Mexico. He has the hearty co-operation of the regular practitioners in the medical profession and as evidence of this fact the Matthews Home treats a larger percentage of physicians for these addictions than any other one class of patients. The beneficence of a work of this character cannot be over estimated when it is considered what terrible results follow the habitual use of morphine, cocaine, opium and other drugs as well as alcohol. His patients leave him sound and strong and manly, again equipped for life's duties. Dr. Matthews has studied the question of treatment of such cases from

Harvey M. Matthews M.D.

every possible standpoint and has given to the world a work which is a monument to his life and its worthy purpose. He certainly deserves the unbounded gratitude of his patients, who through his successful ministrations are restored to health and strength, free from the enervating effects of the habits by which they were once enslaved.

JOHN BAUER, grand secretary of the Sons of Hermann with headquarters at San Antonio, is of German lineage, as his name indicates. His birth occurred in the fatherland, the place of his nativity being Frankfort on the Rhine. His boyhood and youth were spent in that country, where he acquired a good education and for several years he was in the German military service and was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war. The opportunities of the new world, however, attracted him and he sought a broader field in America that his labors might more directly and quickly secure financial returns. Accordingly he came to Texas in 1882 and has lived in San Antonio since April of that year. From the beginning of his residence here he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the German order of Hermann's Sons and in 1891 he was made grand secretary for this order of the state of Texas, which position he has filled continuously since, covering a period of sixteen years, discharging his duties with efficiency and to the benefit of the order in increasing its membership and usefulness in this state. This

Sons of Hermann.

Order was founded by the German people of New York in 1841, about which time the first heavy emigration from Germany was made to this country. The society grew rapidly and soon became a national organization. The first lodge of the order in Texas was instituted at San Antonio, January 1, 1861. There are now in this state two hundred and thirty-five "Brother" lodges and forty "Sister" lodges, there being ten lodges in San Antonio, which is the center of the German population and interests in Texas. There is a membership of eleven hundred in the San Antonio lodges and twelve thousand members in the entire state. The organization is in a flourishing condition and this is due in no small degree to the efforts and capability of Mr. Bauer during his sixteen years' service as grand secretary.

In other ways Mr. Bauer is identified with the best interests of San Antonio. He is a member of the city council, being elected as an alderman at large in that body, in which he is chairman of the committee on parks and plazas. In the council he gives careful consideration to each question which comes up for settlement and his co-operation with public movements is that of a progressive citizen, who places the general welfare before partisanship or personal aggrandizement. Mr. Bauer was married in Germany in 1875, to Miss Helene Schley.

JOSEPH MENY, engaged in the real estate business in San Antonio, was born in the province of Alsace, France, in 1848, his parents being John T. and Agnes (Conrad) Meny, both of whom were of Huguenot lineage and were natives of Alsace. They came to Texas in 1852, first locating in the coast town of Port Lavaca, whence they afterward removed to Victoria and later to Goliad but subsequently returned to Victoria. Afterward passing through San Antonio, they joined the Alsa-

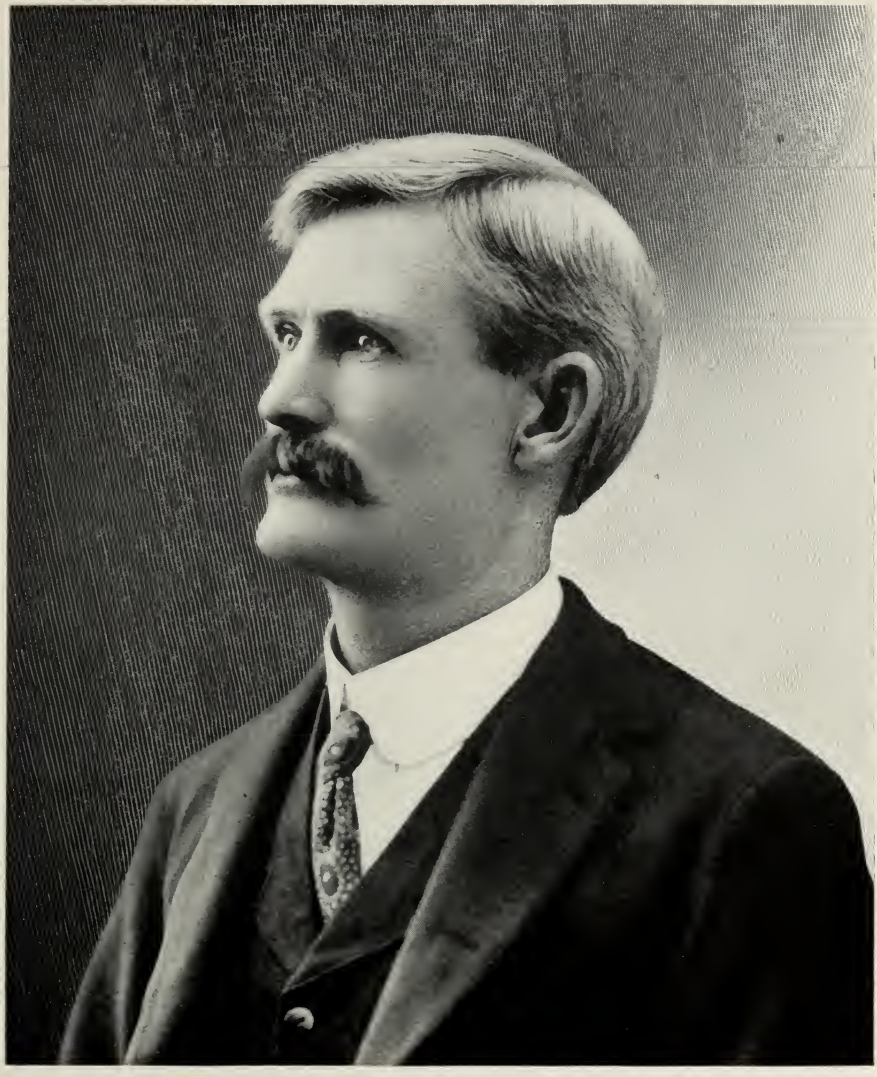
tian colony at Castroville in Medina county, making the trip with ox teams and thus traveling after the slow and tedious manner of the times. In 1865, however, John T. Meny took up his abode in San Antonio, but after three years returned to Castroville, where he resided until his death in 1886. His wife passed away subsequent to this time, spending her last days in San Antonio. Her sister, Katharine Conrad, remained with the Meny family after Mrs. Meny's death and acted in the capacity of mother to the children. She died in San Antonio at the very advanced age of eighty-eight years. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Meny two are yet living, the brother, Frank S. Meny, who was born at Castroville, being a resident of San Antonio.

Joseph Meny was reared amid the surroundings, conditions and environments of pioneer life in Texas and during the period of the Civil war he earned thirty-five dollars a month as a driver of ox and mule teams, mostly carrying loads of cotton between San Antonio and the Rio Grande. On one occasion his wagon train was raided by Indians. After the surrender of Lee in April, 1865, Mr. Meny made a freighting trip to Port Lavaca and return. He then permanently abandoned that business and took up his abode in San Antonio in June, 1865, since which time he has made this city his home. He had earned and saved considerable money by freighting during the period of the war and had judiciously invested it, so that at about the close of hostilities he was the owner of six hundred head of cattle, which, however, he gave to his parents. He then started out in life anew, following his arrival in San Antonio, and for several years thereafter conducted a saloon, but for the past eighteen years has been engaged in the real estate business in this city. He has informed himself thoroughly concerning realty values, has noted each indication of a rise in the realty market and has negotiated many important property transfers. He has many regular clients and has done a gratifying business, making him one of the prosperous real estate dealers of San Antonio.

Mr. Meny was married in San Antonio to Miss Auguste Schulz, who came with her parents from Germany to America when three years of age. They now have one daughter, Irene J. Meny. In former years Mr. Meny was a prominent member of the old Turner Volunteer Hook and Ladder Company of the city fire department and otherwise has been closely associated with the early growth of business and social life in this city. At one time he was an alderman of San Antonio.

William N. Hagy, a builder and architect of San Antonio, was born at Independence, Washington county, Texas, in 1870, a son of George W. and Hattie (Wood) Hagy, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in Washington county, Virginia, at the ancestral home of the family and came to Texas in 1856, locating first in Bastrop county. He was a builder and contractor and took the contract for the wood work on the old state capitol at Austin, which building was the predecessor of the present capital. Subsequently he established his home in Independence, Washington county, where he died in 1872. He was a substantial and representative man of his community and at his death the county mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens.

William N. Hagy spent his early boyhood days at Independence,



where he acquired his education and, following in the footsteps of his father, began learning the builder's trade. He entered upon that work when only eleven years of age and has since not only depended upon his own resources for a livelihood but has also assisted others, and it should redound to his credit that he has faithfully discharged every obligation that has devolved upon him in this connection and also educated himself as well. He attended Baylor University, a well known Texas educational institution, now located at Waco, but in those days at Independence, where the college was originally established. In 1882, when only twelve years of age, Mr. Hagy came to San Antonio, where he has since made his home and has been remarkably successful as a builder and business man. He entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which he completed at the age of seventeen years and was then given a position as foreman. After acting in that capacity for about a year he began working on his own account and for three years was in partnership with his two brothers under the firm style of Hagy Brothers, contractors and builders. For the past few years, however, he has conducted his business as an individual enterprise and has met with very creditable success. While engaged as a contractor and builder he also studied and qualified thoroughly for the profession of an architect and does all of his architectural work, combining the two branches of business and thus avoiding the conflicts which sometimes result between the plans of the architect and the practical work of the builder. Better satisfaction is thus given to his patrons and the excellence of his work is indicated by the liberal business support accorded him. In connection with the construction of buildings under contract he also builds houses for customers who pay on the installment plan, thus conducting a financial department in connection with his other business and using considerable capital in this way. He contributes largely to the improvement and development of the city through his business operations and has converted many unsightly vacancies into fine residence districts. One of the chief assets of his business is his reputation for thorough honesty and good workmanship. He never submits bids or takes contracts for municipal or government work which involves deals with politicians or agents, knowing that too often it is necessary to resort to trickery or the undue use of political influence to secure such work. His business has grown steadily and along healthful lines until it is the largest of its kind in San Antonio. He has made a specialty of fine residences and has constructed some of the most beautiful homes in the city, including those of the late Colonel C. C. Cresson, D. J. Woodward, Frank A. Winerich, John Bollins and others. He also built the First Baptist church, the Woodward business block, the San Antonio Female College, the Peacock School for boys, a portion of the West Texas Military Academy and other schools and churches. He is awarded many contracts outside of the city, his business in the state amounting to many thousands of dollars annually. He also deals in building materials and his business is represented by a large figure that indicates his prominence in building circles.

Mr. Hagy was married in San Antonio to Miss Mabel Laughter, who was born in Lavaca county, Texas. They have three daughters,

Stella, Marian and Winnifred. Mr. Hagy is a member of the West End Methodist church. He has little time for outside interests, giving his attention in undivided manner to his business affairs. In the early years of his residence in San Antonio the salary which he received was small and the position he occupied was insignificant, but like many other brainy, energetic young men who came to this city in the day of small things and have since left their impress upon the magnificent development of the metropolis of the southwest, he did not wait for a specially brilliant opening. Indeed he could not wait and his natural industry would not have permitted him to do so even if his financial circumstances had been such as to make it possible. His mental and physical activity—the only capital that he brought with him into the new west—combined with his poverty to make immediate employment a necessity. At that time he showed conspicuously the traits of character which have made his life successful. He performed all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble and however small the recompense might be, conscientiously and industriously. As the years passed his strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought him such a lucrative patronage that, through times of general prosperity and general adversity alike, he has witnessed a steady increase in his business until it is one of the most flourishing in its line in the city of San Antonio. At the last State Builders' Exchange convention held at Beaumont Mr. Hagy was elected president, also delegate to the organization of the National Exchanges to be held at Scranton, Penn., January 15, 1907.

Nathan Underwood, a stockman of San Antonio, was born in Jennings county, Indiana, June 26, 1844, and is a son of Julius and Myra (Hall) Underwood, both of whom were natives of Kentucky but died in Jennings county, Indiana. Colby Underwood, of Kentucky, a great-uncle of our subject, settled in Jefferson county, Indiana, near Madison in 1806 and Julius Underwood, who was then a child, with his father and other members of the Underwood family, made their way to the same locality in the same year. Later in life Julius Underwood removed to the adjoining county of Jennings. The Underwoods were a well known family of pioneer settlers closely connected with the early history of both Jefferson and Jennings counties.

Nathan Underwood was reared to farm life and remained under the parental roof until 1861, when, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he succeeded in enlisting although only seventeen years of age. He became a member of Company C, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, in which he served his full term of four years in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia. He was in all the great historic battles of the Tennessee campaign—Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and the entire Atlanta campaign in the summer of 1864. Following this military movement he was with the army in Virginia and participated in the battle of the Wilderness and in other fighting there. When the war ended he was engaged in provost guard duty in the city of Washington. He had previously gone to Cincinnati and joined the Veteran Corps under Hancock when his first

A. J. Moore.

army enlistment of three years had expired and it was with the Veteran Corps that his last year in the army was spent. He was a good soldier, for he was lithe, active and healthful, and adapted himself easily to all the hardships and changing conditions that army life involves.

When the war was over Mr. Underwood returned to his home and soon afterward went to the west. For several years he was on the frontier, mostly engaged in the stock business. He went to Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and western Texas, and his life in this state dates from about 1870. He established a ranch in New Mexico and drove two herds of cattle there from Texas. He spent much time on the open ranges of this state and had more than one encounter with the Indians, who were frequently very troublesome, making raids upon the herds. About 1876 Mr. Underwood located in San Antonio, although he continued for some years in the cattle business on the western range. For several years past he has confined his attention to the raising of horses and is particularly well known throughout the country for his polo horses, which are raised and trained on the Polo ranch in Bexar county, closely adjacent to the city limits of San Antonio on the northwest. His polo horses found great favor and readily sold among the wealthy people who are owners of the polo grounds and buy these horses for use on the polo fields. In the interests of this business he makes regular trips to the east, particularly New York and Boston.

Mr. Underwood was married in this city to Miss Mary S. Robb, and they have six children, Georgia, Bee, Rob, Harry, John and Arthur Underwood. Mr. Underwood is ex-commander of E. O. C. Ord Post, G. A. R., and has also been senior vice commander of the Department of Texas of the Grand Army. In politics he is a Republican and two or three times has been honored by having his name placed on the county Republican ticket.

A. J. Moore, owner of the long distance telephone system at San Antonio, was born at Gonzales, Texas, his parents being W. J. and M. B. Moore, who were natives of Virginia and Alabama respectively. The father became a pioneer settler of Texas, where he arrived in the early '40s and took a prominent part as a pioneer and soldier in the events which shaped the early history of the Lone Star state. He was a soldier in both the Mexican and Civil wars and also did active duty in some of the Indian campaigns which resulted in the final subjugation of the red men, making Texas a region as safe and secure as any country where before life was hazardous because of the depredations and atrocities of the red race. His home was in Gonzales, but he died in 1903, at the home of his son, S. H. Moore, at Luling in Caldwell county.

Mr. A. J. Moore was reared in Gonzales, and, entering mercantile life, became a prominent and wealthy merchant of that city, being principally connected with the harness and saddlery trade, in which he was engaged for twenty-five years. Always interested in the signs of the times and in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community, he recognized the possibilities for the development of the telephone business in Southwestern Texas, and in 1897, associated with Mr. Davitt of Belmont, Gonzales county, he originated and constructed

Telephones.

the first long distance line in that part of the country. In 1898, having disposed of his mercantile interests, he removed his headquarters to San Antonio and has since gradually extended his system of local and long distance lines until he now has about eight hundred miles of telephone lines, which mileage is being increased every month by the demand for new lines in the territory to which his business has already extended. These lines are for the most part along the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad from Fredericksburg and Kerrville through San Antonio to Kennedy, Cuero, Beeville, Alice and various others of the growing towns and communities of this section of the state. The present rapid growth, agriculturally, of this section, resulting from the division of the great ranches among the small farmers and their occupation by enterprising farmers who are cultivating and improving the property, makes great possibilities for the development of the rural telephone industry, of the possibilities of which Mr. Moore is cognizant and of which he is taking advantage. His business is conducted under the name of the Eureka Telephone Company. He is, however, the sole owner and manager of the entire business. His lines connect with the Southern Telegraph & Telephone Company's lines of the Bell system and his headquarters are in that company's offices in San Antonio. In this direction he has done an important public service. It is said that the two most valuable elements in the development and upbuilding of a community are the means of rapid transportation and rapid communication and that the real founders and promoters of a city or district are the men who provide facilities of that character. In this connection therefore Mr. Moore has done an important public service and at the same time developed a business interest which is proving a gratifying source of income.

Mr. Moore was married to Miss Alice S. Kelso, a native of Dewitt county, Texas, and they have a son, Dr. T. A. Moore, who is one of the prominent physicians of San Antonio. Mr. Moore has recently built and now occupies one of the finest residences in San Antonio on Laurel Heights.

Charles S. Brodbent, a well known real estate operator of San Antonio, was born in the village of Morgantown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, of the marriage of Joseph and Adelaide (Foster) Brodbent. The family is of English lineage and the father was for many years a woolen manufacturer of Berks county. He lived to the advanced age of more than eighty years, making his home in Berks county throughout his entire life, but died in Del Rio, Texas, while on a visit to his son Charles at that place. His wife passed away many years before at the Brodbent home in Berks county.

Charles S. Brodbent was reared in the quaint old village of Morgantown, which to this day remains without a railroad. It is one of those quiet little centers of civilization where the tide of emigration sweeps by without altering the even tenor of way for the inhabitants. When seventeen years of age Mr. Brodbent, ambitious to secure better advantages than he might obtain in his native village, started westward,

wishing to secure employment that would enable him to make his way through college. He lived in Ohio for about two years and then went to Prairie City, McDonough county, Illinois, becoming a student in the academy there with the intention of further preparing himself for entering college. He had been in school for only a brief period, however, when the great demand for soldiers during the last years of the Civil war led him to abandon his ideas of pursuing a college course and enlist for service in defense of the Union. In 1864, therefore, he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was largely engaged in duty in western Tennessee. The most important battle in which he participated was the engagement at Memphis at the time of Forrest's raid on that city.

Following the close of the war and his return to civic life Mr. Brodbent pursued a course of study in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, becoming the private secretary for Dr. Hartman, of Millersville, Pennsylvania. He was still greatly desirous of seeking his fortune in the west and with that end in view he returned to Prairie City, where he met an old friend who likewise desired to go west. Together they made their way to Kansas, settling first in Jefferson county, whence in 1870 they removed to Sumner county, Mr. Brodbent being one of the first permanent white settlers of what was then a frontier district in Kansas. Settlers attempted to raise a crop of wheat there in 1870 but the crop proved a failure. This is somewhat interesting from the fact that Sumner county in 1902 raised more wheat than any other district of similar size in the world.

Although he did not prove a success as a wheat raiser Mr. Brodbent made more progress in political circles and became recognized as a leader in local and state politics. He was a member of the board of state commissioners under the governorship of Thomas A. Osborne, which board had under its control the state penitentiary, the state asylums for the insane and in fact all of the public institutions of the state. His tours of investigation with the board brought him into close touch with all the prominent characters of Kansas at that day and gained him acquaintance with many persons, then members of the state legislature and otherwise leaders in public life, who subsequently became very prominent in state and national affairs. Mr. Brodbent resigned the position of county clerk of Sumner county in 1875 to come to Texas. He made the journey in that year with the excursion of the Kansas Editorial Association, having fellowship with that organization through having been correspondent for the Missouri *Republican* and later of the *Globe Democrat* of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Brodbent's health had become somewhat impaired, and for that reason he took up outdoor life, going into the sheep business, herding his sheep along the Rio Grande border in Maverick, Kinney and Val Verde counties, making his home and his headquarters at Del Rio, the county seat of Val Verde. Those were the days when the Indian and the desperadoes of the white race were occasioning great trouble to stockmen in Southwestern Texas, but Mr. Brodbent never had any trouble with this class, keeping his own counsel and living always within the princi-

ples of law and justice. King Fisher, the notorious outlaw, frequently stopped at the headquarters of Mr. Brodbent's ranch, but never gave the least trouble either in the way of making away with the stock or intimidating the herdsmen.

After coming to Texas, Mr. Brodbent also retained an active interest in politics, and notwithstanding the fact of living in a country that is almost unanimously Democratic he was elected and served for some years as county commissioner and as county judge of Val Verde county. He was also postmaster of Del Rio for five years under the Harrison administration. While still retaining his traditional allegiance to the Republican party, he does not consider himself bound by party ties and casts an independent local ballot. In 1900 he removed to San Antonio, having disposed of his sheep and other business interests in the Rio Grande country and since then has made his home in this city. He has become recognized here as a well known and progressive business man, being a member of the real estate firm of Brodbent & Heinen, with offices in the Alamo Insurance Building. This firm has negotiated many important realty transfers and has handled much valuable property, and its clientage is now large and its business profitable.

Mr. Brodbent was married in 1884 to Miss Cordelia Fisk, a daughter of Captain James N. Fisk of San Antonio, who died in 1875. He was a prominent citizen of Southwestern Texas and was a Union soldier of rank and distinction in the Civil war. He espoused the Union cause, going to Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which was then in possession of the Federal troops. There he enlisted and was made a captain, giving unfaltering allegiance to the cause of the Federal government throughout the period of hostilities. After the war he returned to San Antonio and was elected sheriff. He bore the reputation of being one of the most fearless men in the country and never faltered in the performance of any duty of a public, private or military nature. His wife was a daughter of the noted Deaf Smith, of Texas history. Mrs. Brodbent was for many years a prominent and greatly beloved teacher in the public schools of this city, and her death, which occurred in August, 1900, was the occasion of deep regret in a large circle of warm friends. She was a woman of fine literary talent, and one of the productions from her pen which created widespread interest was a magazine article on the Pastores of Mexico, being a description of the Mexican Passion Play. To Mr. and Mrs. Brodbent were born these children: Simona, Adelaide, Josie, Charles, Foster, Smith and Cordelia. Foster died in infancy.

Whatever success Mr. Brodbent has achieved is the direct result of his own labors and enterprise. He started out with no capital or special advantages to make his own way in the world, and it has been through the utilization of opportunity, by diligence and perseverance, that he has worked his way upward, while his personal popularity is indicated by the fact that although a Republican he has filled office in a strong Democratic district. His loyalty to duty stands as an unquestioned fact in his career, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed.

General John L. Bullis, a retired army officer living at San

P. Balde-sarelli M. D.

Antonio, Texas, was born in the state of New York, April 17, 1841, and was one of the youngest volunteers of the Civil war. He enlisted on the 8th of August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry Volunteers, when twenty-one years of age. He proved a most loyal soldier and was rapidly promoted in the volunteer service until on the 18th of August, 1864, he was made captain of the One Hundred and Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. When the war was over he joined the regular army as a member of the Forty-first Infantry and in November, 1869, he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, in which organization he remained for a long period. In June, 1873, he became first lieutenant; in April, 1886, was commissioned captain; in January, 1897, became major; and in April, 1905, brigadier general. In the same month he retired, at which time he was acting as chief paymaster at Fort Sam Houston.

The military record of General Bullis is a matter of history and as is well known is closely associated with the Indian warfare of the southwest. For a long time he was on detached duty as officer in charge of the famous Seminole scouts along the Rio Grande. His experiences were those common to military life on the frontier, where the soldier is often placed in most hazardous positions on account of the treachery of the red men. Throughout his entire career General Bullis has maintained an unassailable reputation for military honor as well as valor and skill in the management of the troops under his control. He was married in San Antonio to Miss Josephine Withers. Three children have been born to them: Lydia L., Anita D., and Octavia M. Since his retirement from army life General Bullis has built a beautiful residence in San Antonio, which he intends to make his permanent home.

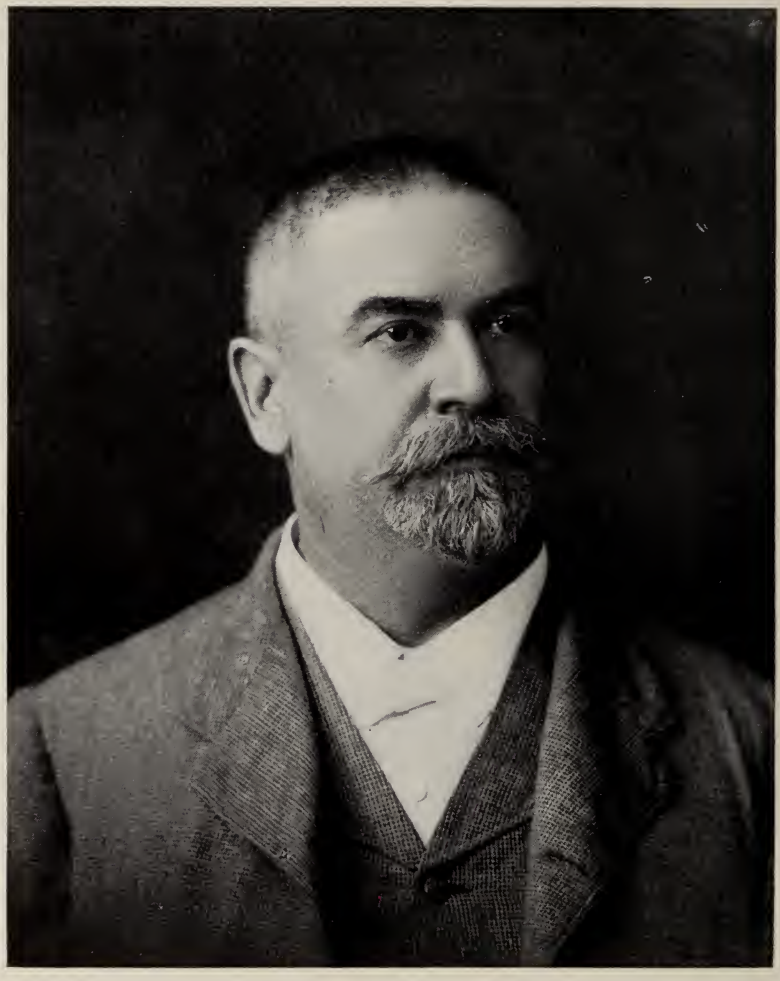
P. Balde-Sarelli, M. D., physician and surgeon of San Antonio, has attained a position of distinction as one of the prominent and learned members of the medical fraternity in this part of the state. He was born in Tyrol, Austria, and received most excellent educational privileges, including a university course. He was graduated in medicine and surgery at Barnes Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, in the class of 1898, and since that time has practiced his profession in San Antonio. His success is the natural result of his aptitude and capacity for research as a student and his ready adaptability of the principles of the profession to the needs of his patients. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and is making continuous and satisfactory progress in his profession.

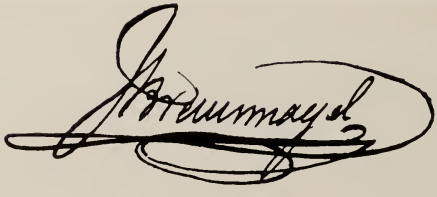
John T. Wilson, president of the West End Lumber Company, to whom is due the development of one of the largest and most prosperous business enterprises of this character in Southwest Texas, is also deserving of more than passing mention from the fact that he has been connected with the company known as Home Builders, who have been largely instrumental in enabling many men to become property owners upon the installment plan. Thus his business has been of direct and permanent benefit to the community as well as a source of personal profit, and San Antonio justly classes him among her representative and valued citizens. Mr. Wilson was born at Blackshear, Georgia, in 1859,

a son of Captain John T. Wilson, who was a Confederate officer during the Civil war. Losing both his parents in early life, Mr. Wilson of this review started out to earn his own living when but a lad. In his boyhood days he worked at farm labor. He came to Texas in 1878, first locating at Navasota and engaged in farming in Grimes county. He was then but nineteen years of age. In 1882 he removed to Sabinal, Uvalde county, and became connected with the business interests which contributed to the development and growth of that city. He did considerable work in railroad building in those days, turning his hand to any kind of a job that offered, and finally learning telegraphy. He was appointed station agent and telegraph operator at Sabinal, in Uvalde county, which position he held for several years. In connection with this he did some farming at Sabinal and still owns a farm there, together with a lumberyard, which he established before any houses were erected in that town. Seeking a still broader field of labor Mr. Wilson came to San Antonio in 1897 and has made his home here continuously since. In the meantime he was married in Uvalde county, to Miss Susie Lowrance, and to them have been born five children: Susie Lorena, Ethel May, John T., Margaret Dorothy and Ellis M.

Following his removal to San Antonio Mr. Wilson began business as a dealer in machinery and wind mills, and in 1899, sold out and purchased a half interest in the West End Lumber Company on North Flores street. This business had been established in 1886, but had been allowed to run down until it was doing little more than paying actual expenses. In 1901, the West End Lumber Company was incorporated with Mr. Wilson as president. He brought to bear in its conduct a keen discernment, sound judgment and an unfaltering purpose, and the result is seen in the success which has since been enjoyed. The yards have been removed to a much more advantageous and commodious location at Leal and North Salado streets, where a little over a block of ground is occupied with the stock and buildings of the company. Mr. Wilson has built up the business until it is now one of the largest and most prosperous in Southwest Texas. His company is known particularly as "The Home Builders," from the fact that they build homes on the installment plan for people who are unable to pay cash, and in this way he has been the means of promoting thrift and the property owning spirit, and adding scores of new and beautiful houses to the city that perhaps otherwise would not have been erected. He was the originator of this idea in San Antonio and has carried forward the work to the benefit of the company and many patrons.

John F. Ripps, seed and paint merchant of San Antonio, his native city, was born July 16th, 1858, and is a representative of one of the prominent old-time families of German origin in this city. His father, Michael Ripps, was born in Baden in 1821, and in 1852, came to the United States, locating in San Antonio, and established his home on what is now South Laredo street, just north of where the Union stockyards are located. In subsequent years he removed to Lavaca street, where he died in 1893. Prior to the war he worked as a clerk in the stores of well known merchants—Grenet, Guilbeau and Nat Lewis. In later life he engaged in the dairy business, having a nice farm at his





home place on South Laredo street. The Ripps family has figured prominently in the early history of San Antonio. George and Jacob Ripps, brothers of Michael Ripps, were well known characters and the latter died on the Texas coast in early manhood, never having become a resident of this city, but George Ripps resided here for many years and passed away in San Antonio. He left five children: Henry C., Adolph, Mary, Paulina and Minna. Two sisters of Michael Ripps are residents of San Antonio—Mrs. Marguente Zallmanzig and Mrs. Lena Hammer. The mother of our subject was prior to her marriage Miss Catharine Hauser, of German birth, and in 1853 came from the city of Mulhausen in Alsace to San Antonio, where she died in 1902, after a residence here of nearly a half century.

In the family of Michael and Catharine Ripps were five sons: Emil Ripps, who has been an employe at the United States arsenal in San Antonio for twenty-four years; Michael J., Antone J. and S. Joseph, the last named being a treasurer in the postal department at Washington, D. C., for the past fourteen years.

John F. Ripps, the other member of the family, was reared in San Antonio and educated at St. Mary's College. Having a strong desire to travel and see the United States, he left home at the age of seventeen years and for several years traveled in the northern and eastern states, working at various occupations in several of the cities from New York westward. Returning to his home, he secured a position in one of the city departments, where he remained for a short time and then became an employe in the furniture department of Saul Wolfsohn's store. Later he went to the New York furniture store and was afterward employed in the old seed store of Louis Huth on Market street. For nearly ten years he remained in the Huth establishment and in 1890 he established his own business, which he has conducted successfully since at the southeast corner of Market and Yturri streets. This is a wholesale and retail business in seeds, paints, oils, etc., and is one of the best known establishments of its kind in Southwest Texas.

Mr. Ripps was married in San Antonio, in November, 1891, to Miss Anna Hehn, a native of this city. He has often been solicited by his friends to become a candidate for public office but never accepted until the spring school election of 1906, when he became one of the candidates for member of the school board on the people's ticket, which was defeated by a small majority. His attention has been closely confined to his business interests and he has made steady advancement in trade circles until he is now in control of an important and profitable commercial enterprise.

Julius Braunnagel, M. D., physician and surgeon of San Antonio, practicing along modern scientific lines which indicate his thorough familiarity with the most advanced methods of the leading members of the profession in this country and abroad, where he has studied largely, was born in Strassburg in Alsace-Lorraine, of French parentage and was reared and educated in that city, completing his classical course in the University of Strassburg. In 1874, soon after the completion of his collegiate work, he came to the United States, settling in San Antonio, where he has since made his home. He later took up the

study of medicine, attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in February, 1883. In the spring of that year he located for practice in this city and since that time has pursued post-graduate general courses in medicine and surgery in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1899 and again in 1901. He also pursued a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Strassburg in 1903, and has attended various clinics abroad. It is part of his plan to further continue his studies in the University at Vienna and perhaps at other centers of medical science in Europe, a fact which indicates his laudable ambition to attain a high degree of proficiency in a calling which many regard as the most important to which a man may devote his energies. He is a thoroughly equipped physician and surgeon, keeping abreast of the best modern thought and investigation and is a successful and able practitioner as well as student.

Dr. Braunnagel was city physician of San Antonio from 1883 until 1893 and was the founder of the Santa Rosa Hospital Training School for nurses in this city, of which he had charge for more than a year. He was at one time president of the West Texas Medical Association, which was finally merged into the present organization of the county and state medical societies. He now belongs to the Bexar county, the Texas State and American Medical associations, the American Society for the Advancement of Science and the Biological Society of Washington. He is a man of broad scholarly and scientific attainments, his reading embracing many lines of knowledge outside of the direct path of his profession and is recognized as a cultured gentleman of social as well as professional prominence.

Andres Coy, Jr., district clerk at San Antonio, his native city, was born in 1873, and is a son of Andres and Anita (Sanchez) Coy. He was reared and educated in San Antonio, spending nearly eight years as a student in St. Mary's College in this city. His parents represent old-time families of this city of Mexican descent. His father, who is still living, was born in San Antonio and is one of its well known residents. He served as assistant city marshal for a number of years but is now retired from active life.

Since leaving school Mr. Coy has been connected with public offices in one clerical capacity or another, serving first under Jose Cassiano, county collector, and later with Paul Meerscheidt in the same office. Subsequently he was with Albert V. Huth, county assessor, and until November, 1906, was with Mr. Celestin Villemain, the city collector of San Antonio. In the Democratic primaries of July, 1906, he received the nomination for district clerk of Bexar county to succeed the late Captain C. L. Nevill and was elected to this office in November following. This is one of the most important offices in Bexar county and in his previous public service Mr. Coy has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the duties that devolve upon him in this connection. He is a public-spirited man and one whose devotion to the general good is above question.

Mr. Coy was married in San Antonio to Miss A. Hernandez, and they have three children: William, Catharine and Andrew. Mr. Coy

is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus. His continuous service in public life has gained him a wide acquaintance and he enjoys in large measure the respect and good will of his fellow townsmen and is popular with many friends.

Charles F. Schreiner, a prominent horse dealer of San Antonio, is a native son of this city, born in 1862. His parents, F. and Louise B. (Ziegler) Schreiner, were both born in the town of Reichenweiher, Alsace, and emigrated to America in the latter part of the year 1849, landing in San Antonio on the 1st of January, 1850. The parents were accompanied on their trip to the new world by the father and mother of Mr. Schreiner, who also located in San Antonio, where the father's death occurred in 1894. He was a representative citizen of this city and took an active and helpful part in many movements and measures instituted for its advancement along various lines. He was also a member of the city council for twenty-six years, representing the fourth ward, the richest ward of the city, and he was also mayor pro tem. His widow still survives and yet lives at the old homestead at No. 317 North Flores street, which has been her home since 1869. A paternal uncle of our subject, Captain Charles Schreiner, also came to America in 1849, and is now a noted capitalist and stockman of Kerrville, Texas. He is one of the wealthiest residents of the southwest, owning large tracts of land in Kerr county and surrounding districts, and he is likewise a banker and merchant of Kerrville, besides being interested in enterprises in San Antonio.

Charles F. Schreiner was reared and educated in his native city, and has always been interested to greater or less extent in the horse business, which is his present business connection. He is widely known in political circles, having served for eleven years as deputy under Sheriffs McCall and Campbell. His political and business connections have gained him an extensive acquaintance and there is perhaps no man in Southwestern Texas better known than Mr. Schreiner.

Harry L. Benson, well known as the organizer and now the head of the Santa Anna Industrial Company, which was formed to develop and promote the oil interests of Southwest Texas, was for a long period identified with commercial interests, acting as traveling representative for the well known firm of C. H. Fargo & Company, of Chicago, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, in which connection he gained a very wide acquaintance not only in the state of Texas but throughout the United States. It was during his labors in the latter capacity that he was attracted to this state, believing that its natural resources furnished excellent opportunity for the acquirement of a competence, and that his labors are being crowned with success is indicated by the fact that he today stands at the head of one of the most important industrial enterprises of this great state.

Mr. Benson is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Fulton county, and it was in 1880 that he established a permanent home in San Antonio, where he has continued his residence to the present time. He was for a long period a traveling representative for the firm of C. H. Fargo & Company, of Chicago, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, in which connection his territory embraced at one period twenty-

four different states, including Texas. He was everywhere known as a most successful business man and his services commanded a splendid remuneration. It was during his travels throughout the southwest that he became convinced of the business opportunities offered in this southwestern district, and, accordingly in 1880, he established his home in San Antonio and began to make investment in local realty, still continuing his connection with the Chicago firm. After the disastrous financial panic of 1893, real estate greatly depreciated in value, and in 1898, Mr. Benson turned his attention to the search for oil in east Texas, for during his travels in that section he had become convinced that oil existed there. From that time forward Mr. Benson's investigations were crowned with a series of successful exploits in the oil fields that have made his name prominent as a promoter and operator of oil properties. He was the pioneer promoter in the Sour Lake oil field, which preceded the Beaumont excitement, and his most extensive exploit was the promotion and organization of the Sour Lake Springs Company for the purchase of the original Sour Lake oil lands for fifty-five thousand dollars, from the sale of which this company realized a handsome profit, disposing of the property for nine hundred thousand dollars. He was the promoter, organizer and secretary. Since that time he has been engaged in numerous other large operations in the oil districts of Beaumont, Sour Lake, Batson and Humble, in all of which he has been a leading promoter, and he was likewise the promoter of the Batson-Midway properties.

Mr. Benson's latest project, and the one to which he is giving all his time and energies, is the Santa Anna Industrial Company, of which he was the organizer and is now secretary and manager. This company was formed for the development of the oil industry in Coleman, Brown and McCulloch counties, having a lease on twenty-five thousand acres of land in this district. Up to the present time the drilling has been done mainly at Trickham, in Coleman county, and at Milburn in McCulloch county, with very gratifying success. A most favorable report on this field was made by J. W. Otley, a well known geologist and oil expert, and this fact combined with the excellent business ability and keen foresight of Mr. Benson, assures the success of the company, which has already proved a most important element in the industrial life of Southwestern Texas.

John R. Rice, after a successful business career, in which he has acquired a handsome competence, is now living a retired life in San Antonio. He is one of the oldest native Texans, for his birth occurred in Shelby county of this state in 1829, and it would be difficult to find one who has lived longer in the Lone Star state than has he. His parents were Lemuel and Mary (Masters) Rice, the father from Tennessee and the mother from North Carolina, and they came to Texas in the early '20s among the first American settlers, arriving about the time of the first Austin colonists. They settled first in Shelby county, but later removed to Houston county, which remained the home for a long number of years and where the father subsequently died. The mother died in later years at the home of her son John on the Salado in Bexar county.

John R. Rice

John R. Rice spent the early years of his life on the plantation near Crockett in Houston county, and after arriving at mature years he engaged in the farming and stock business for himself, vocations which occupied his time and attention throughout his entire business career. In 1866 he came to Southwestern Texas, and two years later, in 1868, located on a farm on the Salado creek in Bexar county, about four miles southeast of San Antonio, which remained his permanent home for thirty-eight years, retiring from active life early in 1907, and removing to his home in San Antonio, at 601 Wyoming street, a place that he had owned for several years. During his long life Mr. Rice has witnessed many changes in Texas, living as he has under the flags of Mexico, the Texas republic, the Confederacy and the States, and his early experience brought him in contact with the Indians and all the rough phases of pioneer life with its attendant hardships. Although many ups and downs have checkered his career, he has passed through them all successfully, and now as he is passing down the western slope of life he is resting from arduous cares in the midst of family and friends, who esteem him for his honorable record and his many commendable characteristics. It may be a matter of some interest that his farm on the Salado, a valuable one of about five hundred acres fronting on Salado Creek, was purchased, the first part of it, in 1868, for four dollars and a half an acre, while the second addition to the farm, purchased some time later, cost him ten dollars an acre, and the place is now worth thirty-five dollars an acre and represents a total value of over seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Rice's first wife, who is deceased, was Orrie (Robbins) Rice, and by this union there was one daughter, Mary J. Highbom. His present wife, to whom he was married at Crockett in 1866, was before her marriage Miss Amanda Grounds, a native of Louisiana, but a member of a family that has resided in Texas for a long number of years, first settling in Houston county. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have become the parents of seven children: Mrs. Alice Schroeder, Mrs. Callie Glass, Mrs. Susan Conway, Elias Rice, Mrs. Annie Douglas, Della and Mattie Rice. The home is a happy and attractive one, where warm-hearted hospitality is always to be found by their numerous friends.

A. H. Jones, a stockman of San Antonio, was born in Gonzales county, Texas, in 1859, a son of Captain A. H. and Minerva (Lewis) Jones. The father, a native of Georgia, came to Texas in his youth and as the years passed was recognized as one of the most prominent characters in the early history of the state. He arrived here in 1834, while Texas was still a part of Mexico, and when the residents of the state began their struggle for independence he joined the revolutionists and did valiant service with the patriots who brought about the birth of the new republic. He fought under General Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836—the engagement which was the decisive factor in winning Texan independence. Later Mr. Jones served in the Indian and Ranger service and was also a soldier of the Mexican war. While a great deal of Captain Jones' time was thus given up to military and frontier life he established a good home in Gonzales county and was a successful planter and stockman, living there until his death,

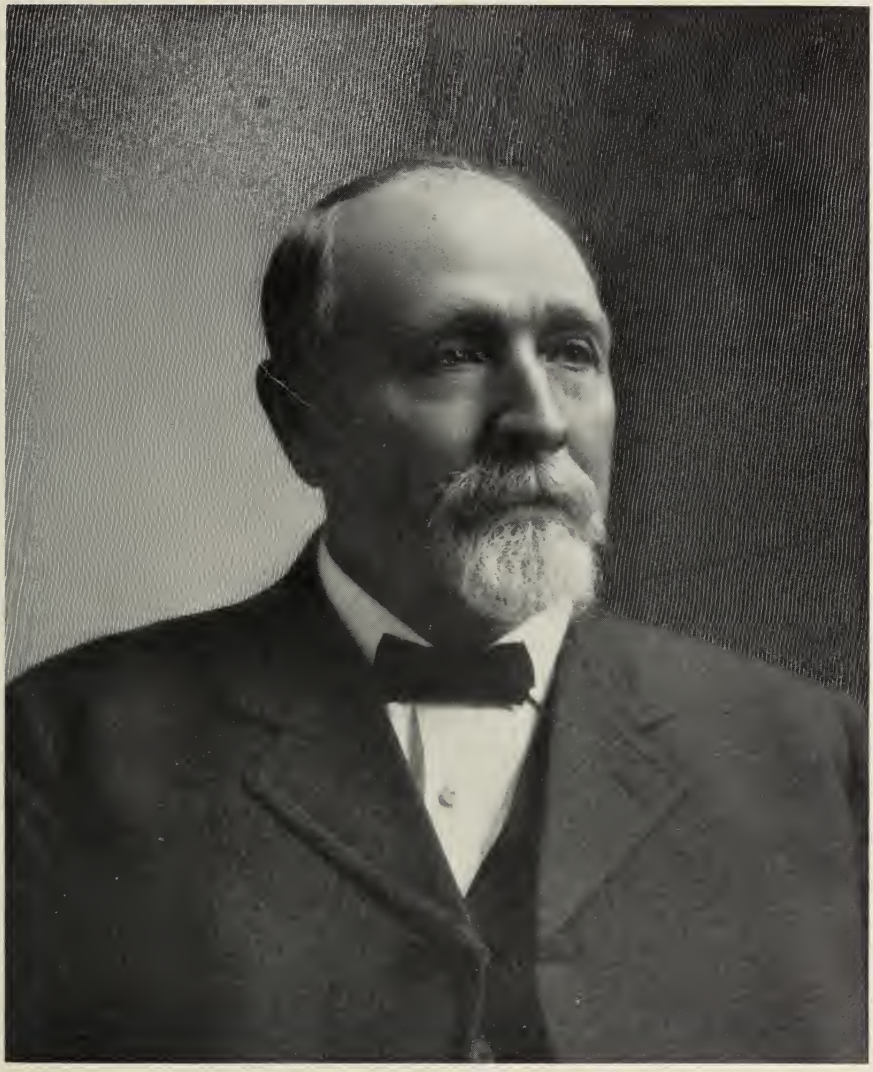
which occurred in 1878. He deserves mention among the notable personages of early Texas. His wife, who is still living at the Jones home in Gonzales county, was born in Mississippi but came to Texas when very young.

A. H. Jones was born and reared in Gonzales county and acquired his education there. From his earliest boyhood he has been in the cattle business, being reared in that industry, and when still a youth he spent some years on the range and trail before the days of fences and enclosed pastures. As a business man in the cattle industry he has been unusually successful. For several years past his cattle interests have been centered in LaSalle and Dimmit counties, where he has a big pasture, aggregating over two hundred thousand acres, of which he owns one hundred and thirty thousand. The Jones ranch is one of the most valuable in Southwestern Texas and the owner is one of the leading stockmen of this part of the state, thoroughly conversant with the business in principle and detail and so managing his interests as to win gratifying success.

Mr. Jones' only connection with political or public life was when a boy of twenty-one he was elected city marshal of Gonzales. Pleasantly situated in his home relations, he has with him his wife, formerly Miss Sue Willie Peck, and three daughters, May, Anna and Carrie. In 1901 they removed to San Antonio, where they have since lived, having a pleasant and attractive home on Laurel Heights, in West French Place.

William C. Irvin is the owner of the well known Irvin ranch comprising sixty thousand acres of land in LaSalle county, Texas, but he spends the greater part of his time at his home in San Antonio, the ranch being operated and managed by his sons. Mr. Irvin was born at Seguin, Guadalupe county, in 1846, a son of J. A. and Sarah (Tom) Irvin. The father was a native of Alabama and located in Texas in 1838, settling first in Washington county, while later he removed to Guadalupe county, where he was engaged as a planter and stockman. His death there occurred in 1865. The mother represented an old family of Tennessee, some of its members having become distinguished in the early history of Texas, particularly in the Indian fighting. Her brother, Captain J. F. Tom, was numbered among the early pioneers of this state and had command of a company of Rangers during the Civil war and took an active part in subduing the red men both prior and subsequent to the war. He was wounded at Battle of San Jacinto.

William C. Irvin has two sisters, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Dewees and Miss Tommie Irvin, who make their home in San Antonio. Mr. Irvin was reared in Guadalupe county. He was quite young at the time of his father's death, and later he lost his elder brother so that the responsibility of caring for his mother and sisters was thrown upon him at a very early age. He took his place at herding cattle when quite young and has been engaged in the stock business throughout his entire life. He made trips over the old Chisholm trail soon after it was first opened, in 1870, and became thoroughly familiar with all the cattle country from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border, and has passed through all of the hardships of the cattleman's life of the early days although owing to his conservative business qualities and careful man-



W. C. Levin

agement he escaped the difficulties which usually confronted the stockman's career and has met with very gratifying success in his business operations. He made altogether seven trips over the trail to the north, and on his return trip in 1875, he located a ranch at Seymour, in Baylor county, in the northwestern part of Texas, where he placed seven thousand head of cattle during the winter. He remained in that district for about five years and then returned again to the southwestern part of the state, establishing what has since become known as the Irvin ranch in LaSalle county, this ranch embracing sixty thousand acres of land, lying east of Cotulla and almost bordering the limits of the town although the house stands about twenty miles from that place. During the last few years there has been a great influx of settlers into this region so that the land has become very valuable and perhaps in due time the ranch will be divided into farms for it is becoming too valuable to retain as pasture land. Mr. Irvin has sold 10,000 acres for colonization. Mr. Irvin has become one of the wealthiest stockmen of this state. He has spent a busy, active and useful life and through his careful business management and sound judgment has now acquired a competence that enables him to leave the more arduous duties of a business career to others, while he spends a portion of his time at his home in San Antonio, while his ranch is managed by his two sons.

Mr. Irvin was married in Seguin to Miss Medina Dewees, a representative of a prominent pioneer family of this state. Their family numbers two sons and four daughters: Jourdan J. and Eugene, who conduct the ranch; Mrs. Mabel Wilson; Grace; Mrs. Dr. S. T. Lowry; and Clara Irvin.

Timothy J. Buckley, of San Antonio, a representative of the live-stock interests of the Lone Star state, was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1843. He came to America in 1867, and for nine years was a resident of New York city, after which he came to Texas in 1876, and made a start in the sheep business in the southwestern part of the state. He began operations as a stockman on a small scale but of late years has become a successful and wealthy man of prominence and influence in stock-raising circles. He has cattle and horses and owns extensive pastures amounting to fourteen thousand acres in LaSalle county. His ranch headquarters have for many years been at Encinal in the southern part of LaSalle county.

Active and influential in community affairs there, he not only concentrated his energies upon his live-stock business but also became a factor in the promotion of many public measures of general benefit. He was on the first board of county commissioners elected in that county after its organization and he also served for some years as assessor of the county. He also extended his efforts to other lines of business and was engaged in general merchandising at Encinal under the firm style of T. J. Buckley & Son, mainly establishing the store for the business education of his eldest son, Cornelius Buckley, who is now deceased, having passed away in 1904. Mr. Buckley has had the usual experience of the stockman of Texas, his labors sometimes attended with reverses and other times with success. Altogether he has prospered and his capable management and enterprise have been the factors that

have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and work his way steadily upward. He is an extensive buyer and seller of all kinds of live stock, including cattle, horses and sheep, and he still maintains his business headquarters at Encinal.

Mr. Buckley was married in New York city to Miss Kate Fitzpatrick, who died in Encinal in 1893. To them were born seven children who still survive: Elizabeth, Annie, Mamie, Kate, Jeremiah Timothy, Daniel and James. Mr. Buckley maintains a home at No. 107 Woodward Place in San Antonio, mainly to give his family educational and social advantages, but his business interests call him much of the time to his ranch.

Richard G. Scott, well known as a contactor of San Antonio, in which connection he has done much for the improvement of the city in the way of street paving and park development, was born in Monterey, Mexico, November 14, 1868, a son of Walter and Mary (Perie) Scott, both of whom were natives of Scotland. On coming to America Walter Scott located at Toronto, Canada, where he operated a sash and blind factory and also engaged in building operations, becoming closely connected with industrial interests in that city. During the early years of his residence in America he also went to New Orleans, where he executed a large contract, and later he came from Canada to Texas, locating at Brenham, but prior to the Civil war he went to Monterey, Mexico, where he lived for about seventeen years. There he engaged in contracting and did a large amount of work in the repairing and maintenance of artillery equipment for the Mexican government. In 1878 he removed with his family to San Antonio, which has since been his home. He was the pioneer in the business of mesquite block street paving in this city and did the first work of that kind in San Antonio's streets. Mr. Scott is a most interesting man. He has traveled extensively, living under various flags, and he possesses many of the strong and sterling characteristics of the Scotch people, including the perseverance and ready adaptability which have made him a successful business man in the various places in which he has resided. His wife, who died in San Antonio, in 1900, was related to the Peries, who were prominent newspaper men of Ontario, notably in connection with the Guelph *Herald*.

Richard G. Scott received his business training under his father's direction, being trained to the work of the various mechanical pursuits necessary to the business of a general contractor. For several years he has been engaged quite extensively in taking and executing contracts for street paving in San Antonio and vicinity and has made a splendid record in that business. Following in the footsteps of his father he has put in much of the street paving in San Antonio. For four years, from 1899 to 1903, he was street commissioner of this city, under Mayor Marshall Hicks, an administration that inaugurated and carried out a system of modern street paving in San Antonio after years of inactivity in that direction, and making San Antonio equal to other cities in this class of improvement. Mr. Scott also, under Mayor Hicks' administration, carried out the improvement in the walks and drives in San Pedro Park which have made it one of the most delightful public parks in the south. During the winter of 1906-7, he executed a large contract for

R. L. Scott

paving the roadways at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, for the federal government, this work being in connection with the enlargement of the fort to a brigade post and making it one of the principal military headquarters in the United States.

Mr. Scott is widely recognized as an enterprising, alert and energetic business man. He has ever been faithful and prompt in the execution of the contracts entrusted to his care and thoroughly understands his business, knowing how to get the best results with materials and opportunities at hand. His success is well merited and has made him one of the substantial residents of the city.

Mr. Scott was married to Miss Georgia Kirkwood, a daughter of David Kirkwood, who is best known for his enterprise in opening up and developing the lignite coal mines at Kirk, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have five children: Margaret, Richard Goldie, Jr., Elizabeth J., Georgina and Ethel Hicks Scott.

William S. Lynch. Although Mr. Lynch has been a resident of San Antonio for but a few years, he has already become prominent among the representatives of stock-raising interests in the southwest. He is a native of Jamaica, and brought up at Rugby, Warwickshire, England. In 1887 he went to South America, locating in the Argentine Republic, where he was engaged in the great live-stock interests of that country for nine years. In 1895 he went to the state of Coahuila, Mexico, where he acted as manager of a large ranch until 1903, in which year he came to San Antonio, where he has since been engaged in shipping fine live stock to Mexico. He is a prominent exporter of fine cattle and horses to Mexico from the United States, and he is also an importer of fine stallions from England for breeding purposes in Mexico. This state has long been known as a prominent center for the live stock industry, and Mr. Lynch's experience in this connection well fits him for this business, in which he is meeting with gratifying success.

William A. Shafer, the efficient station master at the Sunset depot in San Antonio, holds and merits a place among its representative citizens. He was born at Camden, Preble county, Ohio, in 1860, a son of John W. and Sarah (Brown) Shafer. The mother died during the early childhood of her son William, but the father, who was born in Pennsylvania, lived for many years in Preble county, Ohio, and about 1867 removed to Noble, Richland county, Illinois, where he became a merchant. He still resides in that city, an active factor in its business life.

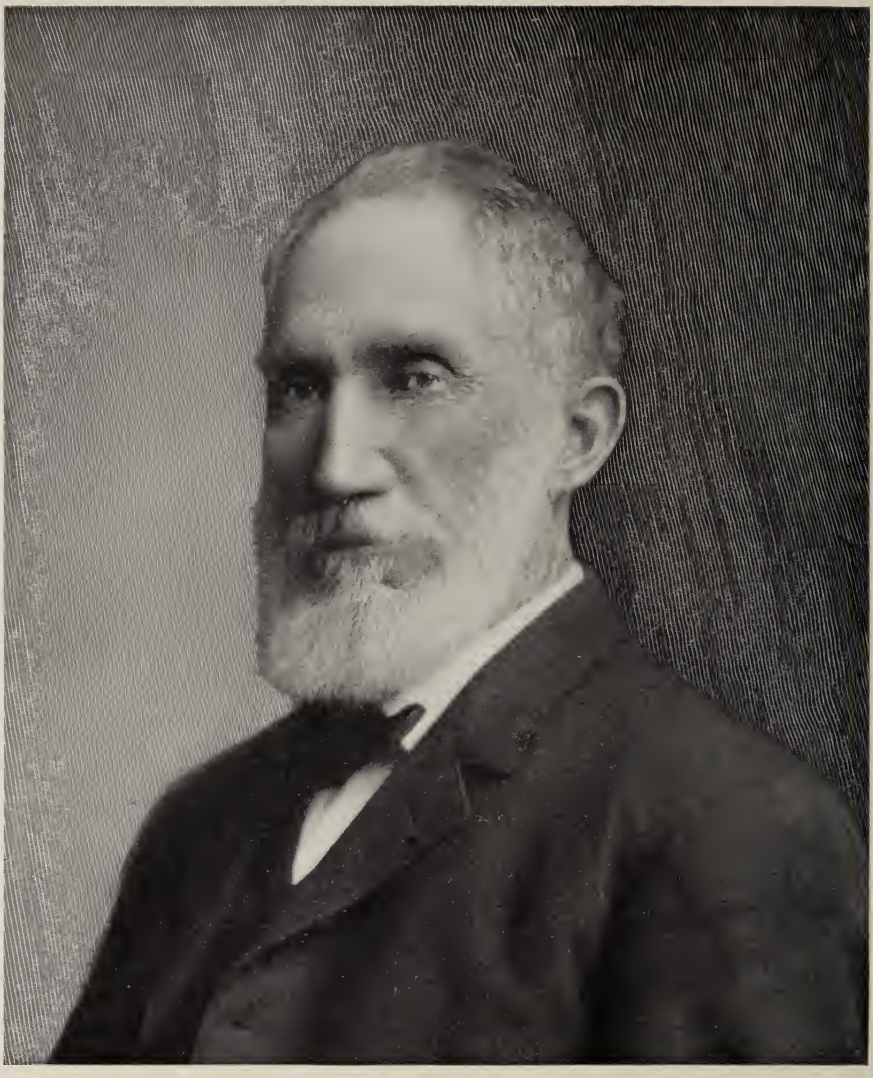
When but a youth William A. Shafer left his father's home in Noble, Illinois, and came to western Texas, where, at Big Springs, a division point of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, he became an employe of that company, and he has ever since been identified with the railroad interests in the Lone Star state. After a few years spent in the western part of the state with the Texas & Pacific Company he severed his relations therewith and became connected with the Southern Pacific Company, remaining in the train service of that corporation for over twenty years, his last run being as passenger conductor between San Antonio and Sanderson. In 1903, in recognition of his long and efficient service in the passenger department, the Southern Pacific Company appointed

him station master of the beautiful new passenger station at San Antonio, which was completed in February, 1905. This position has brought Mr. Shafer not only into close contact with the people of San Antonio, but with the general traveling public as well, adding to the city's reputation as a genial resort for tourists, and his administration of the affairs of the office has made it notable for well ordered regularity, efficiency of service and comfort and convenience to the people.

In Richland county, Illinois, Mr. Shafer was married to Miss Ida McMurtry, and they have one little daughter, Marie. Mr. Shafer is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite and a Shriner.

J. Edwin Beck is a farmer and stockman living at Adkins in Bexar county. His birth occurred in Jackson county, Texas, July 4, 1843, his parents being Joseph H. and Sarah Jane (Sledge) Beck. The father was born in South Carolina but was partially reared in Alabama, where he lived for several years, coming to Texas in 1837. He was a slave owner and a prosperous planter and stockman. He lived for several years in Jackson county and in 1846 removed to San Antonio, Bexar county, where he died in 1862. On coming to this city he purchased considerable real estate, securing most of it from the father of Augusta Evans, the author, whose family lived in San Antonio in those days. For his home place he had a forty acre tract of land in South Alamo street in what is now a most thickly settled district of the city. He also established a large stock ranch about eight miles east of San Antonio and there in connection with his cattle interests opened up one of the first farms east of the Salado creek. He was a representative citizen of the best class, active and energetic in business and closely connected with an industry which has been the chief source of wealth to Texas. His wife, whom he had married in Alabama, died in San Antonio in 1877.

J. Edwin Beck was only three years of age when the family removed to San Antonio, so that he was practically reared in this city, where he received such educational advantages as could be obtained in the schools here at that time. Closely following the secession of Texas from the Union and prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted at San Antonio when only seventeen years of age. This was early in April, 1861, and on the 21st of that month he was mustered in as a member of the First Regiment of Texas Mounted Cavalry, state troops, commanded by Colonel Henry E. McCulloch, the noted Mexican war veteran and Indian fighter. Mr. Beck was a member of the state troops until they were disbanded as such, at which time he joined the regular Confederate army as a member of the cavalry. With most of the others of his company he enlisted in Wood's regiment, which was being organized at that time. He served for about twelve months on the Texas frontier, fighting Indians and protecting the frontier settlers, principally in the Concho country and vicinity. About this time his father died and for a brief period he was not connected with the regular service. Later, however, he assisted Hiram A. Mitchell in raising a troop of cavalry, of which Mitchell was elected captain and Mr. Beck lieutenant. He was assigned to Benavides' regiment on the Rio Grande with headquarters at Eagle Pass, scouting along the Mexican border and meeting



D. S. Combs

the exigencies of war which arose in that section of the country. He was in service until after the surrender of the Confederate army in 1865 and earned the reputation of being one of the most fearless soldiers in that part of the country.

Following the close of the war he returned to San Antonio and went upon his father's old ranch east of the city, where he commenced raising stock. He devoted his attention exclusively to that business until the country began to be divided and fenced as it became more thickly settled. He then commenced farming in connection with his stock-raising interests and in 1876 removed to his present place at the junction of the Gonzales and Pirie roads about seventeen miles east of San Antonio and two miles south of Adkins. This farm and stock ranch of about one thousand acres is beautifully situated and is one of the best in Bexar county and Southwestern Texas.

Mr. Beck was married in Bexar county in January, 1869, to Miss Lee R. Irvin, who was born in Mississippi but was reared in Bexar county. They have ten children: Jeff D., Mrs. Ella M. Cooksey, Wade Hampton, Harvey Edwin, Russell, Jesse Lee, Joe, Frank, Zelia and Emma.

In his political views Mr. Beck is a stalwart Democrat of the old school but votes independently, and during all of his life has taken an active interest and somewhat prominent part in politics and public affairs of San Antonio and Bexar county, where he is numbered as an influential citizen; though he has never sought nor held public office. He is a thinker and student, a man of broad mind, thoroughly posted not only on his business interests but on the general affairs of his country and of the world.

David S. Combs. Texas derives its greatest wealth from its gigantic stock-raising interests and there are in the state many men who in connection with this industry have displayed marked business ability and executive force and have realized through the careful conduct of their business interests a most gratifying measure of prosperity. Among this number in San Antonio is David S. Combs, who owns extensive stock-raising interests in Southwestern Texas and who owes his success entirely to his own labors, so that he may justly be called a self-made man. He was born in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1839, the son of David B. and Rebecca (Burruss) Combs. His parents were natives of Kentucky and at an early day settled in Johnson county, Missouri. The father died in that state and with his mother and stepfather Mr. Combs of this review went to Hempstead county, Arkansas, when seven years of age. The family lived there for eight years and in 1854 came to Texas, locating in Hayes county near San Marcos. That was on the frontier in those days and they had many encounters with the Indians. They were farming people, but, like many of the young men of the country in the early days, Mr. Combs drifted into the cattle business, in which he has since been engaged.

He was a young man of twenty-two years at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. True to his loved Southland, he enlisted in 1861 in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the famous Terry Rangers, cavalrymen, who did such splendid fighting and heroic service throughout the war and in whose honor the beautiful Terry Ranger

monument is now in course of erection at Austin. Mr. Combs joined this organization at La Grange in Fayette county, the command being mustered into service as the Eighth Texas Cavalry, Mr. Combs belonging to Company D. He was with the Terry Rangers in all their service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and among the most noted battles in which he engaged were those of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville and Chickamauga. He also participated in a number of others of lesser importance and was constantly on active duty. About a year before the war closed he came home on a short furlough and on again entering service he was assigned to duty in the Trans-Mississippi department in Texas and spent the remainder of the time with the Confederate army on the lower Rio Grande in the vicinity of Brownsville. He was in the last battle of the war about two weeks after the surrender at Appomattox, on the Rio Grande between Brownsville and Santiago de Brazos. He was ever a brave and loyal soldier and met the usual hardships and experiences meted out to those in military service.

When the war was over Mr. Combs returned to San Marcos and began handling cattle. For several years he was engaged in the exciting life of the trail driver, taking great herds of cattle from Texas over the trails to Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and other markets. In 1880 he established a ranch of his own on the South Concho river in Tom Green county near San Angelo, and in 1882 he moved his outfit still further west to Brewster county, which has ever since remained his ranching headquarters. There he has a large and valuable place, consisting of about one hundred thousand acres. Mr. Combs is one of the representatives of the old-time cattlemen who have experienced all the ups and downs of the business and he is now enjoying life in prosperity.

Mr. Combs was married in Missouri to Miss Eleanora Browning, and they have three children, namely: Nora Burruss, Lila Alice and Guy St. Clair Combs. In 1898 he established his residence at San Antonio and has one of the most beautiful and commodious homes on Laurel Heights at No. 325 West French Place.

Erich Menger, who is living retired from active business and is now serving as one of San Antonio's aldermen, was born in Prussia in 1843. His parents, Simon and Augusta (Schoeniger) Menger, were both natives of Prussia but are now deceased. They came to America and located at New Braunfels, Texas, in 1846, residing there for two years, after which they removed to San Antonio. The father, who was born June 6, 1807, passed away in this city May 1, 1892. In his native country he was a school teacher and professor of music and he continued to devote his time to instruction in music after locating in San Antonio. His son, Dr. Rudolph Menger, is a well known and capable physician of this county, who formerly served as city physician. The eldest son of the family, Oscar Menger, was a Confederate soldier connected with the army of Virginia. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg and died as a result of wounds sustained on that sanguinary field.

Erich Menger was reared in San Antonio, where he acquired a good education, devoting his attention to business pursuits. For a number of years he was a successful soap manufacturer, the Menger soap factory being located at the corner of North Laredo street and Lake View

avenue. The conduct of this enterprise and his growing trade brought him a large and profitable patronage and with a handsome competence thus won he retired from active business life and is now living in well earned ease.

Mr. Menger was married in San Antonio to Miss Emilie Phillippe, a daughter of Eugene Phillippe. She was born in this city and died April 25, 1901, at the age of forty-seven years. In their family were four children, three are yet living: Mrs. Emilie Bihl; Rudolph and Erich Menger, Jr. Emil W. died at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Menger has been actively connected with public life in San Antonio and his efforts in behalf of the general welfare have been a tangible force in advancing public progress. He was a member of the first city council under the Mayor Paschal administration and is now serving as alderman from the third ward. He is chairman of the committee on streets and bridges, is a member of the finance committee, the committee on parks and plazas and the committee on fire limits. In his public service he has an eye to practical results rather than to glittering generalities. Strong and positive in his democracy, his party fealty is not grounded on partisan prejudice and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all his associates irrespective of party. Opposed to misrule in public affairs, he labors for the welfare of the city along lines of good government, of clean politics and steady progress.

William Saenger, proprietor of pottery works and a cotton gin at Elmendorf, Texas, in which connection he is well known as a representative of the industrial life of his city, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1875. A spirit of enterprise and determination and ability to recognize and improve opportunities has led him from a region of limited endeavor into a field of broad and successful accomplishment.

His father, Frederick William Saenger, was a native of Rothenburg, Schlesien, Germany, and came to the United States in 1874. Having learned the business of pottery manufacture in his native country, he located at Trenton, New Jersey, where he followed his chosen vocation, Trenton at that time being the center of the whiteware industry in the United States. Still continuing in the pottery business, he resided for a time in Missouri, afterward in Kansas and subsequently at Lavernia, Texas. In 1882 he established the Saenger pottery at St. Hedwig, Bexar county, Texas, the plant being several miles from the railroad, so that the output was shipped in the old Mexican carretas or Chihuahua wagons. In 1885, when the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, then being constructed from San Antonio to the gulf, was completed as far as Elmendorf, the Saenger pottery was removed to that town, which is situated in Bexar county, sixteen miles southeast of San Antonio. Here the business has remained, gradually increasing in output and importance, until now it is one of the prominent industries of Southwestern Texas. In 1882, at the time the pottery was established at St. Hedwig, the output was about ten cars a year, and the growth of the business is indicated by the fact that the annual output is now one hundred cars. The Saenger Pottery Works manufacture jugs, flower pots and various kinds of stoneware and earthenware utensils, and these goods are, by long years of actual test and established trade in the general market,

equal to any made outside of the state. Fire brick is also manufactured at this plant and the business has grown to large and profitable proportions, the excellence of the output securing a ready sale on the market.

Frederick William Saenger, the founder of the enterprise and its manager for many years, sold the business to his son William in 1905. The purchaser, foreseeing the possibilities of the business, immediately organized a stock company, retaining for himself the controlling interest, and built and improved the plant to its present proportions.

William Saenger was reared and educated in Bexar county, acquiring a good education in San Antonio, where for several years he was a student in the old German-English school, and in St. Mary's College. At the age of seventeen he left school and afterward engaged in teaching for three years at Yorktown in Dewitt county. At a later date he entered into partnership with his father in the pottery and other business interests at Elmendorf, the firm name of Saenger & Son being assumed and so continuing until William Saenger took entire charge of the business as sole proprietor and his father's successor. In addition to the pottery interests he owns and operates the cotton gin at Elmendorf and handles a surprising amount of cotton at this little town each year, his business furnishing a market to a large number of heavy producers throughout the surrounding district. Mr. Saenger deserves much credit for establishing and building up such a large and important industry in Bexar county, for it is proving of immense value and benefit to the citizens of the locality as well as a source of individual profit to the owners.

Mr. Saenger occupies a pretty home in Elmendorf. He was married in 1906 to Miss Amelia Wahrmund, a daughter of Colonel Otto Wahrmund, of San Antonio, who is mentioned on another page of this work.

William Schertz, the leading merchant of Schertz, Guadalupe county, is a native son of that village and a representative of a family that is widely known as one of the most prominent in the early German settlement of Southwestern Texas. His father, Sebastian Schertz, was born in the province of Alsace, Germany, and came to Texas in 1843, preceding the arrival of the Castro and Prince Solms-Braunfels colonists, which he joined, however, upon their arrival in 1845. During the first two years of his residence in this state Mr. Schertz resided in San Antonio, and then in 1845 he went with the colonists to New Braunfels, where he lived for some time, then locating on a farm on the Cibolo river in the southern part of Comal county. Later, however, he removed to a farm on the Guadalupe river, also in Comal county, about twenty-five miles from New Braunfels. In 1866 with his family he made a long overland trip, in wagons, to Missouri, returning in the fall of the same year, and he then settled in the southwestern corner of Guadalupe county, where it joins Bexar and Comal, there resuming his farming operations, in which he had always met with success. This being a rich

Town of Schertz.

agricultural country, other farmers came in and settled, and after the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed in 1876 a little settlement

gradually grew up around Mr. Schertz's place, a station and postoffice were established, and it grew into the present prosperous little town of Schertz. Sebastian Schertz passed to his final reward in 1889, but his widow, *nee* Elizabeth Rittimann, is still living. She, too, is a native of Alsace, having come to this country with the Castro colony. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter, the brothers of William being Adolph, Martin, Henry, and Ferdinand, and the sister, Augusta.

William Schertz was born in 1870, and since his early youth has been successfully engaged in the mercantile business. He established his present store at Schertz in 1892, at first on a small scale, but by his well directed efforts the business soon developed into the present large establishment, housed in substantial new brick buildings and carrying large stocks of all lines of general merchandise and farm machinery, representing the best brands of goods and all handled and displayed in a manner that makes it the equal of the most modern metropolitan establishments. The surrounding country being rich and settled with thrifty and prosperous German farmers makes this business a particularly valuable one, and this young man deserves credit for building up such a successful establishment. The Schertz family own practically the entire business interests of the town, as two of his brothers own and operate the large cotton gin at this place, and they are likewise large owners of land in this vicinity, in Guadalupe and Bexar counties, while William Schertz owns large land interests in Runnels county, and is the present postmaster of his town. The cotton gin was originally established by Sebastian Schertz in 1870, being first operated by mule power and having a capacity of two bales of cotton a day, but it is now a modern, steam-operated plant, with the best equipment of machinery and has a capacity of one hundred bales a day, while during the busy season it frequently turns out that much ginned cotton. Adolph and Martin Schertz are the proprietors of the gin.

John Rittimann, an uncle of William Schertz, is also a well-known pioneer in Southwestern Texas, now making his home at Schertz. He was born in Alsace, came over with Castro's colony in 1845, and with his parents located at D'Hanis, Medina county, Texas, one of the Castro colonies. Here they underwent the most severe hardships of pioneer life, often going for days without proper food, and sometimes without any food at all, but were frequently supplied with deer meat by the Indians, who by kind treatment were friendly and continued to be so until later settlers came in and by their hard manner changed the redskins into foes and brought on all the subsequent Indian troubles of the sixties and seventies. From D'Hanis the Rittimanns moved to the Cibolo river in Guadalupe county. In 1861 John Rittimann joined the Third Regiment of Texas Infantry of the Confederate army, in which he served for about four years, mostly in Texas, and after the close of the war he settled in Comal county, twenty-two miles from New Braunfels, where he lived for forty years, coming thence in 1903 to his present home in Schertz.

Dr. William L. Barker, superintendent of the Southwestern Asylum for the Insane at San Antonio, was born in Upshur county,

Texas, on the 2d of July, 1852, a son of Dr. William O. and Julia A. (Crane) Barker. The father was a native of South Carolina, but came to Texas in 1845, and became one of the best known pioneer physicians in the eastern part of the state. His early educational training was received in the country schools near his home, but later he became a student in Morgan H. Looney's school at Gilmer, Texas, the principal of which ranked at that time with the foremost educators of the south. Mrs. Barker was a native of Mississippi, and both she and her husband died in Upshur county, Texas.

Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, Dr. William L. Barker spent two years in preparatory study in the office of his father, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana, where he graduated on the 17th of March, 1874. In the same year he began the practice of his chosen profession in his native county of Upshur, but in 1879 he left that city for Longview, where he established a drug business in connection with his practice. In 1882 he became a resident of Waco, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice, and in 1885 was elected city health physician, and during the six years in which he filled that position he was influential in having a thorough sanitary system established, which resulted in greatly reducing the death rate, the last being only 8.41 per thousand. During that time he also held the position of division surgeon for the Cotton Belt Railroad. Dr. Barker retired from these positions to accept the superintendency of the Southwestern Insane Asylum by appointment of Governor James S. Hogg on the 14th of October, 1891, this appointment following a long and intimate association between the two gentlemen, Dr. Barker having accompanied the governor on his speech-making tour of the north and east near the close of his administration. After retiring from this position in January, 1895, the Doctor located in San Antonio in the general practice of medicine, where he has been frequently called as an expert witness in insanity cases, as he is generally recognized by the medical profession as an expert in insanity cases. He is also the author of a number of papers on sanitary and public hygiene. In January, 1907, he was returned to the superintendency of the Southwestern Asylum for the Insane by appointment of Governor T. M. Campbell.

Dr. Barker married Miss Mollie F. Barnes, of Harrison county, Texas, and their union has been blessed by two children, Ida V. and William L., Jr. The Doctor is a member of the West Texas Medical Association, of the State Medical Association, of which he was chairman of the section on medicine, materia medica and therapeutics, and of the American Medical Association. He was for many years an active and prominent Free Mason, having been past master and D. D. G. M. of the twenty-fifth Masonic district of Texas. Notwithstanding his busy medical career Dr. Barker has always taken quite an active part in politics and has been a delegate to almost every convention since the one which nominated Richard Coke for governor. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated W. J. Bryan, being a representative from the thirteenth congressional district. On the 14th of February, 1898, he was elected to the city council of San Antonio, and served as alderman for six years or three terms, and was a candidate for mayor of San

Antonio before the Democratic primaries in April, 1904, where he was defeated by only ninety-nine votes. Dr. Barker is a man of fine physique and address, genial and frank and is deservedly popular.

William Meier, M. D., a farmer and physician of Bexar county, whose postoffice is San Antonio, was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1840. He came to America with his parents in 1854, when a youth of fourteen years, the family locating on a farm near Elgin, Illinois, where they remained for about ten years. Dr. Meier was reared to agricultural pursuits, but was interested mostly in getting an education and spent much of his time in school. He prepared for the ministry of the German Evangelical denomination in the collegiate institute of that church, graduating in the same. He was admitted to the ministry in 1870 and was assigned for duty as minister in the conference comprising the states of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. He thus spent several years in the last two, being largely engaged in missionary work. He further qualified himself for these duties by taking a full course in medicine during the years of 1880, 1881 and 1882 in the Northwestern Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in the last mentioned year. Since that time he has combined the practice of medicine with his ministerial labors and duties.

In 1883 Dr. Meier was sent to Texas by the missionary board of the Evangelical church to organize congregations of that denomination in this state, to the work of which he applied himself with his accustomed energy, vigor and continuously optimistic spirit. With high ideals, he labored zealously to accomplish his purpose, making his headquarters in San Antonio, whence he traveled all over the state wherever he recognized opportunities for organization. His particular work of credit at that time was the upbuilding of the German Evangelical church in San Antonio, his labors being crowned with splendid results, including the erection of the church building at the corner of Chestnut and Burnet streets. Of this church he became pastor. Subsequently he was appointed presiding elder of the denomination for the state of Texas, which position he acceptably filled for several years.

In 1886 Dr. Meier purchased what was the beginning of his present fine farm, lying eight and a half miles south of San Antonio on the Montez road. For some years he rented the land, but when his sons became old enough to take care of the property he placed it in their charge, while he gave his attention exclusively to church work until about 1894, when he took up his abode upon the farm, since which time he has given his personal attention. He still remains in regular standing as a minister of the church, however, subject to call, but remaining without an assignment as a minister or other official. He still devotes considerable time to the practice of medicine, especially among his old friends, who frequently come to him for a distance of thirty miles on professional business. Dr. Meier's farm is a model of its kind, known all over the southwest. It has been given constant and expert care and attention and consequently is in a high state of cultivation. He has had unvarying success from the start, beginning with nothing, but today has a valuable property improved with modern equipments and yielding excellent returns. From the standpoint of location the Meier farm is one of the

best in Texas, lying as it does between the San Antonio river on the west and the Salado creek on the east. It comprises about four hundred and seventy acres of rich and valuable land, on which he raises the finest corn, cotton, sugar cane, water melons, vegetables and berries of all kinds and fruits, including peaches, pears, plums and apples. The farm is also noted for the excellence of its dairy products, particularly butter made from the milk of a fine herd of Jerseys. He also raises high grade poultry, making a specialty of the White Leghorn variety. Dr. Meier has a very comfortable home lighted with twenty-eight acetylene gas lights. His place is irrigated from the San Juan ditch and he is president of the association which controls that ditch. Dr. Meier is also president of the Bexar County Farmers' Institute, which was organized in 1904 and is doing much good for the farmers of this county through the interchange of experiences and demonstrations. It is composed of an enthusiastic body of men and has had direct bearing upon the welfare and prosperity of the agricultural class.

Dr. Meier was married in Nebraska to Miss Christiana Dashner and they have four children: Mrs. Anna Arnold, Henry, Gideon and Melton Meier. His life work has been characterized by devotion to those interests which benefit mankind and even in his business career, aside from his labors in the church, his work has been an element in general prosperity and growth. He is well known in Bexar county, commanding the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

Dr. Gideon Lee Roberts, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in San Antonio, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1840, and is a son of the Rev. B. McCord and Dolly F. (Rogers) Roberts. The father was born in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, in 1810, and lived for many years in Buncombe county, but in 1840 removed with his family to Springfield, Missouri, and during the remainder of his life was a resident of Greene and Christian counties in that state. He was a minister of the Missionary Baptist church of more than local note and during the latter years of his life was a teacher in a theological seminary. A man of much erudition, a deep student and logical thinker, he also possessed eloquence and convincing oratorical powers. He held powerful sway over his audiences and for many years throughout southwestern Missouri his name was a household word in connection with the preaching of the gospel, while his influence caused religious awakening in thousands of homes. He was a man of fine personal appearance and large build, and these qualities, added to his intellectual attainments, made his a very attractive personality. He is well remembered as the founder of the first Baptist church that was erected in Springfield and became widely recognized as a distinguished divine in that state. He died in 1883, while his wife, who was a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, passed away in Springfield in 1851.

Dr. Roberts has had an adventurous and interesting life. Before the outbreak of the Civil war he had made considerable progress in the study of medicine. After hostilities had begun, however, he temporarily discontinued his studies and raised a troop of cavalry in southeast Missouri for the Confederate service. He was made captain of his company, which was placed in service in Missouri under General Price. For more

than two years he and his men were continuously in strenuous conflict in the war in southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas, where ground was bitterly contested. His activity in capturing Federal soldiers, mainly officers, made him much sought by the enemy, and he was finally captured and sentenced to be shot, July 3, 1863. He managed to make his escape July 4, 1863. He then continued with Price's army east of the Mississippi river, was captured again in East Tennessee and taken to various prisons, but was finally exchanged after leaving Fort Delaware and resumed service in the field. He was in active campaigning in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. During part of his service he was on the staff of General Brown, whose operations were carried on mainly at Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity. Dr. Roberts was with his command at Charlotte, North Carolina, when the war closed. During his active service he sustained several severe bullet wounds, some of which yet cause him suffering.

Soon after the cessation of hostilities the Doctor came to Texas, and, having continued his medical studies, he began the practice of medicine at Weston, Collin county. Later he attended the Eclectic Medical College of St. Louis, where he was graduated with the class of 1867. From Weston he removed to Cooper, in Delta county, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly eighteen years. He also practiced at Sherman, Texas, for about three years, and in 1896 he located in San Antonio, which has since been his home. Dr. Roberts has now almost retired from practice. For many years he made a specialty of gynecology, in which branch he achieved great success. As a specialist in female diseases he is widely known throughout Texas and the southwest among the profession and the laity.

Dr. Roberts was married to Miss Emma Laura Duke, and they have three children: James McCord, Ernest Braxten and William L. Roberts. The Doctor is a Mason and is connected with the United Confederate Veterans of the Department of Texas, in which for several years he has been chief surgeon with the rank of major. He is a man of naturally strong intellectual force and his attainments as a member of one of the learned professions have given him a place in the foremost rank of the medical fraternity. He has been a resident of Texas for about forty years and throughout the entire period has been connected with the practice of medicine and surgery.

Joseph Broussard. One of the most prominent of San Antonio's business men is Joseph Broussard, who is extensively engaged in the buying and selling of Texas cattle. He was born at St. Mary Parish, Patterson, Louisiana, a son of J. B. N. and Amelvena (Degre) Broussard. The paternal grandfather, Nicola Broussard, was a native of Canada, but of French parentage, and he settled in St. Mary parish in the early part of the nineteenth century and established the cattle and butcher business, which has ever since been carried on at Patterson by the Broussard family, from generation to generation, and is now conducted there by the son of the above named Joseph. Nicola Broussard supplied meat to Jackson's army in the campaign against the British around New Orleans in the war of 1812. Both Mr. and Mrs. J. B. N. Broussard lived and died in Patterson, La.

Joseph Broussard was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, and in the course of time took charge of the butcher and slaughtering business established by his grandfather, succeeding his father and becoming one of the prominent business men of that place. He also engaged to some extent in sugar planting in St. Mary parish. As many as twenty years ago he began to handle Texas cattle, and after establishing his home in San Antonio, in February, 1906, he continued the business and is numbered among the city's leading men. At the time of the removal of the family to San Antonio the older children remained in Patterson, where the name of Broussard is so well known and honored.

Mr. Broussard's first wife, who is deceased, was Miss Eulalie Boudreaux of St. Mary's parish, and they became the parents of seven children: Lillie Victoria, Terzile, Della, Cornelia, R. Edward, Blanche and Genevieve. Mr. Broussard subsequently married L. F. Ilsley, the daughter of the late Judge Ilsley of New Orleans. He was of English lineage and was a prominent lawyer of Louisiana, also serving as a judge of the supreme court of that state. Three children have been born of this union, Antoinette, Mae and Joseph.

Celestin Villemain, city collector of San Antonio, was born in Bellefourd, France, in 1843. His parents, Michael and Catharine Villemain, were also natives of France and came to Texas in 1853, settling in Bexar county, where they established a farm and stock ranch on the Medina river. Mr. Villemain also turned his attention to freighting with ox teams between San Antonio and the coast (Port Lavaca), in which business he continued with success for several years. In 1870 Michael Villemain removed to San Antonio, where he resided until his death in 1886, having for a year survived his wife, who passed away in 1885.

Celestin Villemain came to Bexar county when only ten years of age, and therefore was practically reared in San Antonio. From early boyhood he worked with his father in the freighting business, first with ox teams, while later they operated sixteen big mule team wagons in the freighting business. During the period of the Civil war he was mostly occupied in hauling cotton for the Confederate government. After the war, in 1867, he established himself in business in San Antonio as a general merchant and continued in that line for thirty-four years with unvarying success, his store being on West Commerce street, at the corner of Santa Rosa avenue, where Chapa's drug store is now located. About the time he discontinued the mercantile business he located on a large cattle ranch with irrigated farm in connection, which he had established south of San Antonio at the Third Mission. Recently, however, he sold his cattle and farming interests, and his real estate interests are now all in the city, where he owns some valuable property, having made judicious investment of his capital in real estate.

In the spring of 1905 Mr. Villemain was elected city collector of San Antonio, with the Mayor Callaghan administration, and is now filling that position in capable and efficient manner. He is interested in matters of public progress and improvement, and his efforts in behalf of political welfare and general advancement in San Antonio have been effective and far-reaching.

A. Villemain

Mr. Villemain was married at Castroville, in Medina county, Texas, to Miss Jennie Kruts, and they have five children: Celestin, Jr., Frank, Lizzie, Josie and Addie Villemain.

Captain August H. Kieffer, assistant city marshal at San Antonio, was born at Castroville, Medina county, Texas, in August, 1862. His parents, Blasius and Adeline (Halberdie) Kieffer, were natives of the province of Alsace, France, and came to Texas as members of Castro's Alsatian colony in 1846, being among those who were pioneers in settling the famous colony of Castroville in Medina county, about twenty-five miles west of San Antonio. Mrs. Kieffer died during the cholera epidemic of 1866. Mr. Kieffer was a successful business man and for several years conducted a brewery at Castroville, where he died in 1883.

Captain Kieffer remained with his father until about thirteen years of age, when he went to Del Rio, in Val Verde county. He had several years' experience as a cowboy during the earlier days of the cattle business, when the range was open and there were no wire fences to show individual ownership or to prevent the stockman from herding his cattle wherever he desired. In 1887 and 1888 Captain Kieffer engaged in business at Del Rio. In the fall of the succeeding year he was a candidate for sheriff of Val Verde county and was elected. In the spring of 1903 he came to San Antonio, where he has since made his home, and he acted as a police officer under the Elmendorf and under the Hicks administrations. He was afterward deputy under Sheriff John Tobin, and later was appointed first assistant city marshal under the Campbell administration, while in the spring of 1905 he was reappointed to the position under the Callaghan administration.

Captain Kieffer has been peculiarly successful in politics, due to his sterling qualities, his methods, which neither seek nor require disguise, and his well-known efficiency as an officer. His fidelity and capability have been the elements that have enabled him to hold office under different and strongly opposed administrations.

Captain Kieffer was married at D'Hanis, in Medina county, Texas, to Miss Christina Wipff, a daughter of the late Joseph Wipff, who was also an Alsatian and one of the original settlers of the county and D'Hanis more than fifty years ago. He was a prominent and well-known citizen of that community through a long period, and died there in 1899. Both the Wipff and Kieffer families experienced all of the hardships incident to life on the frontier when Indians were frequently on the warpath, when wild animals were quite numerous, and when their remoteness from all railroads rendered the existence a hard one. To Mr. and Mrs. Kieffer were born six children, Mattie C., Arthur Gerhardt, Edwin Joseph, Marshall J., Russell John and Charlotte Annie. The Captain has throughout his life been a resident of Texas and has therefore been a witness of much of its growth and development, sharing in the work of public progress as opportunity has offered and his resources have permitted.

Leon LeComte. An extensive owner of real estate in and near the city of San Antonio, Leon LeComte also represents one of the pioneer and influential families in the formative period of Texas history. He is of French parentage, born in France in the year 1837, and when five

years of age came with his parents to Texas, the family at once locating in San Antonio. His father, Ange Seraphin LeComte, became a prominent land owner and trader in lands, and was one of the influential and wealthy citizens of the city's early days, his death occurring in June, 1868. The mother died of cholera in 1849, and after her death the father joined her family name to his and signed it LeComte De Watine.

Leon LeComte has a vivid recollection of his boyhood days in San Antonio, the Indian raids and all the other phases of frontier life, it being an unusual circumstance that within the span of one existence should be embraced the progress of a city from the primitive pioneer conditions to the luxurious appointments of today. Leon obtained his education principally at St. Mary's College, and since young manhood has been interested in various business affairs. He has been particularly engaged in real estate transactions, being the owner of city property, farming lands and live stock. He has a fine farm of about eighteen hundred acres on the Medina river, fourteen miles south of the city, but lives at his home on the Corpus Christi road just within the city limits.

Mr. LeComte was married at Losoya Medina, Bexar county, to Miss Octavie Toudouze, who represents another old and prominent French family. They have become the parents of seven children so that some of the best and most substantial phases of the history of San Antonio will be fittingly perpetuated in the generations which have followed Leon LeComte.

Sam Harrison. Born in San Antonio in 1866, Sam Harrison is one of the energetic and enterprising citizens of early middle age who is closely identified with its commercial and industrial interests. His parents, Judge Thomas S. and Nancy C. (Black) Harrison, were among the old and leading pioneers of Southwest Texas, and his maternal relatives are factors of a still earlier date in the pioner history of the state.

The father is one of the most noted of the old-time lawyers and citizens who assisted in the foundation of the state as a commonwealth of vast possibilities and is the oldest living member of the Bexar county bar. In 1855 he came to San Antonio from his Kentucky home, and has resided in the vicinity ever since, his residence being at Bexar post-office, fifteen miles south of the city. He is now retired from the practice of his profession, of which he was long a distinguished representative, both of the bar and bench.

As stated, the mother of Sam Harrison, who also is living, represents a still older family of Southwest Texas. Her brother, Captain Gus Black of Spofford, Kinney county, is a famous cattleman of the old regime, and has had a life of thrilling adventure as a pioneer stockman and Indian fighter. In the earlier days the headquarters of the old Black ranch were on the Medina river, in the county by that name, but Captain Black's residence is now on his ranch twenty-five miles from Spofford, Kinney county.

Sam Harrison was reared and educated in San Antonio, although in his younger days he spent much of his time on the Black ranch with his uncle. Although still comparatively a young man, by these youthful experiences he has become thoroughly familiar with the varied and picturesque phases of the history of Southwest Texas. For several years

past, however, he has abandoned the life of the plains and engaged in commercial pursuits, being now manager in San Antonio for the Werkheiser-Polk Mills Company, flour manufacturers, of Temple, Texas. His residence of a lifetime in San Antonio, his wide acquaintance, popularity, energy and executive ability, make him a peculiarly valuable man for the position.

Sam Harrison's wife, formerly Miss Bettie Jasper, is a native of Southwest Texas, and their union occurred in San Antonio. Mrs. Harrison's mother, a Kentucky woman, has the distinction of having founded the village of Somerset, Atascosa county, Texas, naming it after her birthplace in the Blue Grass state.

D. A. Watson, M. D. During the period which marks Dr. Watson's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and though his residence in Schertz dates back but a few years he has won the good will and patronage of the citizens of the place. He was born in Goliad county, Texas, in 1862, his parents being Wiley and Elizabeth (Holt) Watson. The father, who was a native of Tennessee, came to the Lone Star state about 1860, taking up his abode in Goliad county and his death occurred during his son's early childhood, but the wife and mother survived until 1902, when she joined her husband in the home beyond.

Dr. Watson was reared on a farm, and beginning with his early boyhood days he earned his own living and secured for himself a good education, having graduated at the Texas Christian University at Waco. During the following ten years he taught school in central Texas, principally in Lampasas, Burnet and Williamson counties, where he is well remembered as a most efficient and successful teacher. His professional studies were begun in the medical department of Sewanee University, and he later graduated in the medical department of Fort Worth University in 1902. Between sessions, however, he had practiced medicine in Burnet county, and in 1904 he located at his present home, Schertz, Guadalupe county, a rich and prosperous community, where he is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, while in addition he has also established a large general drug store.

Dr. Watson married Miss Eugenia Hughes of Lampasas county, who before her marriage was a teacher in the schools of that county, and they have a little son, Eugene Watson. The Doctor is a member of the Guadalupe County, the State and the American Medical associations.

James T. Matthews, long connected with the undertaking and furniture business in Texas, and now a resident of San Antonio and owner of valuable oil lands at Sour Lake, Hardin county, is a North Carolinian, born at New Bern, Craven county, in 1837. His parents were Matthew and Jane E. (Richardson) Matthews, and they were both natives of the state of his birth. James T. was reared in the town of New Bern, where his father was an undertaker and embalmer, the boy not only learning this dual profession but the trade of cabinet making. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, state troops, of which he was elected first lieutenant, and as such gave his services to the Confederacy, chiefly in the vicinity of his native town. During the first part of the war New Bern was captured and held for a long time by the

Federal troops, and one of the dangerous duties devolving upon him was to keep the people of the town in communication with the distant Confederate forces. For that purpose he was obliged to circumvent the Federal lines, which was arduous in the extreme.

After the war Mr. Matthews continued to reside in his home town, engaged chiefly in the undertaking and cabinet making business, residing there until 1884, when he made Texas his resident state. He first located at Toyah, west Texas, but soon afterward came to San Antonio. He was connected for some time with the undertaking establishment of Mr. Shern, and then established a furniture store of his own on Market street. In 1895 he continued the business on Houston street, but remained at that location only a few months, as fire destroyed the building, now known as the Peck Furniture store. Mr. Matthews has also worked at his trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, and has been altogether an industrious and useful citizen. In 1901 he became interested in the oil discoveries at Sour Lake, where he still owns valuable lands whose operation has of late years formed a feature of his business interests. A few years ago Mr. Matthews purchased the old Simon Fest homestead on Simon street, which is now his residence and the center of a happy domestic life.

Mrs. James T. Matthews was formerly Minnie Hollande, born in New Orleans but was reared principally in Galveston in the families of Colonel Spaight and General Sherman of that city, as her parents had died early in her life. Mrs. Matthews has some interesting relics connected with the early history of Texas, including a rare photograph of David G. Burnet, the first president of the Texas Republic; also a piece of one of the Texas flags that was used at the battle of San Jacinto. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have two children—James T., Jr., and Carrie Maria.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CITY OF LAREDO.

HISTORY OF ITS FOUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT CAREER.

In 1746 the viceroy of Mexico commissioned José de Escandon to pacify and settle the gulf coast country. The district put under his control, extending from the Panuco river to Texas, and sixty or eighty leagues west from the coast, was callel "la Colonia del Nuevo Santander."

During the conquest, 1748-55, more than twenty towns were established by Spanish and converted Indian families. One of these settlements was Dolores, on the north side of the Rio Grande. Of this place Laredo, founded ten leagues further up the river, was an offshoot. But Dolores was later abandoned, while Laredo remained for a long time the only permanent settlement on the north side of the lower Rio Grande. In 1757 an "inspeccion" of the Nuevo Santander settlements was made by Captain Tienda de Cuervo, and it is his report on the town of Laredo, translated by H. E. Bolton in the Texas Historical Association Quarterly, that furnishes the first authoritative account of the beginning of the city of Laredo.

"This little settlement," says Cuervo, "was formed on the 15th of May, 1755. It was located on the north bank of the large river of this name (Rio Grande) in a dry, level country. Its temperature is hot in summer and cold in winter, and its inhabitants say that it is healthy."

The circumstances of the founding were these: Thomas Sanchez, who had his goods and stock on the south side of the river opposite Dolores, in 1754 proposed to Escandon to bear the expense of forming a settlement in the region north of the river provided lands should be furnished. Escandon favored the plan, but at first desired the settlement to be located on the Nueces river, which on investigation was found unsuitable, however. Then Captain Sanchez explained the ease with which a settlement could be formed "at ten leagues from Hacienda de Dolores, up the river," and two leagues from the ford called Jacinto. Escandon agreed that Don Thomas might settle, where he had proposed, "a town by the name of Laredo; allotted fifteen leagues of cattle pasture land for inhabitants, and conferred the title of Captain of the town upon the same Dn. Thomas. The latter, to carry out his scheme, took his family, with others, to the proposed place, and there made suitable huts for their dwellings. He has assisted them, now continues assisting them, and still is desirous to take others there."

First Families.

At the time of the inspection there were eleven families in all, with four single men. These being the "first families" of Laredo, their names properly form part of this history. They are:

Thomas Sanchez, with wife, Catherina Uribe, and nine children.
Juan Garcia Saldivar, wife, Catharina de las Casas.
Prudencio Garcia, wife, Josepha Sanchez, and five children.
Joseph Leonardo Treviño, wife, Anna Moreno, and six children.
Juan Francisco Garcia, wife, Maria Ritas, and seven children.
Juan Baptista Sanchez, wife, Juana Diaz, and ten children.
Aug'n Sanchez, wife, Francisca Rodriguez, and two children.
Leonardo Sanchez, single.
Joseph Flores, and three children.
Joseph Diaz, and mother.
Joseph Ramon, wife, Maria Gertrudis, and two children.
Leonardo Garcia, single.
Joseph Salinas, wife, Ysavel Treviño, and one child.
Pedro Salinas, single, with mother and one sister.
Juan Diego, single.

Altogether there were 85 persons comprising the population of Laredo at that time. Their possessions were, 712 breeding horses, 125 mules, 2 yokes, 9,080 sheep and goats, and 101 cattle.

The 1904 Statistical Report of Commissioner Clay, referring to Webb county, of which Laredo is the county seat, says: "Stock raising engages the attention of the people." In this connection it is interesting to note the conclusion of Inspector Cuervo, in 1757, that "the advantages and growth which this settlement may have must be based upon the breeding of stock, inasmuch as it is a country as well adapted to that purpose as any in the whole colony; but so far as crops are concerned, I am of the opinion that they promise little benefit." Continuing the report, "the public advantage in this settlement is its being the usual crossing for the province of Texas and its presidios, from Nuevo Rno. de Leon and the province of Coaguila, whose frontiers are seven leagues distant," the settlement of Laredo being the last in the colony toward the north. "Its newness does not admit of sufficient knowledge to establish with certainty a notion of the advantages it may afford; but from its having occasioned no expense to the Royal Hacienda and its occasioning none now, it appears to me it will be expedient that it continue. * * *"

During the inspection, Thomas Sanchez made a deposition in which he adds some interesting particulars concerning Laredo; namely, "that this place was on a highway and was discovered some nine years before the deponent formed said settlement; that its crossing was discovered by one named Jacinto de Leon; whence has clung to it the name el Paso de Jacinto; that it is up stream from this settlement something like a quarter of a league, and continues passable up to the present; and that there was no rancho in this vicinity nor anything else." Concerning the ford, Mr. Bolton says: "I am informed by Mr. Bethel Coopwood of Laredo that, although there has been some doubt as to the location of these fords, the view is probably correct that Paso de Jacinto was what is now called Paso de los Indios, a landmark at the upper side of the Fort McIntosh reservation; and that Paso de Miguel de la Garza [3 leagues down stream from the settlement] was in the vicinity of la Cañada de los

Abiones, where the third league of the original tract terminated on the left side of the river."

Laredo was the first independent settlement in Texas. So far as it relied on any sort of material subsidy, Captain Sanchez supplied that. There was no military garrison, and at the time of the inspection the Apaches had not approached the settlement with hostile intent. There was no mission, "and there are not and have not been any Indian *agregados,* nor any hopes of having them, because of no provision having been made for that purpose." Even a priest to administer sacraments had to be brought in as occasion required from Revilla, 22 leagues distant. Concerning the "el Grande del Norte," Sanchez states "that he does not know where it rises, but that it empties into the sea; and that he has no hopes that an irrigating canal can be constructed from it, nor has this settlement springs from which this benefit can be secured."

At that time roads led from Laredo in different directions into the neighboring provinces. Sanchez states that the provinces are "(1) Tejas; that of this, the nearest settlement is the presidio which they call Sta. Dorotea [or, Presidio de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo], distant from this colony some fifty leagues, more or less. The settlement and presidio of San Antonio de Vejar of the same province is some fifteen leagues further; (2) that of the province of Coaguila the presidio named Rio Grande del Norte, with the appellation of San Juan Baptista, is distant from the frontier of this colony some twenty-five leagues; and (3) that Nueva Reyno de Leon."

During the latter part of the eighteenth century the Indians gave Laredo a wide berth and as a result the colonists engaged in stock raising and agriculture, filling the plains between the Rio Grande and the Nueces with vast herds of cattle and horses. Considerable corn and vegetables were raised for home consumption, and altogether the colony progressed finely.

The colonists made regular trips down the river in "chalans," or flat boats, to Matamoros, where they exchanged hides, etc., for provisions. During one of these journeys the party was attacked by a roving band of Indians, but they were speedily repulsed after losing two of their number. This took place a few miles above Rio Grande City, the old home of Captain Tomas Sanchez, from which place the first colonists came.

While it is true that up to this period the country literally swarmed with Indians and bloody battles had been fought with them in the adjoining country, yet this practically ended the Indian campaign so far as Laredo was concerned. From the organization of the colony the settlers had established friendly relations with the red man, and except in the instances related, they were practically at peace with him. This, of course, applies strictly to Laredo. On the ranches up and down the river many horses and cattle were stolen and many fatal encounters took place.

Soon after this time the enterprising white man put in an appearance, and the aspect of things was soon changed. Prior to this, however, white men had visited the colony and one or two remained with the settlers. In 1842 Laredo was for a short time occupied by General Som-

ervell, in command of the Texas troops. The command reached Laredo from Medina on the 8th of December and took possession of the place without opposition; and it is said that it was while encamped in Laredo that General Somervell, after a consultation with one of his officers, concluded to issue the order which subsequently resulted in the horrible slaughter of Captain Cameron and a portion of his troops at Salado on the 13th of February, 1843, by order of Santa Ana at the special request of Canalis, who had a quarrel with Cameron when in the campaign of the Republic of the Rio Grande.

In 1846 Laredo was again captured by Captain Gillespie of the rangers, when on his way to join General Taylor at the mouth of the river. In 1847 Laredo was again occupied by the soldiers of the United States under General Lamar.

Fort McIntosh.

In 1849 the city leased to the United States government 2,500 acres of land for a military post, part of which was outside of the city limits. In 1858 the post was abandoned and the stores removed to Fort Brown. The old Fort McIntosh was built in 1850. It was a star-shaped earthwork occupying one acre of land. Within was a fine large magazine of stone with arched roof overlaid with earth. There were descending steps, iron doors and secure locks. And the magazine was begun but never completed.

Upon abandonment of post in 1858, Laredo executed an agreement to lease to the United States for ten years the old post and five acres of contiguous ground, with the understanding that if the government desired the city would execute absolute deeds within ten years if they took possession. In 1859 two companies of the First Infantry took possession. April 11th, 1861, three companies of Confederates under General Santos Benavides took possession of the post, and the United States troops repaired to Fort Davis. The other two Confederate companies organized at Laredo were respectively commanded by Captains Refugio Benavides and Julian Garcia. October 23d, 1865, Fort McIntosh was re-occupied by Federal troops, and in 1868 work was begun on buildings for a two company post; but work was suspended until 1877, when additional buildings were constructed; and from that time many improvements have been made, until now there is no better equipped fort in the state. The reservation embraces about 208 acres and is a part of the city tract deed which was executed by Refugio Benavides, Mayor, to Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, on behalf of the United States on the 29th day of May, 1875. Title was approved by Attorney General on the 3d of May, 1880, and the site was formally accepted by the Secretary of War on the 2d day of March, 1880.

With the advent of the white people, the old Mexican customs and manner of government rapidly disappeared, and new ideas, American styles and customs prevailed to great extent. The adobe dwellings of the colonists gave way to one and two story brick residences and stores. Merchants from the north, east and southeast established large and flourishing wholesale and retail business houses, and many improvements were inaugurated.

Laredo in 1881.

The "modernization" of Laredo began with the building of railroads to that point. Before that time Laredo was an inland town, and prospered almost entirely through its position on the highway between Mexico and Texas and as a center of the vast surrounding cattle country. Beginning with 1880 Laredo has attracted increasing attention from Texas and the world, and has developed steadily.

At the opening of this era of growth a correspondent of the San Antonio Express wrote an account of the city which cannot fail to be of much historical interest and value as a contemporary description. The letter was dated December 12, 1881, and reads in part as follows:

"Laredo, the county seat of Webb county, is a growing city, with a population of about 6,000, and is situated in the level and beautiful evergreen valley of the Rio Grande, on the east side of that national stream, the Rio Grande. The city is fully fifty feet above the ordinary stage of the swift waters of the Rio Grande. A chain of high hills and mountains encircle the whole city, both on the Texas and Mexican side, which can be seen at a great distance in approaching the city on the cars on the line of the Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande railroad, and is indeed a most beautiful sight to behold. The El Paso mountains, lying off sixteen miles distant, in the interior of Mexico, can easily be seen on a fair day, and in this chain of hills and mountains there has been discovered at different times and places rich ore well charged with the precious metals. A coal mine is in practical operation within six miles of this place, and another large vein of this article was accidentally discovered in this country; and it is thought that these hills and mountains are inlaid with an inexhaustible supply of this great commercial commodity. This is also a fair stock country.

"The tax roll for 1881 makes the following showing of the real and personal property: 6,987.2 acres of land, valued at $298,090.02; 121,120 land certificates, valued at $1,690; 3,130 lots in Laredo, valued at $441,400. Of live stock, it has 2,753 head of cattle, valued at $17,740; horses and mules, 4,761 head, valued at $15,120; sheep, 320,890 head, valued at $321,640; goats, 25,980 head, valued at $20,290; hogs, 50 head, valued at $50; jacks and jennies, 1 head, valued at $10. About 3,000 head of the last named animals were surely unassessed. There is more than enough good land in the county to raise vegetables for this market, which will be lucrative business for those who engage in it; for vegetables are very scarce and high in this market.

"Two Laredos, Texas and Mexico, have a combined population of about 10,000. Out of this number, there are probably 2,000 English speaking people. The city, as I said before, is high and dry; the atmosphere, dry, pure, and extremely healthy. This place is well laid off on the old Spanish style, with its usual quota of plazas; the sidewalks and streets are narrow, and the scenery varied and very interesting to the traveler unaccustomed to Spanish and Mexican towns. Nearly every branch of industry suitable to the place, time, and circumstances is represented here, though there is abundant room for more on an improved plan. A good hotel is badly needed here, and would be a paying enter-

prise to an experienced man. Mr. J. Christian, formerly of the Constitution House, of New Orleans, will open the Christian home here in a few days. Mr. Christian has a wide range of experience in the business, and thoroughly understands the wants of the trading public; but still there is room for more.

Many Improvements.

"We are today enjoying a well merited boom. Substantial brick buildings are being built in different parts of the city, both for business and dwelling purposes. A street railroad, gas and water works companies have all been organized, and their early establishment and practical operation are looked forward to with much interest, and believed to be an assured fact. An ice factory is now in practical operation. The location of the courthouse and jail has been determined by our commissioners, and Messrs. Briten & Long, the contractors, are making preparations to get material on the ground, and ere long we will have a fine temple of justice and jail, costing the snug sum of $40,000. The headquarters of the Texas-Mexican National Railroad Company will be established here, a part of which was moved up from Corpus Christi last Saturday. The divisional machine and repair shops of the International and Great Northern railroad will also be established here. In fact, the whole city is growing intellectually, morally, and widening and expanding in every direction.

"Our people are daily growing more enthusiastic over the coming fiestas, and very extensive preparations are in progress, which insures a grand success. Cock and cock fighters, and bull and bull fighters have been engaged both from Texas and the interior of Mexico for this grand occasion. The bulls will be trimmed and slicked, and the cocks pricked, and the hair and feathers will fly on December 24. In Mexico this sport is encouraged, but in Texas, article 4,665, page 672, of the revised statutes of 1879, which reads as follows, may operate as an impediment to this sport: 'For every fight between men and bulls, or between dogs and bulls, and between bulls and any other animal, $500 for each performance, if exhibited for profit, or upon which any money or thing of value is bet.' Even with this statute, we have got a considerable margin left to operation.

"We need churches and school houses. Besides this there is a large family of orphans in town that would like to come in for their share of the proceeds.

"We will have cock and bull fighting even if we have to suspend the statutes for a while."

In those busy times of development a year recorded much progress. Another Express correspondent, writing April 3, 1883, told of much that had been accomplished within the preceding year or so, and completed the picture of Laredo at the beginning of its golden age of growth.

"Laredo is called the 'gateway to Mexico,' but when we arrived here on the morning train, and were whirled along the dusty streets, behind a pair of long-eared mules, guided by a swarthy sombrero-adorned Mexican, I thought I had really landed in Mexico. The streets were lined on either side with queer, low-roofed, one-story stone or mud-walled dwellings, at

the doors of which stand 'ye Senor Mexican,' looking for all the world as though he was on his native heath, and with all the assurance guaranteed by the backing of his own personal 'mud castle.' I have spent three days here, have searched the town from one end to the other and as well from one side to the other, as there are two Laredos, one on each side of the Rio Grande. It is possible that I may have missed some of the interesting scenes and places here—if so, I am sorry. I have done my best, and have seen a great deal, and have been much interested as well. Laredo, Texas, is located at the extreme end of the Missouri Pacific extension, and on the banks of the Rio Grande river. It is also the western point of the Texas & Mexican road, the eastern terminus of the Rio Grande & Pecos road, and the northern terminus of the some-day-to-be-built International road, and the northern terminus of the Mexican National road. It is said to have five thousand inhabitants, of whom about two-thirds are foreigners or Mexicans, and the balance Americans, as the natives of the United States are here called. The town is credited with a good old age. Its prevailing architecture is very plain—stone or sun-dried brick walls with a thatched roof. It glories in a police department, composed of Mexicans and Americans, a city government, the county building, which is a fine large brick structure, a good post-office, dance hall, United States custom house, located in a small stone building near the river; street lamps at rare intervals, a few churches, two or three hotels—as good as can be found in this part of the country—a small plaza or park, a market square and other adjuncts of a would-be city.

Fort McIntosh.

"Fort McIntosh, a United States frontier post, with three companies of troops, under command of Major S. S. Summers, is located on the western outskirts of the town, upon the banks of the Rio Grande, and commands the country round about. This is one of the best frontier posts belonging to the United States. We spent a short time looking through the barracks and inspecting the soldiers' quarters, and must say that Uncle Sam has every reason to feel well satisfied with his bold soldier boys on the frontier.

Drinking Water.

"All the drinking water in Laredo is obtained from the Rio Grande by these water carriers and sold about town at a bit a barrel. A bit in Mexican money is 12½ cents; or a 10-cent silver piece of United States coinage.

"The Mexican National railroad depot and offices are located in a long, neat-appearing, well built, two story, brick building. From here start four trains daily, two to Corpus Christi, via the Texas and Mexican road, and two for Monterey, Mexico, via the Mexican National railroad. I found a passenger agent, Sanderson, and his corps of assistants located in an upper room of the building. They were full of business, but still had time to greet their visitor very cordially and give out all necessary information. I found that the Mexican National is doing a very good business for the time it has been opened to Monterey. Four trains are

run daily between Laredo and that point—two each way, and they are well filled with passengers and freight. There are from 150 to 200 passengers daily.

"The volume of business aggregates about fifty thousand dollars a month. Work is being pushed on the road as far as possible, and connections with various towns between Monterey and the City of Mexico are being gradually made. It will be a full year and a half, however, before the road will be entirely completed between the cities of Laredo and Mexico, the distance being about 800 miles.

Mexican Laredo.

"Across from the Texas side of the Rio Grande, lies Mexican Laredo. It has a population of about 5,000 people and appears to be a lively, bustling little city. It is a typical Mexican town in every respect. The streets are narrow and lined with low stone buildings. Many of the houses are made of mud, and there is a general effect that is at once amusing and interesting to the visitor. The Mexican government has located here several companies of soldiers, and I was permitted to make a personal inspection of their quarters. While impressed with the good order and discipline maintained among the soldiers, whose uniform consists of a suit of linen and an infantry hat, I was not particularly attracted by the cleanliness of their abiding places, however I was assured that the government proposed building at an early date barracks which will cost $50,000 near the depot of the Mexican National road. A new custom house, to cost $100,000, is also to be built here.

International Railroad.

"A half mile to the west of the heart of Mexican Laredo are located the new and really elegant buildings of the International road. It will be remembered that Jay Gould and his associates, some time ago, obtained a very valuable franchise and subsidy from the Mexican government for a railroad which was to run from Laredo to the City of Mexico. The road was to skirt the extreme eastern part of Mexico, being for the most way from forty to seventy miles east of the line of the Mexican National. Gould contemplated making a southern extension of his Missouri Pacific system. Work was commenced on a grand scale, the line was surveyed, about sixty miles of grading completed, a small amount of track laid at the northern terminus, a bridge built across the Rio Grande, large, attractive and substantial buildings erected, much material gotten on the ground, many improvements made and everything ready for pushing the road right through, when of a sudden there came a hitch in the programme, work was ordered stopped. Most all of the employes were discharged or laid off, and for two months International railroad matters have remained in 'statu quo.' A few teams are still kept at work grading, and six or eight of the young employes of the company, clerks, surveyors, and accountants, occupy a part of the main building, keep guard of the property here, and wait with impatience for reliable information as to when work will be resumed.

"In the meantime a great freshet has washed the bridge away. Just what Mr. Gould proposes to do cannot be told; the prevailing impres-

sion, however, is that he will commence work again shortly, and put the road through with a rush. There is no reason why the road should not be built, as; if it is completed on the scale proposed, it certainly ought to be a profitable enterprise, as it would run through a very fertile part of Mexico. The main dependence of the two Laredos is upon the railroads, and the stoppage of work upon the International has had a perceptible effect on business here."

Enterprise, pluck and vigor can have but one result; and the evident desire on the part of almost every citizen to build up and make a beautiful city of Laredo has been realized. The local government is now administered by both Americans and Mexicans, who live together in peace and contentment, each striving his utmost to make Laredo the great international commercial centre of the southwest.

The progress of the city can be measured in many ways. In no better way, however, than in the matter of public improvements. A courthouse to cost $45,000 has recently been voted by the people of the county, and is now (1907) in course of erection in Laredo. At the spring election of 1907 the sum of forty thousand dollars was voted by the city for the erection of new school buildings. Money spent for educational purposes measures quite accurately the extent to which true American ideals possess a community. Education has become a matter of practical duty and civic pride to Laredo, and it augurs well for the future of the city that public schools are receiving such excellent financial support.

Laredo is both ancient and modern. Some of the most enterprising men of this late period of aggressive improvement are members of families that have lived in Laredo since its founding, over a century and a half ago. Then, too, there are many men of whom Laredo has every reason to be proud, who date their connection with the city from the early eighties, when railroads came and the semi-isolation of the town ceased to react against its welfare. In the following brief sketches of some such prominent citizens much interest attaches from their commentary on the foregoing history, and their lives also contain many facts of history that could not be included in the foregoing.

Writing with reference to Laredo's political and civic character, E. R. Tarver said, in a recent issue of the San Antonio *Express:*

> As early as 1850 Laredo and vicinity was organized as one of the counties of the State of Texas. In 1853 it had the honor of electing one of its citizens, Ham P. Bee (afterwards a major general in the Confederate army) to the legislature, who as the second Speaker of the House of Representatives, distinguished himself as one of the ablest and most popular speakers who have ever presided over the Lower House of the Texas legislature.
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> When the call to arms was made by the South in the great Civil War in 1861, there was no community of the same population that responded more readily and more heartily than did the town of Laredo. Two full companies, under the command of Captains Cristobal and Santos Benavides, entered the Confederate army, and Captain Cristobal Benavides' company is credited with making the last fight and firing the last shot in that great and memorable war near the town of Rio Grande City.
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> Through all these years, up to a short time before the advent of railroads in 1881, the country, in which there were extensive ranches, extending from the Rio Grande to the Nueces river, was continually raided by bands of wild Indians, with whom they had frequent conflicts.

In 1881, when the first vanguard of Americans began to pour into the city, its population was not quite five thousand. It had maintained a city government for 134 years, and in all that time had never levied a cent of city taxes, owed not a cent, and had $1,600 in its treasury, the whole expenses of the city being paid out of the money derived from the ferry franchise across the river granted by Spain in the concession of 1757, when the city was first founded and laid off.

Since the advent of Americans politics has been more exciting, and on one unfortunate occasion in 1887, after a bitter and exciting election for city officers, there was precipitated a fearful and bloody combat between the two opposing parties, in which many were killed and wounded. But to the credit of these people, when the fight was over, they made friends, and not a single instance of any personal difficulty has occurred on that account since.

During the smallpox epidemic, a few years later, owing to the prejudice of the poorer class against vaccination and resistance to the strenuous methods the authorities found necessary to suppress it, a few State Rangers had to be called on to enforce the drastic sanitary measures. Leaving out these two instances, no town or city in the State has maintained a better record for the observation of law and order at all times than has the city of Laredo, situated on the banks of the Rio Grande.

The population of the city has grown from 5,000 in 1881 to over 15,000 in 1907. When the railroads reached here 95 per cent of the people were Mexicans. Today about 75 per cent are of the same nationality.

Though politics has become warm and exciting at times since the advent of Americans, and though they only poll 25 per cent of the vote, yet the Mexican people have been generous enough to divide the county and city offices with them all the time.

Notwithstanding these facts, you often hear Americans saying that these Mexicans should not be allowed to vote.

Christobal Benavides, deceased, figured prominently for many years in connection with mercantile interests in Laredo as a wholesale and retail dealer until his name became a synonym for business enterprise and activity. He was born in Laredo, April 3, 1839, and was the third child of Jose and Tomasa (Cameros) Benavides. The paternal grandfather was Jose Maria Benavides, a native of Mexico, who settled in Laredo in the early days and married Dona Petra Sanchez, who was the granddaughter of Captain Tomas Sanchez, the founder of the town. Jose Benavides, Jr., was an extensive ranchman, who spent his entire life in Laredo.

Christobal Benavides was educated in Laredo and at Corpus Christi, Texas. In his early youth he began a successful career as a stockman, handling both cattle and sheep, his ranch headquarters being in Webb county, where he built up a large ranch of many thousand acres of land. He was an industrious youth with a keen insight into business affairs, and before the Civil war he had contracts for carrying the mails. Early in 1861 he entered military service as a sergeant in a company of state troops commanded by his brother, Santos Benavides, and was in this service for about a year, during which time he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant. The regiment to which the Benavides brothers belonged was then re-organized and mustered into the regular Confederate service, Santos Benavides becoming colonel of this regiment, which was thereafter known as Benavides' regiment, and Christobal Benavides became captain of a company in the same. This command served mainly on the Rio Grande river from Laredo to Brownsville, mostly in the fighting and expeditions which were commanded by Colonel Rip Ford,

Christobal Benavides.

the noted Indian fighter and soldier, this regiment also being in the last battle of the war, fought after the surrender at Appomattox, on the Rio Grande a few miles above Brownsville. Captain Benavides made a fine record as a brave and efficient soldier and with his brother, Colonel Santos Benavides, was always accorded the full meed of credit for preserving peace and law and order and protection from the enemy on the Rio Grande, which was the objective point of so many concerted attacks by the Federal troops.

Soon after the war Christobal Benavides engaged in business in Laredo with his brother Santos under the firm name of S. Benavides & Brother. This style of firm continued until about 1875, when our subject became sole proprietor under the style of C. Benavides, his brother retiring until his death in 1891. The business became one of the largest and most important mercantile houses on the Rio Grande, both a wholesale and retail trade being conducted and supplying a large territory. During all these years Mr. Benavides also maintained his live stock interests on a large scale and was among the first to introduce graded Durham cattle into the Rio Grande country.

In Laredo, in 1867, Mr. Benavides was married to Miss Lamar Bee, who survives him. She is a daughter of the distinguished Confederate soldier, the late General Hamilton P. Bee, of Texas, and on the maternal side is descended from the Martinez family of Spanish ancestry in Mexico. Her mother's father was Don Andres Martinez, who was mayor and alcalde of Nueva Laredo, Mexico, during the latter '40s. Mrs. Benavides was provided by her father with a splendid education, spending several years as a student in the east, principally at the Academy of Mount de Sales, five miles west of Baltimore, Maryland. A woman of tact and culture, yet intensely practical, she was a most excellent helpmate to her husband and their ten children, splendid specimens of young manhood and womanhood, are evidences of the wholesome and careful home training and parental influence. The Benavides family are of the Catholic faith and the children were all educated in Austin—the sons at St. Edward's college and the daughters at St. Mary's college. Their names are as follows: Carlota, the wife of M. Valdez; Marie, the wife of Amador Sanchez, mayor of Laredo; Santos M., city treasurer of Laredo; Lamar, wife of Dr. H. J. Hamilton, of Laredo; Aurela, the wife of Francisco Garza Benavides of Monterey, Mexico; Christobal, Eulalio, Luis, Melitona, and Elvira.

Christobal Benavides died in Laredo September 2, 1904, and no man was ever more deeply mourned than he, not only by his family, upon whom he lavished the love and affection of a heart that was full of kindness and generosity, but by the whole community as well, particularly by the poor, to whom he was ever charitable and open handed to a fault, giving freely and generously as he saw the need. His funeral was the largest ever witnessed in Laredo and was characterized by expression of the keenest sorrow by every person in the city. His life was singularly pure and upright. He was a man of great and noble nature, whose mere presence gave a sense of comfort, protection and sympathy. Although he made a fortune in his business enterprises, leaving for each of his family a splendid heritage, yet during all his life he gave with an

open hand to every deserving person and cause. His memory is cherished by all who knew him and his life and deeds furnish an example that is indeed worthy of emulation.

John T. Murphy, deceased, was at one time closely associated with the business interests of Laredo, Texas, as a dealer in hides and wool, and throughout his business career made an unassailable record, being known for his reliability, his energy and his sterling worth. He was born in Ireland and in his boyhood days came to America, locating in New Orleans. He entered mercantile life when a youth and remained in that business until his life's labors were ended in death. About 1871 he located in Corpus Christi, Texas, and became connected with the hide and wool business as a buyer for an eastern firm handling those products. He soon became proficient in making purchases and remained in the business, removing to Laredo in 1886 and continuing in the same line. He died in this city in May, 1903. For a long number of years he represented the large hide and wool house of New York conducting business under the name of the John Finnegan Company and having branch houses throughout the country. Mr. Murphy established the Laredo branch for this firm and the house here is still conducted by his sons, J. H. and George Murphy, the former managing the business at the office, while the latter represents the house upon the road. They are connected with the purchase of hides and wool throughout southwestern Texas and to some extent in Mexico. Their business, although one still of considerable magnitude, is hardly what it was in the earlier days, as the cattle and sheep industry has been gradually diminishing as Texas has been converted into a farming state. In the days when the sheep industry was at its height in Webb county and vicinity the wool shipments from Laredo alone often amounted to a million pounds per year.

John T. Murphy was one of the representative and successful business men of Laredo through a long period. He recognized and improved his opportunities and as the years passed by won a measure of prosperity that classed him with the substantial citizens of this portion of the state.

Mr. Murphy is still survived by his wife, who was born in Philadelphia of Irish parentage, and who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth R. Peterson. During their long residence in Laredo they gained many friends and the hospitality of their own home was greatly enjoyed by those who knew them. Mr. Murphy is classed among those whose labors have done so much for the upbuilding of the city and at all times is spoken of as one of the leading business men connected with Webb county.

Hon. Amador Sanchez, who has been mayor of the city of Laredo since 1900, is a member of one of the very oldest families of the place, they having made their home here for the past 150 years. Mayor Sanchez was born in Laredo, being the son of S. Sanchez, who was descended from Captain Tomas Sanchez of Buenrotiro, who visited the site of Laredo and made representations and recommendations which resulted in the original grant of the colony and town of San Augustine de Laredo by royal decree of the Spanish authorities, as told in the history of Laredo's founding, on other pages. The Sanchez family made their home here at that time, since which they have been prominent residents.

Amador Sanchez received a most liberal education, graduating at the

Amador Gaucho

St. Mary's University at Galveston, Texas. A portion of his early life was passed out on the range, engaged in the cattle industry, and he has ever since been interested in this line and a prominent figure therein. An idea of the magnitude of his operations in the cattle line may be gained from the statement that he and his associates now have in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, a stock ranch of 100,000 acres—a most valuable property. Mr. Sanchez has also for many years been extensively interested in various mining enterprises in the Republic of Mexico. He has for many years been a prominent figure in the Democratic party in the state of Texas and he has filled many positions of importance in this connection. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Webb county for four years, and a member of the Democratic state executive committee for a similar period, and is a man of influence in the party. In public office he was first elected, in 1890, as district clerk of Webb county, a position which he filled with credit for three terms. Following this he was sheriff of his county and in 1900 he was chosen as Laredo's mayor, his services in this position being of such a satisfactory nature that his fellow citizens have kept him as incumbent of the office ever since, being re-elected in April, 1907. Being by profession a civil engineer and surveyor, Mayor Sanchez's knowledge in this direction has been put to practical use for the benefit of his city, while as a man of intelligence, marked executive ability and a natural leader of men he is just the one to be at the head of a city's affairs. Under his

Finance and Public Works.

administration an excellent showing has been made. The floating and bonded indebtedness existing when he was first made mayor have been greatly reduced. During the first years of his incumbency he set to work to reduce the yearly expenses of the city, sacrificing his salary one year in this effort, and he made the expenditures about $5,000 less than usual. But with all this economy, he has always been in favor of increasing the permanent public improvements and he has seen to it that the real estate of the city paid a goodly tax in this direction. Under his direction great improvement has been made in the sanitary conditions, while the streets and public parks have received due attention. The public credit of the city has been placed upon a sound basis and today Laredo city bonds are considered as gilt-edged securities in financial centers. Himself a man of education, he has paid particular attention to the educational facilities of Laredo and several new school buildings have been erected, with the equipment of each complete. He has the best interests of his city closely at heart and there is no forward movement in which he is not a leader. That Laredo is coming to the front in public works is shown by the voting of $40,000, in April, 1907, for the erection of public school buildings, this following closely upon the bonding of the county for the erection of a new court house.

Mr. Sanchez was married to Miss Maria Benavides, of the well-known Benavides family of this city.

Eliseo E. Ochoa. Is the worthy descendant of one of the oldest Spanish families which came from the mother country in the 18th century and at the behest of their sovereign established in America the New

Spain which so flourished for an hundred years or more. Those were romantic and stirring times and the conquering of the new country filled with many dangers and exciting incidents, but the invaders were a courageous people and they made for themselves and their descendants comfortable homes and accumulated considerable wealth.

Eliseo E. Ochoa was born in Laredo in 1860, his parents being Francisco Ochoa and Sostenes Flores de Ochoa. His father was born in Nueva Leon, Mexico, and was an early settler in Laredo. But before Francisco came here to live, his ancestors had been pioneers in the vicinity of Laredo, in what is now the Texas side of the Rio Grande, once a part of Spain, and later of Mexico. Francisco Ochoa's grandfather, Don Jose Rafael Enriquez, was one of the founders, about 1810, of a villa de San Jose de Palafox, on the Rio Grande, the King of Spain for his valiant services granting him a tract of land at Palafox, in what is now Webb county, Texas, and, as specially mentioned in the records of that time, he was the hero of the noted fight against the Indians in which the said town of Palafox was wiped out in 1818. He was a soldier of undaunted bravery, and in the fight in question he, with only a mere handful of men, made a gallant stand against an overwhelming force of bloodthirsty Indians, as per records in Austin, Texas, which are signed by an authorized representative of the King of Spain.

Still more interesting, from an historical and genealogical standpoint, is the record of our subject's maternal ancestry. At the expense of a great deal of time, labor and money, Mr. Ochoa has compiled a complete record and tree, tracing in a direct line his ancestry on this side back to his great-great-grandfather, and embracing six generations. This maternal ancestor was Don Juan Bautista Villareal, who was one of the settlers at San Augustin de Laredo, now Laredo, in 1767, and who was one of those who received a grant of land from the King of Spain in the new town, although he had settled here several years previous to this time. He was a soldier in the Spanish army and one of the leaders of his day in the arduous labor of subjugating and civilizing a new country. The wisdom of many of his acts at that time is recognized to this day as indicating a far-sightedness not generally attributed to these soldiers of the early days.

Mr. Ochoa has in his possession many interesting old original papers and official documents showing the connection of the members of his family on both sides with the early history of Laredo and vicinity, from the days of the Spanish dominion down through the earlier days of Mexican independence. Among these he has the deed from the King of Spain to the property which is now his homestead on Yturbide street, Laredo, dated in 1814.

Mr. Ochoa received his early education in Laredo and this was followed by several years of thorough mercantile training, as clerk, with such well known old firms as C. M. McDonnell, Harris, Murphy & Company, and Davis, Caden & Company. The latter two firms were importers and commission merchants in hides and skins and it was in that line that he started out independently for himself in 1897. He has been most successfully engaged therein ever since. His good business sense and his sterling worth of character has led to his election by his fellow

A. Winslow.

citizens as an alderman, his first election occurring in 1894 and being followed by several re-elections. He still holds this position, representing the second ward on the city council.

Although his mother has been dead for several years, his father is still living, a resident of San Antonio and active in business.

Mr. Ochoa was married in Laredo in 1885 to Miss Maria Drasdo Himmler, a native of Saxony, Germany, and they are the parents of five children, Eliseo, Alfonso, Jose, Luis and Daniel.

The Milmo National Bank. Perhaps no one element in a business community contributes so largely to solid and permanent prosperity as conservative and correct banking methods and in a town where the banks are conducted carefully while at the same time giving to the merchants and business men generally all the co-operation consistent with safety, it will invariably be found that failures are few and that business is conducted on proper lines. Such a financial institution is The Milmo National Bank, of Laredo, which is the oldest and the first national bank to be established in this city.

Its charter as a national bank was issued July 12, 1882, and it has been in business continuously ever since. Mr. Eugene Kelley of New York, who was instrumental in the establishment of this bank, became its first president, which position is now held by Mr. Daniel Milmo, also one of its founders, and Mr. Miles T. Cogley, of Laredo, is the cashier. This bank has steadily improved its status ever since organization, and its general condition is now better and its deposits and resources larger than at any previous time in its history. The institution has extensive and influential outside connections and it has always enjoyed peculiarly confidential relations with the leading business men of Laredo and vicinity. Particularly true is this in connection with the new business and agricultural growth of Laredo and Webb county, where the onion and trucking industry and the diversified agricultural interests have recently received such an impetus by the application of irrigation. This irrigation has placed a new phase upon the growth and development of this section, assuring within the next few years a great influx of thrifty settlers on the lands for agricultural purposes and a consequent increase of general prosperity and wealth. With this new movement the Milmo National Bank is closely in touch and is aiding in every way consistent with the methods of a safe and conservative financial institution. Newcomers, whether going into farming, stock-raising or general business, have found this bank a most excellent medium through which to get in touch with the life and business of the place.

Mr. Cogley, the cashier, was born and reared in Cleveland, and has all his life been connected with financial affairs. Before coming to Texas he was connected as cashier with the Bee Line, known as part of the Big Four railroad system, and on coming to Texas in 1883 he became cashier and paymaster of the National Railway of Mexico, extending south from Laredo into the Republic of Mexico. In 1886 he became connected with the Milmo National Bank and later was made its cashier. He is identified with the best interests of Laredo and is a member of the city school board, of which he was president for several years.

Judge A. Winslow, of Laredo, was born and reared in that portion

of Coffee county, Alabama, which is now embraced in Geneva county. His father, Elisha Winslow, was a native of North Carolina and his mother came from Georgia. They spent the greater portion of their lives in Alabama and are both dead.

In 1874 the subject of this sketch came from Florida to Texas, locating in Matagorda county. He was a young man at that time and here he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar of that county with a temporary license only. From Matagorda county he moved to Waller county, locating in Hempstead, where he was permanently admitted to the bar in 1877, and where he partially "filled in" the waiting period of a young lawyer's life by acting as night clerk and ticket agent for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, then the leading and one of the very few railroads in the state at that time. In the latter part of 1877 he removed from Hempstead to Brenham, Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession. But in 1881 he became convinced that a great future lay in store for Laredo, so he came here in that year with his family. Laredo was at that time a town of about 4,000 inhabitants and our subject traveled hither in the first passenger train to enter the city, Dec. 25th, 1881, over the International & Great Northern Railroad. The town was almost entirely populated with Mexicans at the time and Judge Winslow and his family are among the pioneer Americans of Laredo.

That Judge Winslow moved wisely when he came to Laredo has been demonstrated in the past quarter of a century for the place has become one of importance in the state and his own personal affairs have thrived in a corresponding degree. He has made Laredo his home continuously since first coming and all through he has been very intimately associated with the growth and development of the place. If Laredo has helped him, so he has helped Laredo, for he has been ever active in all those advance movements which have made the city what it is today. His profession has occupied his attention during this period and he has become one of the leading lawyers of this part of the state. His legal ability is of a high order and he has been retained in many important cases. For over a year he was master in chancery in the matter of the receivership of the Laredo Improvement Company, in which capacity he adjusted matters and rendered decisions in claims against that company amounting practically to half million dollars, not one of which was ever overruled or set aside. He now occupies the important position of referee in bankruptcy in the Laredo Division of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Texas. He is a representative citizen in every sense of the term and takes great pride in Laredo and everything that redounds to the advantage of the place.

Judge Winslow was married in Florida to Miss Julia A. Ferrell, a native of that state. They have four children, their eldest son, J. M. Winslow, a young lawyer of great promise, having died here, January 4, 1906. Their living children are: John J. Winslow, who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, going out with the first Texas Cavalry; E. Blaine Winslow, Margaret J. Winslow, and Walter W. Winslow.

Judge Winslow is a self-made man in every sense of that word;

leaving his native state with a limited education, he came to a new country, worked hard and diligently for the completion of his education and mastery of his profession, so what he has done is of his own making; to such men the United States and especially the west owes its individuality.

Don Quintin Villegas. The name of Villegas is widely known as identical with the interests of the border country of Texas and Mexico, where its owners have stamped their prestige in a business and personal way. Don Quintin Villegas is a Spaniard by birth, and was born in the province of Santander, Spain, in the year 1850, coming to this country very young. He arrived in Cuba in 1865, where he remained for some years. In 1870 he went to Corpus Christi, Texas, where he became associated in business with his brother Joaquin. Here they continued the mercantile pursuit, which coupled with their natural ability, their perseverance, and honest dealings which has ever characterized them, laid the foundation of their success. In the year 1874 both brothers established themselves in New Laredo, Mexico, and continued business on both sides of the river, sometimes associated and sometime separate, until in 1889 they formed the partnership of J. Villegas & Bro. Each year saw their business grow in proportions and witnessed the invasion of additional territory in their dealings. Honorable conduct, and the best business methods soon made the firm one of the largest and most influential on the border. The business became strictly wholesale, and from year to year they held the confidence and trade of this entire section. Although established many years their successors still retain customers who began with the firm when it was first commenced. In 1903 they organized the Villegas Mercantile Co., retaining in same over one-half interest, and these were their preliminary steps to retire from business. In 1905 the Villegas Mercantile Co., liquidated their business, selling same to the present firm of L. Villegas & Bro., and both brothers retired altogether from business, closing a long and honorable career.

Don Quintin is a very popular gentleman. In 1894 the citizens of Laredo desired to place him as a candidate for mayor, but he has never desired to accept any political office, for reasons best known to himself.

His handsome residence is one of the most beautiful in the city, and is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements. He is still interested as owner with his brother of fine ranch property in Webb and surrounding counties, also in several mining and banking enterprises in Mexico, and is a stockholder and director of the Milmo National Bank of this city.

In 1904 he resigned from the Laredo Business Men's Club, having been its president for seven consecutive years until the time of his resignation. Together with Hon. J. O. Nicholson, the secretary of the Business Men's Club, he took an active part in the improvement of this city, as well as this section of the country.

Both brothers have passed most of their life in this section where they are much liked and respected, for their integrity, urbanity, and strict business principles; their word is as good as their bond.

The present firm of L. Villegas & Bro., composed of Leopold and Lorenzo, are both sons of Don Joaquin. They are following the business methods largely of their predecessors, and it is needless to state that they are successful therein. The firm is one of the largest on the border and does an exclusive wholesale and commission business, also imports and exports.

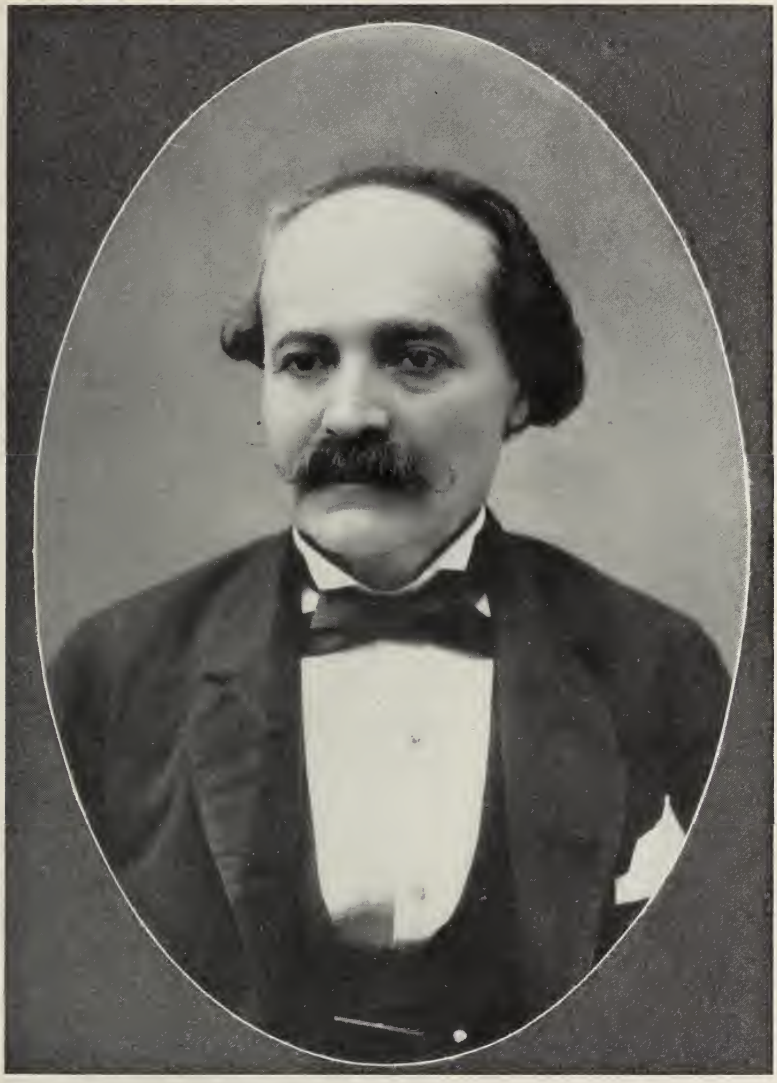
Honore Ligarde, county tax collector for the county of Webb, was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1855, and was reared and educated in that city. He served one year in the French army and then entered public life, being deputy treasurer of the Province of Gironde, of which Bordeaux is the capital, for some years previous to coming to America. In 1881 he came to America with his wife, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Martin, a niece of Raymond Martin, a native of France, who had come to America in 1852, and who became a prominent stockman and business man of Texas. Mrs. Elizabeth (Martin) Ligarde was born in the French city of San Luis, Senegal, Africa, although afterward reared in Bordeaux, France, where she married the subject of this review.

Upon first coming to America in 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Honore Ligarde made their way to the home of Mrs. Ligarde's uncle, Raymond Martin, in Laredo, Texas, where Mr. Ligarde soon became interested in business and where he has ever since resided. His eminent fitness for the duties of public office soon attracted the attention of the residents of this city and county and he was early called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He has had a long and honorable career in the public life of Webb county, beginning three years after taking up his residence here. He was county commissioner for eight years, city alderman for six years, and in 1900 he was elected county assessor, which office he filled until 1906, when he was elected county tax collector, a position which he now fills. Through long experience, requisite education and natural aptitude, he makes a particularly efficient official in positions of this character and he has the thorough confidence of the public. In addition to his public duties, he is also the manager of the vast estates of his late uncle, Raymond Martin, now conducted in the name of his widow, Mrs. Raymond Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Ligarde are the parents of four children: Fred H., Hermance, Amedee and Antoinette.

Raymond Martin.

In connection with the biographical sketch of Mr. Ligarde, it is particularly appropriate that due mention be made of the career of Mr. Raymond Martin, who has been such a prominent figure in this region. Mr. Martin was born in France, May 31, 1828, being the son of Jean Marie Martin, who was a merchant. Raymond Martin was reared to mercantile pursuits, as also were his brothers, Paul and Joseph Martin, who came to the United States in 1852, Paul Martin coming to Texas in 1853 and locating at San Antonio. Raymond Martin came to America in December of 1852, living a short time in each of the cities of Pensacola, New Orleans and San Antonio, until 1854, when he came to Laredo and at once engaged in the mercantile line. There were then only two stores

H. Ligarde



RAYMOND MARTIN

in the place and from the first he was uniformly successful, he continuing in the mercantile trade for a number of years. It was also natural that he should engage in other pursuits and he was the pioneer in sheep raising in Webb county, beginning in 1861, and for many years he was the largest operator in this line in this section of country. At times over 50,000 sheep grazed on his pastures, as well as thousands of head of cattle, in which latter industry he also became one of the leaders. He accumulated large tracts of land in Webb and LaSalle counties and at the present time the Raymond Martin estate includes 130,000 acres of land which is constantly increasing in value. Mr. Martin retired from the mercantile line in 1887, although he continued to take a most active part in the upbuilding of the city of Laredo, erecting the Commercial hotel and several other business blocks. He was also one of the organizers of the Laredo Bank and of the city water works, and in many other ways materially assisted in the growth and development of the city. Equally prominent was he as a leader in politics and all during the remainder of his life he was considered as one of Laredo's foremost citizens. His widow, who now conducts the management of his estate, was before her marriage Miss Tirza Garcia, their marriage taking place Jan. 10, 1870. Mrs. Martin is a native of Laredo, being the daughter of Bartelo Garcia, who was an old and prominent resident of this city. Mrs. Martin has ten children, five sons and five daughters. The sons are Raymond V. Martin, Marcelino G. Martin, Jean M. Martin, Joe Martin and Albert Martin, while the daughters are Mrs. Antonia M. de Martin, Mrs. Herlinde M. de Gutierrez, Mrs. Magdalena M. de Bruni, Miss Mamie Martin and Miss Louise Martin.

Capt. Sam T. Foster. One of the leading figures of Laredo, as well as one of the pioneer American residents of this city and state, is the gentleman named above, who has lived continuously in Texas since 1847, with the exception of the period of his service in the Civil war. Captain Foster is a native of Union District, South Carolina, where he was born in 1829, his parents being Isaac J. and Frances (Stribling) Foster. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in South Carolina, and they came with their family to Texas in 1847, making this state their home until they died. They first located in Lavaca county, which was the home of our subject until 1857, when he went to Live Oak county, locating at Oakville, where he was living when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, which was afterward dismounted, and in which he became the captain of a company and remained in command of the same throughout the war. The members of his command were among those who were captured at Arkansas Post and taken prisoners to Virginia. After being exchanged, Captain Foster's company was put into the fighting in Tennessee, where they arrived shortly after the battle of Murfreesboro. They were in the general engagements of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and the accompanying skirmishing and fighting in that vicinity; then in the siege and battle of Atlanta; thence came back to the battle of Franklin and the battle of Nashville. From there they went to North Carolina, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in whose army Captain Foster had served ever since entering Tennessee at first. Captain Foster did valiant service for his state, his military

record being one of gallantry and distinction. He was wounded three times in battle, at Missionary Ridge, in the Atlanta campaign and at Nashville.

After the war, Captain Foster returned to Live Oak county, and removed from that place to Corpus Christi in 1869. He came to Laredo in 1879, which has ever since been his home, he being one of the pioneer American residents of the city. Although a lawyer by profession, he is not now actively engaged in its practice, but devotes his time and attention to the duties of his office, he being the United States commissioner at Laredo for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. His has been a long and honorable career and he possesses in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the people of this portion of the state.

Captain Foster is the father of five children: Mrs. Bettie Atlee, Arthur Foster, Mrs. Ida Kerr, Miss Mary Foster, Mrs. Mollie Ulmer and Sam T. Foster, Jr.

James J. Haynes, who holds the important position as collector of customs for the customs district of Corpus Christi, Texas, is a native of Texas, where he has passed practically all of his life. He was born at Rio Grande City, on the lower Rio Grande, in Starr county, Southwestern Texas, in 1853, his parents being Col. John L. and Angelica (Wells) Haynes.

Col. John L. Haynes was a very prominent character in the antebellum days and in the succeeding history of the state of Texas. He was a native of Virginia and he first came to Texas from Mississippi, accompanying a volunteer regiment from that state, this regiment being attached to General Taylor's army of occupation, in the campaigning leading up to the Mexican war. He served all through this war with distinction and was musterel out in 1848. During this service he had become impressed with the great future which was evidently in store for the new state of Texas, and after the close of the Mexican war he decided to make this his home. He located on the Rio Grande, in Starr county, at the place then known as Davis' Rancho, but which later became Rio Grande City. Here he made his home and he soon became identified thoroughly with the interests of his adopted state. He was a man of force and character and filled many positions of responsibility and honor in the early history of the state. When the secession movement began in Texas he was a member of the state legislature and from principle he opposed the secession idea. In this respect his ideas conformed with those of his friend, General Sam. Houston, who was then a leading figure in the state. These were exciting times, but Mr. Haynes stood steadfast to his convictions, and after the state had seceded and hostilities had begun, he raised a regiment of cavalry for the Union

1st Texas Cavalry (Union).

service. Edmund J. Davis, afterward governor of Texas, also raised a similar organization and these two regiments were consolidated as the First Texas Cavalry, it being the only Union regiment to go into the service from Texas. Of this new regiment Mr. Haynes was chosen colonel and he remained in command all through the Civil war, seeing

James J. Haynes

a great deal of severe service and being in many important engagements in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He made a splendid record as a soldier and an officer and he performed valiant service for the cause which he considered right. His service was also notably recognized by the Federal government and following the war he was appointed to several posts of honor and responsibility. He first located in Austin, where he became assessor of internal revenue. Later he was appointed collector of customs at Galveston, and still later collector of customs at Brownsville, in which latter position he remained for twelve years. He died in 1889, after a long career of honorable and distinguished public service. His widow, who was a native of the state of New York, is still living and a resident of Los Angeles, California.

Their son, James J. Haynes, was reared principally in Austin, where he attended school. When only eighteen years of age he went to Brownsville and became inspector of customs there, this being in 1872. The following year he was appointed commercial agent for the United States at Mier, Mexico, and in 1874 he went to New Laredo, Mexico, as commercial agent, in which position he remained until 1881, when the office was made a consulate. In that year he located in Laredo, Texas, which has been his home ever since. Here he was United States commissioner for about two years, following which he was in business in this city for himself, as customs house broker. In 1898 he was appointed by the late President McKinley as collector of customs for the customs district of Corpus Christi, which position he still fills, having been reappointed thereto by President Roosevelt. His lifelong residence in the state and his extended experience in this and kindred lines peculiarly fit him for the duties of the office and he performs them in a manner similar to that of his distinguished father.

Mr. Haynes is a prominent figure in the Republican party of Texas and he is also closely identified with the affairs of his home town, Laredo, where he is a leading citizen. He was married in this city to Miss Angela M. Arizola.

August C. Richter of Laredo, was born in San Antonio, his father being Charles A. Richter, who was one of the pioneer settlers and business men of San Antonio. Chas. A. Richter was associated with various leading enterprises in the early history of the city and was also known as one of the founders of the old German-English school in San Antonio. His son, August C. Richter, was reared and educated in San Antonio and here he also received the very best kind of commercial training in his young manhood, being employed in the mercantile establishments of M. Half & Brother and the Hugo & Schmeltzer Company, two of the oldest and largest mercantile institutions of San Antonio. He came to Laredo in 1888 and took a partnership in the store of Mr. D. Stumberg. He remained in this line until August, 1898, when he established the present business of A. C. Richter. This is a large department store, carrying complete lines of general and special merchandise, and is the largest retail trading establishment in the city of Laredo. In January, 1907, their store was enlarged. In these fine new quarters the departments of the store have been greatly enlarged and increased in number and the establishment ranks far above any of its character in this part

of the state. It is thoroughly modern and metropolitan in all of its stock and appointments and it is greatly appreciated by the people of Laredo and a wide trading territory, as it enables them to purchase at home everything usually to be found only in the larger cities. The success attained by the Richter mercantile establishment is due to the large and varied stocks constantly carried, coupled with business methods which make friends of all their patrons, and every year the goods of the store go into a wider territory.

Associated with Mr. Richter in this mercantile business is his brother, Charles E. Richter. These brothers, in addition to their mercantile interests, have made a great success in the operation of irrigated farms, and in this line they have become leaders in the ranks of the enterprising gentlemen who are laying the foundation for Laredo's still greater prosperity by the proper development of the hitherto almost unsuspected agricultural fertility, the natural facilities being aided by the application of irrigation to the growing of small and diversified crops. Although the Richter brothers have separate farms, which are operated independently of each other, their methods and experiments are similar and in many instances their example has been followed by others of this region. Mr. August Richter's farm is one of the best in the valley, it consisting of a 710 acre tract, 100 acres of which are under cultivation and irrigated by water from the Rio Grande. This farm, which is located about four and one-half miles southwest of Laredo, has been selected as an experimental station by the United States Department of Agriculture, as fulfilling all of the necessary requirements. The soil is a light sandy loam and very productive, especially when irrigation methods are applied. Mr. Richter has been very successful in the raising of the famous Bermuda onions, his average yield per acre being in the neighborhood of 16,000 pounds. Mr. Richter is a firm believer in diversification in farming and his crops are varied and numerous. He has realized a profit of $100 per acre in grape raising and is now experimenting largely in the growing of figs. His alfalfa crops are also large and he makes no less than six cuttings per year from the same. He raises 300 bushels per acre of Irish potatoes, while his crops of cabbages, cauliflower and lettuce are among the largest in this section. The United States Department of Agriculture is experimenting here with the date palm tree and the pistache nut tree. The native home of the latter is in France and the product has great commercial value. The soil and climate here are both well adapted to the culture of the tree and it is thought that great good will come from these government experiments. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Richter has not only been eminently successful in a business career, but he has also done a great work on the agricultural side, and in both he has greatly benefited this region.

Dr. Henry J. Hamilton, marine hospital surgeon at Laredo, and who also has a large general practice, was born at Barrie, Ontario, in 1864 his parents being Dr. Alexander and Katherine (Spohn) Hamilton. His father was a native Canadian, of Scotch-Irish stock, whose father in turn was one of the York pioneers who founded the city of Toronto, he also being an own cousin of the Countess of Dufferin and

W. J. Hamilton

of Lord Claude Hamilton, of Scotland. Dr. Alexander Hamilton became a physician of distinction in Canada and in 1875 he came to the United States with his family, locating at Corpus Christi, Texas. For several years he was surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Corpus Christi and he died there in 1882. His widow is still living in the city of Laredo.

Several members of the Hamilton family have achieved positions of prominence in the professions, chiefly in that of medicine, and one of the brothers of the subject of this review is Hon. A. C. Hamilton, a prominent lawyer of Laredo.

Dr. Henry J. Hamilton received his preliminary education in the Barrie High School and graduated in the Collegiate Institute at Hamilton in 1880. He received his medical education in the United States, beginning as a student under his uncle, Dr. A. E. Spohn, at Corpus Christi. He also studied at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he graduated in the class of 1888 with honors, winning the Regent and three other gold medals. Later, in 1890 and 1891, he took post-graduate work in New York City and in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia.

He located at Corpus Christi in 1889, where he was resident surgeon of Bayview Infirmary associated with Dr. Spohn, this being a hospital devoted exclusively to diseases of women and children, besides regular private practice. In the early nineties Dr. Hamilton located at Guerrero, Mexico, where he practiced medicine and was also United States consul at that place. In 1893 he located at Laredo, which has since been his home.

Here Dr. Hamilton has established a large practice in medicine and surgery. His education and training has been such as to place him in a leading position among the city's practitioners and he has been very successful here. In 1898 he was appointed as surgeon in charge of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at Laredo, which position he has filled ever since with credit to himself and with safety to the public health. The examination of immigrants and others coming through this gateway from Mexico has an important bearing on the general public health and the position is one of responsibility. The Doctor is councillor of the State Medical Association of the Southwest Texas District, also United States pension surgeon since 1894. He served as city physician two years from 1896 to 1898. In 1904 the Doctor was selected by Governor Lanham of Texas, as a delegate to represent Texas at the international congress on tuberculosis, held at St. Louis, during the World's Fair. He was elected one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress on Tuberculosis for 1905. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1896, member of the State Medical Association of Texas and is one of the councillors, member of the Texas State Historical Association, member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and American Association of Medical Examiners, National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons, West Texas Medical Society, and Webb County Medical Society, which he organized in 1903 and was its president for two consecutive terms.

Dr. Hamilton was married in this city to Miss Lamar Benavides,

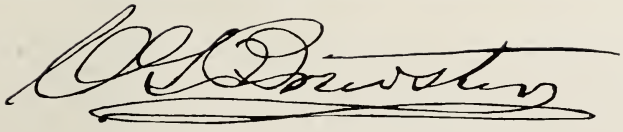
daughter of Christobal Benavides, appropriate biographical mention of whom and family is made elsewhere in this volume.

Dr. Edmond H. Sauvignet is known as a leading physician and surgeon of Laredo, where he has a very wide practice and where he is also interested in various enterprises and industries which are valuable to the city and vicinity. He is a native of Texas, having been born at San Antonio, although of French ancestry. His parents, H. A. and Laura (Rigollot) Sauvignet, were both born in Central France and came to Texas in 1868, locating at San Antonio. In later years his parents came to Laredo, where his father engaged in business; among other enterprises he has a fine onion and truck farm lying a short distance north of Laredo.

The son, Edmond, was sent to Lyons, France, to obtain his preliminary education and there under the splendid educational system in vogue, he received a most thorough groundwork for his subsequent professional education. After returning home he spent four years in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas making a specialty of chemistry and the natural and biological sciences. He studied medicine in the City of Mexico and in Tulane University, New Orleans, in which latter institution he graduated in 1898. This was followed by two years as house surgeon in Santa Rosa Infirmary, San Antonio, where he received a wide and valuable experience, particularly in surgery. In his work here he was associated with the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of San Antonio, a training which was to be of invaluable worth to him in his later career. In 1900 he located for the practice of his profession in Laredo and here he has maintained the excellent career which was started in San Antonio. He is the secretary of the Webb County Medical Society, a position which he has held ever since its organization, while he is also a member of the State and American Medical Associations. He is interested in everything that tends to develop and foster this new agricultural feature of this portion of Texas and is secretary of the Laredo Truck Growers' Association.

Dr. Sauvignet was married in San Antonio to Miss Leonore Beze, daughter of the late Victor Beze, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have one son, Victor Sauvignet.

Col. Calvin G. Brewster. Although not a native of the state of Texas, nevertheless Col. Calvin G. Brewster, United States marshal for the Southern District of Texas, is counted as one of the very earliest living pioneers among the American residents of Laredo, where he has lived continuously for the past thirty odd years. Col. Brewster was born in Bureau county, Illinois, in July, 1844, his parents being Dwight Williams and Emily C. (Kinney) Brewster. The Brewsters were originally of Connecticut stock our subject's father's family coming from that eastern state to Illinois in the early year of 1836 and locating in Bureau county. In 1847 the family came to Texas, settling in Corpus Christi, where the father, Dwight W. Brewster, died in 1852. Soon thereafter, Calvin G. and his mother returned to Illinois and made their home in LaSalle county. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, Calvin became fired with a desire to join the army, but on account of his extreme youth he was prevented from enlisting in his home county. Noth-



ing daunted at this, he went to Chicago and enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, with which regiment he served throughout the war. He was first in the Army of the Ohio and later in the Army of the Cumberland, and was in many of the important battles of the war, including the engagements at Stone River, Chickamauga and other conflicts in which the Army of the Cumberland engaged.

After the close of the war he returned to Illinois and resumed the education which had been interrupted by his period of service, and for a year and a half he attended Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois. Then, in 1868, with the memories of Texas urging him, he returned to the Lone Star state, locating at his former home, Corpus Christi. Here he was in the custom house service for a period of five years and in 1874 he came to Laredo, which has since been his home. After coming here he was for ten years deputy collector of customs, and in 1888 he was appointed by President Harrison as collector of customs for the Corpus Christi district, with headquarters at Laredo. After the change of administration caused by the election of President Cleveland, he retired for the time being from public position and engaged in the mercantile business, in connection with custom house brokerage and a general commission business, in which he was engaged successfully for several years. In June, 1906, President Roosevelt appointed him United States marshal for the Southern District of Texas, a position which he is now filling in a most efficient manner. He has also been called upon by his fellow citizens to fill various other offices of a public nature and the one in which he takes the greatest amount of personal pride is that of president of the Laredo school board, which has charge of all the educational facilities of the city. Col. Brewster is enthusiastically interested in all that pertains to public education and a great deal of his time is devoted to promoting the growth and efficiency of the public schools of his city.

For a number of years Col. Brewster has been a conspicuous figure as a leader in the Republican party of the state of Texas. He has been a delegate on many occasions to the state and national Republican conventions and he is remembered as having placed in nomination for reelection Gov. Edmund J. Davis. On three different occasions he was the Republican candidate for Congress from this district and each time he made heavy inroads upon the old-time Democratic majorities. He has always been active in local political affairs and it is largely through his instrumentality that Webb county has become known as a Republican stronghold in Texas, returning as it did a Republican majority of 900 at the second election of President McKinley.

Col. Brewster was married at Corpus Christi, in June, 1869, to Miss Lydia A. Barnard and they have four children living, viz.: Emily, Vivia, Alma and Lamar F. Of these, Miss Vivia Brewster has achieved a notable success as an operatic singer. Her musical education was received at Laredo, San Antonio and New York city, and soon after completing her studies in the last named place, and with scarcely any previous dramatic training, she was selected as prima donna for the Robin Hood Opera Company, and has ever since held equally as prominent positions on the operatic stage, her comparatively brief career thus far

having been remarkably successful. Her undoubted musical talent is probably inherited from her mother, who came from a family of noted singers, one of her uncles having been for a number of years associated with the famous Lombards, Frank and Jules, in Chicago, before and during the war.

William Chapman Chamberlain, who is believed to have been the youngest soldier in the Confederate army and is one of the best known and most prominent Masons of the south, enjoying the distinction of having attained the thirty-third degree, makes his home in Laredo. He was born in Brownsville, Texas, October 2, 1850, his parents being Rev. Hiram and Anna Adelia (Griswold) Chamberlain. His father was born in Vermont and was a Presbyterian minister, who in 1847 made his way to the Mexican frontier of Texas, acting as chaplain with General Scott's army in its operations against Mexico. After the Mexican war was over he settled at Brownsville and lived there until his death, which occurred November 1, 1866. He was also chaplain of Luckett's regiment in the Confederate army in the Civil war. His wife, who was born in Connecticut, was a member of the well known Griswold family of that state, which has produced several men of prominence. Her family lived for a number of years in Brooklyn, New York, where her father owned extensive landed interests, and in her later years Mrs. Chamberlain left her Texas home and returned to Brooklyn, where she died November 27, 1882.

William C. Chamberlain, of Laredo, was reared in Cameron and Nueces counties. He was a favorite protege of his brother-in-law,

Richard King.

Captain Richard King, the great cattleman, by whom he was reared. Captain King had married Mr. Chamberlain's elder sister, Henrietta Moss Chamberlain. The Captain was born in Orange county, New York, in 1825 and in early youth went to Mobile, Alabama. He worked as a cabin boy on an Alabama river steamboat and became a soldier in the war against the Seminole Indians. In 1847, following the outbreak of the Mexican war, he came to the Rio Grande country of Texas, where he joined Captain M. Kennedy, who had charge of the steamboat service on that river in the quartermaster's department of the United States forces, and in that service Capt. King became a pilot. Then, after the war with Mexico, he engaged in steamboating on the Rio Grande, forming a partnership in 1850 with Captain Kennedy, and together they built or purchased twenty-six steamboats and operated them on the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Brownsville. The partnership with Captain Kennedy continued until 1872. In the meantime, beginning in 1860, Captain King had made a start in the cattle business, which under his direction gradually grew and expanded until at the time of his death he was the largest individual cattle and land owner in the world. The great Santa Gertrudes ranch with its adjoining lands, lying in Nueces, Cameron and Starr counties, which Captain King founded and which is still owned by Mrs. King and stocked with the finest breeds of cattle, has increased in value to such an extent that her fortune runs up into the millions and, like her husband, she is the largest

individual ranch and cattle owner in the country. Captain King died April 14, 1885. He was a man of remarkable business capacity and enterprise, capable of managing large affairs, was a typical pioneer and frontiersman and a stockman of the old school. He possessed generous impulses and his life was characterized by kindly deeds, while his extensive improvement and development work in bringing Southwestern Texas to the notice of the world will long be a monument to his memory.

Through the kindly assistance of his sister and Captain King, Mr. Chamberlain was afforded the best educational facilities, spending several years in study in San Antonio, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and as a cadet at West Point. The greater part of his education came after he had had a military record that was somewhat remarkable from the fact that he enlisted when only thirteen years of age and as far as the records show he is the youngest soldier of the Confederate service. He was permitted to join the company of Captain James Richardson of Georgia, who came to Texas and was given command of a company in Rip Ford's regiment of Texas Rangers and Indian fighters. In this service Mr. Chamberlain engaged along the Mexican border of Texas until the war closed and was in the last battle of the war, which indeed was fought after the surrender at Appomattox. It occurred on the Rio Grande a few miles below Brownsville.

For several years Mr. Chamberlain made his home mostly at Brownsville and in Nueces county, and in 1894 he removed to Laredo, where he has since resided. He was justice of the peace for seven years in Cameron county and held a similar position for two years after coming to Laredo. His business interests are represented by large investments in valuable gold, silver and coal mining interests in the state of Durango, Mexico.

Mr. Chamberlain's name became widely known in 1878, when he was spoken of as the "wolf bitten Texan," from the fact that he had been bitten on the face by a wolf, being poisoned thereby. Upon applying to Dr. Spohn at Corpus Christi for treatment the Doctor immediately started with him for Paris, accompanied by Edwin Chamberlain, a brother, and now a prominent banker and business man of San Antonio. In Paris they went to the home of Dr. Pasteur, who treated Mr. Chamberlain and cured him.

January 17, '07, Mr. Chamberlain was compelled to have an operation performed, losing his right eye, and came near losing his life but for valuable medical assistance rendered him by Dr. A. Spohn and Dr. H. Redmond of Corpus Christi.

In Nueces county, Texas, September 11, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of William C. Chamberlain and Miss Carmen Pizaña. They have seven sons and one daughter, namely: William, Ella, John, Richard King, Hiram Griswold, Mifflin Kennedy, Louis Pasteur and Arthur Spohn.

As stated Mr. Chamberlain is the best known Mason of the south. The thirty-third and highest degree of Masonry has been conferred upon him and he is illustrious deputy of the most sovereign grand commander for Texas under the Covington (Kentucky) jurisdiction. He has occupied all the chairs through all the different degrees up to and including

the thirty-third, and in Matamoras, Mexico, in 1870, was initiated into the order as an entered apprentice. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows' society, together with other local organizations in Laredo, and is chief of records for the Red Men. In the Masonic fraternity he has done much work among the Spanish speaking Mexicans, and it is through his labors and influence that thousands of Mexicans in Texas and Mexico are Masons. Mr. Chamberlain is also an elder in the Mexican Presbyterian church, for which denomination he does considerable missionary work among the Mexicans. His life has shown a thorough appreciation of individual responsibility and the recognition of opportunities for successful accomplishment, not only in a business way but in those lines of activity which make the world better and which prove directly beneficial to those with whom he comes in contact.

John Armengol, the head of the widely known mercantile firm of J. Armengol, Laredo, is a native of Spain, where he was born in the province of Cataluna in 1861. At the early age of twelve years he began learning his mercantile career, which was done in the two principal cities of Cataluna—Tarrega and Barcelona. He remained as a clerk in Spain until nineteen years old, when he followed the example of many of his countrymen and went to Havana, Cuba, and entered business on his own account, the line being groceries. In 1888 he returned to Spain, but the advantages of the new world still held attractions for him and he soon returned to Havana and re-entered the mercantile line, this time as a partner in a commercial house. In 1802 he went to New York and opened a branch house for his firm, remaining in New York in charge thereof until the Cuban revolution disturbed trade considerably. Then he retired from his firm and came to Mexico, where he went into business in Torreon, in the state of Coahuila, as a partner, temporarily, in a grocery store. Soon, however, he saw fit to give up commercial life for ranching and he purchased and developed a fine stock ranch in Chihuahua, in which line he met with great success, making a specialty of raising improved breeds of goats. He gave his personal attention to the business until 1899, when he was summoned to Laredo, where he has since resided. The ranch interests have all been disposed of, Mr. Armengol devoting his entire attention to the business of the J. Armengol house.

The house of J. Armengol is an old and prominent one in Laredo, the line being wholesale merchants, Mexican products, agricultural implements, vehicles, and kindred lines. It was established in Laredo in 1881 by our subject's uncle, Joseph Armengol, a native of Spain who came here from that country in that year. In 1883 James Armengol, a brother of the subject of this review, came from Spain and joined his uncle in the Laredo business. James Armengol remained in the business until 1896, when he retired to Spain, but the following year he was again summoned from his mother country by the death of his uncle, the founder of the firm. James returned to Laredo and assumed the chief management of the business, in partnership with the widow of his deceased uncle. This partnership was continued until James Armengol's health failed to such an extent that he was compelled to summon his brother, John, from Mexico to take charge of the busi-

J. Almengo

ness. The latter accordingly came and formed a similar partnership with his uncle's widow, with the exception that his two nephews, Miguel V. Armengol and Antonio V. Armengol, were also admitted as partners. This partnership continued for four years, at the expiration of which time John Armengol purchased the interest of the widow of Joseph Armengol and formed a new partnership, this time with the two nephews mentioned above and his brother, James. In 1901 James Armengol again retired and returned to Spain, our subject assuming his brother's interest. This partnership continued until 1906, when James Armengol again purchased an interest in the firm, since which time the business has been owned by James and John Armengol and their two nephews. From the start, however, the firm name has remained the same, being known as J. Armengol.

An exceedingly large business has been transacted and the house bears an enviable reputation in this whole region. Its operations are not confined wholly to Texas, but also embraces many transactions in the Republic of Mexico, where there are hundreds of customers who have been with the firm since it was first established. Large importations of Mexican goods and products are made and the firm also sends large quantities of American products into Mexico. The business has always been conducted in a reasonably conservative manner, but at the same time the best interests of all patrons have been fully conserved. The firm is a wealthy one and its operations grow in volume each year.

L. R. Ortiz, who has been the sheriff of Webb county ever since 1896, is not only a popular and most capable official, but he has long been known as a leading business man and ranchman, his interests in this immediate vicinity being very extensive. Mr. Ortiz is a native of Laredo, as was his father before him, so it will be seen that the Ortiz family must of necessity be one of the oldest in the city. L. R. Ortiz was born in Laredo, August 25, 1858, and this has always been his home, although he spent a number of years in other places in his young manhood, acquiring his education. His parents were Juan and Antonia (Farias) Ortiz, life-long residents of this locality. His father was for years a prominent land owner stockman and merchant, with a large and exceedingly valuable interest in Laredo and Webb county from the time he attained to manhood to the date of his death, which occurred here in 1900. In addition to his large business interests, he also served his city and county in a public capacity upon several different occasions, being county commissioner for several years and alderman of the city several terms.

Their son, L. R. Ortiz, was reared in Laredo and in his younger days he had considerable ranching experience, particularly in the sheep line, when that industry was the leading one in this section of the country. The Ortiz family were among the first and largest people in this line and their operations were on a most extensive scale. The son received a most liberal education, he pursuing courses of study at St. Mary's College in San Antonio, at the Jesuit College in Mobile, and at Fordham's School in New York, finishing for commercial life at Packer's Business College in the last named city. With this complete preparation he in 1876 entered his father's store in Laredo as manager and

was in mercantile life for several years. In 1890, his eminent fitness for the duties of public life, coupled with his popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, culminated in his election as district and county clerk of Webb county, and he has been kept in public office ever since. He served as district and county clerk for a period of six years and then, in 1896, he was elected sheriff of Webb county. Regularly ever since he has been re-elected to this same office, a fine tribute to his efficiency and popularity. Since his last election, in 1906, he has announced that at the end of his present term, in 1908, he will retire of his own volition from the office.

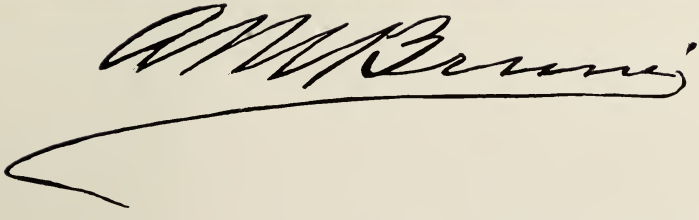
Although his duties as sheriff take up the greater portion of his time, nevertheless he has been compelled to devote some attention to the large and varied outside intersts with which he is connected. He is counted as one of the wealthiest residents of Laredo and Webb county and in addition to his other investments he is the owner of about ninety thousand acres of fine ranching land on which he conducts an extensive and profitable stock business, mainly in the line of fine horses, mules and cattle. His principal ranch headquarters are at San Ignacio, Webb county, where the outfit is a very complete one and business conducted on a large scale. He is thoroughly in touch with the best interests of Laredo and the surrounding country and is widely known as a man of good judgment, an influential citizen and one who commands the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens.

His wife is Anita (Ugarde) Ortiz and their home is in Laredo. Mr. Ortiz is a prominent local member of the Catholic order, the Knights of Columbus, and his social relations are of the best.

A. M. Bruni. The life of Mr. A. M. Bruni, one of the leading, wealthy and influential citizens of Laredo, is a fitting example for the young man who wishes to achieve success in this country, for it has been filled with honest endeavor, the development of keen business sagacity and the accumulation of a great deal of this world's goods, while at the same time his career has been one to win the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Bruni is a native of Italy, where he passed his boyhood and received his education. When only sixteen years of age, in 1872, he came to the United States, locating at San Antonio. Here he remained for five years, learning the mercantile business as conducted in this country, and after an apprenticeship of five years thereat, during which he gained much useful knowledge, he came, in 1877, to Laredo, where he has ever since resided. Southwest Texas was a pioneer country when Mr. Bruni came to it, and thus it remained in a great measure for several years thereafter. He first entered San Antonio by stage from Austin and he likewise was compelled to make his first trip to Laredo overland, there being no railroads reaching this place until 1882.

On coming here in 1877 he established a grocery and dry goods business with two houses, one in Laredo and the other at Nueva Laredo, across the river in Mexico. His business methods were good and he soon became one of the leading merchants of this section, a position which he has maintained all through the growth of the city. The business has been conducted under the firm name of A. M. Bruni & Brother



and is widely known. Although Mr. Bruni has turned over to others his mercantile interests in Laredo, he still retains an establishment of this character at the town of Aguilares, in Webb county, on the Texas-Mexican Railway. Soon after coming here, he became interested in the stock business and in the earlier years of his residence here he was a very large operator in cattle and sheep. This was followed by the cattle business, into which he has gone very extensively. He has several large ranches at Bruniville, Aguilares and other places, and is one of the largest land owners in this part of the state, his holdings being valuable and his operations in cattle very large. He is also a heavy dealer in hides, wool and cotton and is interested in a cotton gin at Laredo.

Mr. Bruni's success has been almost phenomenal, for he is now rated as a millionaire, but it has all been gained by a steadfastness of purpose, an energy and an industry worthy of emulation. Ever since coming to Laredo his various lines of business have increased in volume and importance and good times and hard times have seen him ever progressing. His enterprises are valuable ones to Webb county and he is known as a man of the strictest integrity of character in the business and financial world. He is a director of the Milmo National Bank and is also interested in various other local enterprises.

Neither has Mr Bruni shirked his public duties as a man and citizen. For about eight years he was county commissioner of Webb county and in 1896 he was elected county treasurer, in which position the people have kept him ever since.

He was married while living in San Antonio to Miss Consolacion Henry. Their children are seven in number, as follows: A. H. Bruni, Maria, Louis, Minnie, Adela, Leopold, Erlinda.

Santos M. Benavides, city treasurer of Laredo, is a native of the place, he having been born here in 1871, and this has always been his home, with the exception of the period when he was acquiring his education in other places. His parents were Cristobal and Lamar (Bee) Benavides, esteemed and prominent people of Laredo, and concerning whom appropriate biographical mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Their son, Santos M. Benavides, passed his boyhood days in this city, although at an early age he was sent to Austin, where he received his preliminary education in St. Edward's College. This was followed by his entrance as a student in the noted University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Virginia, in which institution he also studied law. Upon returning to his home in Laredo he was admitted to the bar, but after serving six months as district attorney for the Laredo district, filling out the unexpired term of Hon. Marshall Hicks, he decided to give up law practice for other business. His father was at the head of an extensive mercantile business at this time, and the son assumed an interest therein, also being connected for some time with the Milmo National Bank of this city.

Possessing the full confidence of his fellow citizens and being eminently qualified for the duties of the office, caused his election, in 1902, as city treasurer. He was re-electel in 1904 and again in 1906, and he is now filling his third consecutive term in this capacity. He brings to

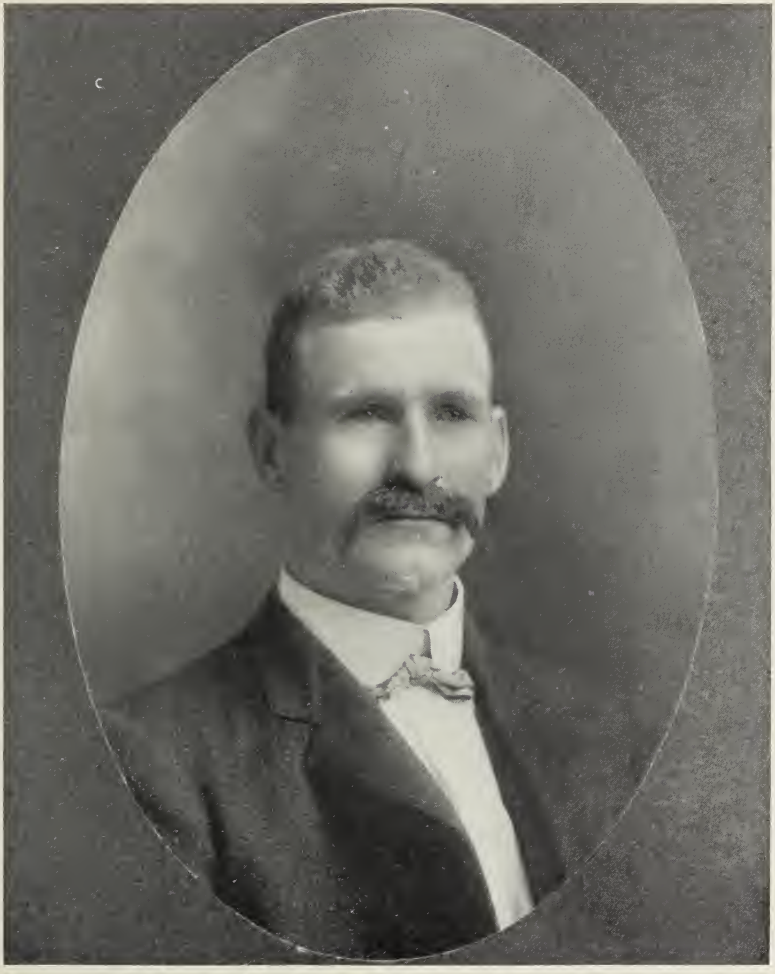
the duties of the office a liberal education, a trained mind and all of the qualifications which tend toward a perfect administration of affairs, and he proves a most popular official.

He also has other extensive business interests in Laredo and Webb county, much of it being in connection with the large and valuable estate left by his deceased father, who died in September, 1904. His mother, who is still living, is the daughter of the late General H. P. Bee, a sketch of whose family appears in this work. There are ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Cristobal Benavides, as follows: Santos M., Cristobal, Eulalio, Luis, Mrs. M. Valdez, Mrs. Amador Sanchez, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. F. Garza-Benavides, and Misses Melitona and Elvira Benavides.

Santos M. Benavides was married, in Laredo, to Miss Augustina Benavides. Although still a young man, our subject has already achieved an enviable success in life. His unusual natural ability has been augmented by a liberal education and he is recognized as a man of ability. He takes a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Laredo and has done much to aid the material growth and prosperity of the place.

John A. Gray, who is filling the responsible position of postmaster at Laredo, is a native Texan, born at San Diego, Duval county, in 1862, and spending his entire life in the state. His parents were Edward N. and Rosa (Garcia) Gray, esteemed pioneers of Texas. His father, Edward N. Gray, was born in New York city and came to Texas long before the war. He was a printer on the Galveston *News* in its early history and later came to the border country, settling in Duval county, where, for a long term of years, he was a prominent and wealthy stockman and merchant. He established a store in Concepcion, Duval county, which became the center of trade for stockmen, covering a large expanse of territory in its operations and transacting a very large volume of business. Later he removed his residence to the well-known La Gloria Ranch, which he had purchased, and here he conducted stock business on a large scale for a number of years. Edward N. Gray was a man of firm purpose, indomitable will and great strength of character, and these attributes enabled him to deal successfully with and overcome the notorious tough element that infested the border country for years. This unlawful element made life and business ventures a most uncertain element, and the successful dealers were only those who possessed great firmness of character. Mr. Gray's nerve, skill and courage eminently fitted him for dealing with the population of this region, and he was highly successful in his transactions, accumulating much property and becoming a power in this region. Continuous prosperity was his until the bad times of the early nineties, with its continued drouths and financial depression, and this caused him to sustain serious reverses. His death occurred in 1898, while his widow is still living and a resident of San Marcos.

The son, John A. Gray, was reared in both the mercantile and cattle industries, and had several years of valuable experience in Southwestern Texas, as a growing boy and afterward in business with his father. When the drouths and the discouraging financial conditions mentioned above had culminated in such hard times for the cattlemen, he abandoned his previous vocations and came, in 1896, to Laredo, which place has



John A. Gray

since been his home. Here he engaged in the retail grocery business, which he conducted for a time, afterward selling out and entering the service of the Laredo postoffice. He was first a substitute letter carrier and was within a year promoted to the position of assistant postmaster. This was followed, May 4, 1906, by his appointment by President Roosevelt as postmaster at Laredo. This rapid promotion from the bottom of the ladder to the head of the postoffice service of a city of the size and importance of Laredo is almost without precedent in the entire country, but it is universally acknowledged that the advancement is a highly deserved one and that the service has been wonderfully improved during the period of his employment as a subordinate as well as during his administration at the head of postal affairs here. From the very beginning of his service, Mr. Gray has worked hard, and even now there is no relaxation in his labors, it being said that today he puts in more hours of solid labor than any of his employes. The Laredo postoffice is one of much importance, particularly as it is the only exchange postoffice for money orders between the United States and Mexico, and the international money order business here shows a constant and steady increase year after year. Postmaster Gray gives a business-like administration of affairs, and the efficiency is appreciated by the business element, as well as by the citizens generally. In the spring of 1907 the postoffice will be located in the fine new Federal building that is now being erected in Laredo, a structure which is said to be one of the most pretentious of its character in the whole state of Texas.

Mr. Gray was married, in Duval county, to Miss Sarah Roach, and they have five children, Edna, John, Francis, Lloyd and Alice.

Augustin Salinas, county assessor for Webb county, Texas, is descended from one of the oldest families of Laredo and vicinity, the Salinas ancestry running back for several generations here, where the members of the family have been people of prominence and importance.

Augustin Salinas was born in Laredo in 1886, and his father was also a native of this place. His father also held the name of Augustin Salinas and was a well-known and prominent resident in his day. He was a large land owner and heavily interested in the cattle business, while in public life he was a leading figure, holding several high positions of honor and responsibility. He was formerly mayor of the city of Laredo, and at the time of his death, in 1876, held the position of district and county clerk of Webb county.

Augustin Salinas was reared in Laredo and received his early education here and at San Antonio, attending St. Mary's College in the last named city for three years. After completing his collegiate education he engaged in the cattle and sheep business on the Salinas Rancho, and he has ever since been connected with the livestock and agricultural interests of this section. His present ranching interests are at his place about fifteen miles up the Rio Grande river from Laredo, which is one of the most valuable pieces of property of its character in this section, being completely equipped with fine stock, good buildings and all that goes toward making a first-class ranch of today.

About two hundred acres of the place are under cultivation, and of this amount fifty acres are under irrigation by means of a pumping

plant which carries water from the Rio Grande river. Here Mr. Salinas has met with splendid success in truck farming, particularly in onion raising, which has of recent years become the most important agricultural product of this region, since scientific irrigation has been applied to the lands hereabouts.

Like his father before him, Augustin Salinas has possessed the confidence of the people of this section and he has been called upon on numerous occasions to serve them in a public capacity. In Laredo he was assistant city marshal and was later elected as city marshal. In 1900 he was chosen as collector of Webb county, a position which he filled until the election of 1906, when he was elected to his present position as assessor of the county. To the duties of these various offices Mr. Salinas has brought intelligence and good judgment and he has proved a most capable and efficient official. His private business affairs are also conducted in a thrifty and careful manner and he has done much to add to the prosperity and material welfare of the region where he and his ancestors have lived for so many years.

William H. Mims, who has been engaged in the real estate business in Laredo for eighteen years, stands as a thoroughly representative citizen of this portion of the great state of Texas, where he is prominently identified with the business advancement of this region and is highly regarded in a fraternal and social way.

Mr. Mims was born in Tippah county, Miss., in 1840. He was reared and educated in Columbus, Georgia, from which city he enlisted in the Confederate army, April 20, 1861, in Company A, Second Georgia Battalion, Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the four years of the war, principally in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was in General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, in Wright's Georgia Brigade, General R. H. Anderson's Division, General A. P. Hill's Corps. Our subject's command was in all of the great battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, excepting the first battle of Manassas, and he was in the general engagements of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania (Wilderness), Cold Harbor, second battle of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc. In addition to this active service, he was a prisoner of war from August 16, 1864, till February 14, 1865, and was at his old home, Columbus, Georgia, when Wilson's army came through there about the close of the war.

After the close of the war Mr. Mims went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he remained until 1883, in which year he came to Texas, locating at San Antonio. Here he became connected with the banking business of T. C. Frost and remained here until 1889, when he came to Laredo, this city having ever since been his home. Mr. Mims had faith in the future of Laredo, and these hopes have been fully realized. He has seen the city grow from a rather slow-going border town of seven or eight thousand people to the prosperous and substantial city which it is today. All through the bad times and varying fortunes of the place he has remained steadfast to his belief that the city was destined to be one of great importance in this part of Texas, and now he takes great pride in its present substantial wealth and its prospects of a most brilliant

Wm. R. Pace

future as a center in this section which promises so much in the way of agricultural productiveness and commercial possibilities.

On first coming to Laredo Mr. Mims engaged in the real estate business, and he has been constantly engaged in this line ever since, and with almost unvarying success. The present splendid growth and development of Laredo and the whole of Webb county has been brought about within a very few years, by reason of the good crops and excellent stock conditions, coupled with the application of irrigation that has produced such wonderful results in money-making truck crops, principally onions, all of which has spread the reputation of this region and is bringing an influx of good settlers and investors. In this whole movement Mr. Mims has been thoroughly interested, keeping in touch with the advancement of affairs and actively engaging in all efforts to spread the fair fame of Webb county and better local conditions. His line of business has been such as to give him ample opportunity of advancing the best interests of the place, and he has improved these advantages to the utmost, thus benefitting the entire community, as well as himself. All along he has been an important factor, and he so continues to be.

Although never a seeker after office, nevertheless in the earlier years of his residence in Laredo Mr. Mims was an alderman of the city and was also chairman of the committee on public schools, serving well in each capacity. Fraternally he is a Mason of high rank, being past master and past high priest of the local lodges, and at present the eminent commander of Malta Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar, of this city.

Mr. Mims was married, in Uniontown, Alabama, to Miss Annie Royle. They have two sons, Royle K. Mims, assistant cashier of the Laredo National Bank, and William H. Mims, Jr., who is connected with the mercantile firm of L. Villegas & Bro.

William R. Pace occupies a prominent position in the business and public life of Laredo, where he has for a number of years dealt largely in real estate, and he has been an important factor in the growth and development of the place, for his operations have been very extensive and of such a nature as to aid in the making of homes.

Mr. Pace was born in Alabama in 1849, his parents being Virgil H. and Anne Catherine (Morrison) Pace. The Pace family were in the earlier years of this country Virginia stock, and Virgil H. Pace's father came from that state to Georgia, although he later moved into Alabama, where Virgil Pace met and married Miss Morrison, who was educated at Huntsville. Their early married life was passed in Alabama, but in 1853 they, in company with about 250 other residents of Alabama, sought to better their fortunes by removal to Texas, where they all located in the vicinity of Huntsville, Texas. At that time this was wholly a pioneer section, with almost no settlers excepting the new comers from Alabama, and land was purchased as low as fifty cents per acre. Here the Pace family made a comfortable home and here Virgil Pace died in 1876. He was a most capable man, with a liberal education for those days, and he had been a school teacher a short time. Their home was in the country near Huntsville, and here the wife and mother still lives.

Our subject's parents both came from sturdy, long-lived families, nearly every member living to good old age.

William R. Pace was but a few years of age when he was brought by his parents from Alabama to Texas, and he grew to manhood at Huntsville, amid environments which made him self-reliant and of forceful character and positive opinions. These sterling characteristics he has always retained throughout life, regardless of other circumstances or surroundings, and he has maintained these traits to this day. He became a builder and contractor, and it was for the purpose of securing a more extended field for his operations in this line that he came in 1882 to Laredo, which place has since been his permanent home. He erected many of the modern structures in Laredo, his work in this line being marked by reliability and promptness. Later he became interested in the real estate in this city and vicinity, buying large tracts of land both in and out of the city, and his holdings are now so large that he probably now pays taxes on more real estate than any other one person in Webb county. He has always been a successful man in his business affairs and prosperous in a financial way, and his faith in Laredo and her future is plainly shown by the fact that he has invested all of his money in real estate in this immediate vicinity.

One feature of Mr. Pace's real estate business that is original in Southwest Texas, and one that aids greatly in the growth and development of the place, is his practice of selling many building lots and homes to wage-earners, principally to Mexicans, thus promoting a spirit of thrift and industry and enabling the poorer classes to obtain homes—a condition impossible otherwise. In this way Mr. Pace has sold many a home place to a poor man at low figures and allowed him to pay for it as he made the money.

Mr. Pace also has the only complete set of abstract books in Webb county, the same dating back to 1767 and covering the ground thoroughly ever since. This, it will be seen, forms a valuable adjunct to his real estate business and is also of great benefit to the section at large. The whole business is conducted under the name of the Pace Real Estate and Abstract Company, and its operations are very large. Mr. Pace has not only placed himself and family in a position of comfort, and even affluence, but he has also aided greatly in the prosperity of Laredo and Webb county. That he is also a man of culture and refinement is evidenced by the fact that his private library is one of the finest in the whole of Southwest Texas.

He was married in Huntsville to Miss Annie V. Maxey, daughter of Judge J. M. Maxey of that city. She died there in 1881, leaving four children, as follows: J. Maxey Pace, Mrs. Mary Pearl Burr, Miss Annie V. Pace and Mrs. Minnie M. Derby.

George R. Page. Among the many public officials in this portion of the state of Texas, none have a more extended or a more honorable official record than Mr. George R. Page, who has filled the important position of county clerk of the county of Webb for the past seventeen years.

Mr. Page was born in Vernon county, near Nevada, Mo., thence moved to Garnett, Kansas, in 1864, where his early life was passed and

where he early began learning the printer's trade. In 1881, while still a youth, he came to Texas, believing that this section offered better advantages for a young man, and in 1882 he located in Laredo, where he has since made his home. Upon his arrival here he went to work as a compositor on the Laredo *Times,* with which paper he was connected for nearly nine years. He did not confine his attention to typesetting for very long, but filled various responsible positions upon the paper and in a few years became an accomplished newspaper writer and correspondent. For a number of years he was the Laredo correspondent for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat,* the New Orleans *Times-Democrat,* the Chicago *Tribune,* the Fort Worth *Gazette,* the Waco *Examiner,* the San Antonio *Express* and other well-known journals, attaining by this wide experience a facility of expression and a wide reputation as a reliable and able correspondent. Training of this character fits a man eminently for many things, and one of them is the performance of duties of a public character, and Mr. Page's worth in this direction was soon recognized.

His public life began in 1888, when he was elected as county commissioner of Webb county. He filled this office for two years and was then, in 1890, elected as county clerk of the same county. So well has he performed his duties here that at the next subsequent election he was chosen again, and this has been continued at every election since, and he is still performing the duties of the office, which is an important one. In an official capacity he has given matters the same careful and thorough attention that has always marked the conduct of his private affairs, and his natural ability and long experience has made him a most efficient incumbent.

In addition to his official duties Mr. Page is interested in many ways in the business affairs of Laredo and vicinity, particularly as a brick manufacturer. He is the senior member of the firm of George R. Page & Company, manufacturers of brick for building purposes. The plant of this firm, which is a large one, was established in 1898, since which time it has been in successful and prosperous operation, the annual output of the establishment approximately reaching two million brick. It is a valuable industry to both the town and the proprietors. The other member of the firm is Mr. H. Lagarde. In addition to his local enterprises, Mr. Page is also interested in Mexican mining property which has a most promising future.

Valentine L. Puig was born in New Orleans in 1870, both of his parents, who are still living, being of foreign ancestry. His father, Valentine Puig, is a native of Barcelona, Spain, while his mother is of French descent. They were married in New Orleans, to which city the elder Valentine Puig had come from Spain in 1851. After leaving New Orleans Valentine Puig and his family lived for several years at Matamoros, Mexico, but later removed to New Orleans and then to Texas, locating in Duval county, in the southwestern part of the state, in 1875, their home being at San Diego, the county seat of Duval county.

The son, Valentine L. Puig, came to Laredo in 1894, and this city has since remained his home. Through judicial business management and wise management he has become one of the wealthy and substantial

citizens of Webb county, his principal interests being in cattle and ranching property. In most of these ventures he is in partnership with his brother, Mr. B. A. Puig, and with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. A. Ortiz, and together they own a large amount of land in Webb county.

Among their valuable properties is the Pelotes Ranch, in Webb county, fifty miles above Laredo, this consisting of about fifty thousand acres on the Rio Grande. Besides being engaged extensively in the stock business, this ranch is particularly valuable from the fact that, lying along the river, it can be easily put under irrigation and can thus be adapted to the growing of truck crops such as have made this region famous of late, and which have added so much to the material wealth of the region along the Rio Grande and other rivers. In addition to this advantage, it has been discovered that a large portion of the ranch is underlaid with a fine quality of commercial coal of the same grade as has been mined for some years at San Jose, Cannel and Minera, the present prosperous mining camps which are located on the Rio Grande, twenty-five miles below the Pelotes Ranch. These mines are constantly increasing in value and importance, and in future years the development of the Pelotes Ranch coal properties will doubtless be of equal importance here. It will thus be seen that the Pelotes is one of the most valuable ranching properties in this region, not alone from live stock and agricultural standpoints, but also by reason of the extensive mineral deposits.

In 1904 Mr. Puig was elected county commissioner of Webb county, representing Precinct No. 2, and he was re-elected in 1906. He is a good official as well as a thorough man of business, and he is thoroughly interested with all that tends toward the improvement and advancement of his city and county. His various interests are quite extensive and he has been very successful in all of his ventures.

Mr. Puig was married in Laredo, to Miss Bruna Ortiz, a sister of J. A. Ortiz and of Sheriff L. R. Ortiz, and in another portion of this work may be found appropriate mention of this family. Mr. and Mrs. Puig have four children, John, Valentine, Bruna and Joe.

Emeterio Flores, a stockman, who at the same time is active and influential in public affairs and is now serving as county commissioner, makes his home at Laredo. He was born in Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Mexico, in 1875. His father, Juan Manuel Flores, a native of Mexico, was a resident of Texas more than a half century ago, living in Webb county, where he owned and operated a large ranch. He lived on this place with his family for many years, but in later life, because of impaired health, removed to the city of Guerrero, Mexico, where he still resides. He was born in 1836.

Emeterio Flores acquired his education in the public schools of Guerrero and in Laredo, Texas, whither he went in 1889 to attend the Laredo seminary. In 1890 he took a course in commercial education at the Capital City Business College at Austin, and in 1906 he established his residence in Laredo, where he has since made his home. Mr. Flores is a stockman of extensive interests, which are centered at his ranch at Las Albercas, in Webb county, lying south of Torrecillas and consisting of twenty-five thousand acres. This is a fine property and is the old "rancho" which was established by his father more than a half

century ago. Mr. Flores also has valuable mining interests in Mexico, being connected with La Malinche mine, yielding gold and silver, at La Portilla, in Durango, Mexico, and also in other mines in Mexico.

Mr. Flores was married in 1894, in Laredo, to Miss Eloisa Martinez, a daughter of F. Martinez, a well known citizen. They have seven children, namely: Ernestina, Erasmo, Beatriz, Elaisa, Raul, Estela and Eulalia Mencia. Mr. Flores has a very wide acquaintance in Laredo and in the county, and his well known devotion to the general good, combined with his business qualifications and his public spirit, led to his selection for the office of county commissioner of Webb county in 1902. He filled the office so acceptably that in 1904 he was re-elected and again in 1906, so that he is the present incumbent. He is a man of well known devotion to any trust reposed in him, and in public office and business life is alike reliable and faithful.

Fred Werner, who is engaged in blacksmithing and is also the owner of considerable real estate in Laredo, was born in 1854, near the city of Trier, in one of the Rhine provinces of Prussia. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1873, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he came to the United States, locating first at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he followed blacksmithing until 1877. In that year he made his way to the Southwest, locating in San Antonio about two months after the first railroad had been completed to the city. He there remained fourteen months and was employed as a blacksmith by the United States government. In the latter part of 1879 he was sent as a Federal employe to Fort McIntosh, Laredo, to continue blacksmithing work, reaching his destination on the 2d of December, 1879. He continued to work at the post for about nine years, and by industry, thrift and economy he laid the foundation for the comfortable fortune which is now his. He believed that there was a prosperous future before Laredo and judiciously invested his money in real estate and houses. The first property he bought has since remained his place of business—the blacksmith shop and office on Hidalgo street. He gradually accumulated other real estate interests until now he has about eighteen or twenty houses, from which he receives a good rental, the most important of these being the Fred Werner business block, which is a two-story structure on Market Plaza and contains the Masonic hall, the store of the Laredo Drug Company and a barber shop. This is one of the most valuable and substantial pieces of business property in Laredo. Thus as the years have gone by and the city has become settled Mr. Werner has profited by his investments until he is now in possession of considerable valuable property and is accounted one of the substantial residents of the city. After he had left the government employ he established a blacksmith and horseshoeing shop of his own, which he still conducts.

In Laredo, Mr. Werner was united in marriage to Miss Mena Funk, a daughter of Joseph Funk, a jeweler and pioneer of Laredo. They have three children, Lula May, Miriam Marguerite and Elsie Earl. Mr. Werner is well known in Masonic circles, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He has taken the degrees of the commandery and has been past eminent commander among the Knights Tem-

plars of Laredo. He was also for four years deputy grand master of the state of Texas. He is a man of the strictest principles of honor and integrity and in his life has exemplified traits of character which in every land and clime awaken confidence and good will. He has refused to accept local political offices for the reason that he often furnishes work and supplies of different kinds to the city and does not believe that a man doing this should hold a political position.

Michael Brennan, who is now filling his ninth year as city marshal of Laredo, was born in New Orleans in 1849, his father being a native of Ireland and his mother a native of New York. The son, Michael Brennan, was reared in Texas. At Indianola for several years he ran the packet and mail steamer which plied between that point and Corpus Christi, he being during this period in the employ of the Indianola and Corpus Christi mail line, in connection with the Morgan steamship line. He was living at Indianola at the time of the great storm and tidal wave of 1875, a most memorable event, and following this he lived in Corpus Christi, where he was chief of police for several years. He came to Laredo in 1886 and this place has since been his home. The year of his coming here he was appointed as inspector of customs at Laredo, this being under the Cleveland administration, and he remained in this responsible position for a period of four years. Then for several years he was in charge of the Merchant Police of Laredo. His many excellent qualifications and his eminent fitness for duties of this character, coupled with his great personal popularity, led to his nomination and election as city marshal of Laredo, this occurring in 1898, and he has been re-elected for each succeeding term ever since, still serving in this capacity. This long period of faithful service is a testimony to his ability and efficiency, and he is universally acknowledged to be the right man for the place.

His force consists altogether of about sixteen men, and the city is regarded as well policed and protected, while it is a notable fact that crimes of all kinds are kept down to the minimum. Citizens always appreciate good police service, and the well known efficiency of the Laredo department is a matter of congratulation and appreciation here in this thriving and growing city.

Mr. Brennan is a man of observing character, and his wide experience in Texas has not only made him a most capable official, but also given him a wide range of general knowledge and information. He is thoroughly in touch with public affairs and also possesses a truly remarkable fund of information regarding history of men and affairs in Southwestern Texas during the past quarter of a century.

While living at Corpus Christi Mr. Brennan was married to Miss Sussanna Pendleton, and they are the parents of eleven children.

Dr. John T. Halsell, who is classed as the "coming man" among the younger physicians and surgeons of Laredo, has only recently entered his thirties, but he has had an unusually extended experience in his line, this experience also being preceded by the very best kind of an education. Dr. Halsell was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1874, his parents being Judge John E. and Carrie (Porter) Halsell of Bowling Green, both being now deceased. The father, Judge John E. Halsell, was for many years a leading lawyer and prominent citizen of Bowling Green

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and was a man of fine attainments. Besides many minor offices, he also represented his district, "the bloody third," in Congress.

The son, John T. Halsell, was reared in his birthplace, Bowling Green, but at an early age he was sent to Trinity University, which was then located at Tehuacana, in Limestone county, Texas, and it was here that he received his literary and classical education under his uncle, Dr. B. F. Cockrill, who was president of Trinity University at that time. The young man's training here was a thorough one and he graduated in 1894. He then matriculated as a student in the medical department of Fort Worth University, being one of the charter members of that educational institution, the medical department being founded in 1896. Our subject graduated here with honor as a member of the class of 1898 and almost immediately thereafter was appointed assistant surgeon in the Fourth Texas Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war. This regiment did not go out of the state, but upon its being mustered out of the service Dr. Halsell was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the Sixth United States Infantry, with which regiment he went to the Philippine Islands and was assigned for duty in the First Reserve Hospital at Manila, remaining in this position for a period of eight months. He then went to China as acting assistant surgeon for the Sixth Cavalry, and was in service in Gen. Adna R. Chaffee's army in that country during the troubles incident to the Boxer insurrection. These troubles being ended, Surgeon Halsell was returned to the United States and ordered to Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, where he was post surgeon until 1904, when he resigned from military service and established a private practice in the city of Laredo. In this he has been remarkably successful, and he is recognized as a leading man in his profession in this city and vicinity. In addition to a very large private practice, he is city physician of Laredo and is the surgeon for the National Railroad of Mexico and the Texas Mexican Railroad. He is a thoroughly painstaking and hard-working medical practitioner and he is widely known throughout Southwestern Texas as an accomplished and capable physician and surgeon.

Dr. Halsell was married in Laredo to Miss Emilie Sielski, of this city, and they have two children, John T., Jr., and Emilie.

Dr. Manuel T. Leal. In the life and career of Dr. Leal we have a worthy example of what may be accomplished by a young man who, although at first without pecuniary backing, is determined to obtain a first-class education and fit himself for the practice of one of the higher professions. He has accomplished his desire in this direction and today he is established as one of the leading and successful physicians and surgeons of the city of Laredo. He is essentially a self-made young man, having acquired an exhaustive and thorough general and professional education through his own unaided efforts.

He was born at Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas, and is of Spanish ancestry, although both of his parents were Mexican born. They lived in Cameron county, in the lower Rio Grande country, when the son was born, although in his childhood they moved back into Mexico, making their home at Matamoros, which is across the Rio Grande from Brownsville. Our subject received the most of his pre-

liminary education in Matamoros, and from here, without having any money ahead with which to pay his way, he went to the City of Mexico to secure his medical education. Here he remained a student, paying his own way, for about seven years, working hard and accomplishing much in the way of acquiring the necessary technical education. During this seven-year period he studied continuously in the Escuela Nacional de Medicina de Mexico, a fine institution of professional learning, endowed by the Mexican government, and its faculty containing the most distinguished men of the medical profession in that country. The system of education here is patterned after that of the French, and it is most complete and thorough. Dr. Leal graduated here with honor in 1899, and soon thereafter he came to Laredo to establish himself, he having been licensed by the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners in September of 1900. Laredo has since been his home, with the exception of the short period when he was physician for the coal company operating the mines at Minera, Webb county, above Laredo.

The young physician who is without funds does not escape from the attendant embarrassing experiences when he obtains his diploma and quits college, for in the medical profession there is always a "waiting period" in the first years of his professional career when he must bide his time, to make acquaintance and get a start in practice. This was the experience of Dr. Leal, but he was patient and courageous through it all and success finally knocked loudly at his door and a good general practice came flowing in. The years since he first came to Laredo have given him a good practical experience in his profession, which, added to his unsurpassed technical education, makes him a medical man who is thoroughly capable. He now has a good-paying practice which is thoroughly satisfactory from a physician's standpoint, and each year sees additions thereto. Besides his general practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Leal is a specialist in ophthalmology and has built up a fine practice in diseases of the eye. That his ethical standing is also of the highest is also evidenced by the fact that he is a member of the County, State and American Medical societies.

Boniface J. Leyendecker, district clerk for the district court of Webb county, is a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Laredo, they having been residents here since the earliest days. Boniface J. Leyendecker was born here in 1866, his parents being Captain John Z. and Juliana (Benavides) Leyendecker. The father was born in Germany and came with his parents in 1845 to Texas, landing at Galveston, from whence his parents and other members of the family, except John Z., proceeded to the German colony of Fredricksburg, in Gillespie county, while the young man himself went on to the Mexican border at Matamoros. In 1847 he settled in Laredo, Texas, which was his home until his death here in 1902. In Laredo he became a man of prominence and influence and established here a large merchandising business. He was postmaster for fifteen years, being appointed one of the first postmasters after Laredo was incorporated as a city, and he was city secretary and treasurer for a period of six years. He also had a most creditable military record as a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil war, serving in Texas, mostly at Laredo and vicinity.

in the position of quartermaster, with the rank of captain. This position he filled with such great efficiency that it led to his appointment after the close of the war, and when the Federal troops occupied Fort McIntosh, in Laredo, as quartermaster for the United States army at this post, and for some time he filled this important position with credit. His wife, Juliana Leyendecker, mother of the subject of this review, still lives in Laredo. She is the sister of the late Cristobal Benavides, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The children of Captain John Z. and Juliana Leyendecker are as follows: Boniface J., the subject of this review, Peter P., Joseph, Michael, Thomas, Alfonso, Elizabeth, Lucy, Pauline (the wife of Judge J. F. Mullally) and Magdalene. Another daughter, Miss Mary Leyendecker, died in 1896.

The son, Boniface J. Leyendecker, was reared in Laredo and received an excellent education. He was in the railroad business for fourteen years, principally in train service on the Mexican National, and for nearly ten years he was a passenger conductor for that company in Mexico, running out from Laredo. In 1898 he was elected city alderman to represent his ward, the Third, upon the city council. In 1902 he discontinued railroading and in the same year was elected as clerk of the district court for Webb county, which position he has, by subsequent elections, held ever since. His principal business interests are now in farming, and he and his brother-in-law, Judge Mullally, comprising the firm of Leyendecker & Mullally, own a fine farm sixteen miles up the Rio Grande from Laredo. The place consists of 2,150 acres of fertile land, of which 250 acres are under systematic irrigation and devoted exclusively to farming. The owners have gone quite extensively into sugar cane growing, having experimented with and developed on this soil the best varieties of Mexican cane, and they have made a marked success with the same. They are pioneers in this industry in the Laredo country, and it is to be naturally expected that the whole region will benefit greatly from their experiments, for it is a great money-making product and the other farmers are sure to follow the example thus set. In this way much material wealth will be added to this part of the state. It is the purpose of Leyendecker & Mullally in 1907 to establish machinery and equipment for the manufacture of the cane into syrups and molasses for commercial purposes.

Mr. Leyendecker was married in Laredo to Miss Cecilia Dallmer, a native of Galveston, and they have seven children: Louis Lawrence, Pauline, Boniface J., Jr., Cecilia, John Z., Henry George and Ernest Abbott.

Jose Maria Garcia. The Garcia family is an old one in Laredo and its members have always been thoroughly identified with the business interests of the city, as well as being large landowners and interested largely in the ranching and stock lines. One of these is the gentleman named above, Mr. Jose Maria Garcia, who is a native of Laredo. He has spent his entire life here and in the immediate vicinity of the city and he has taken an active part in the growth and development of the place. He received his early education here and then engaged in the mercantile line, in which he was very successful. For a period of nearly eighteen years he was one of Laredo's foremost merchants, although all the time

possessing valuable outside interests. He disposed of his mercantile interests in 1901, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to his landed interests. He has an exceedingly fine ranch at Torrecilles, in Webb county, about forty miles from Laredo, in an easterly direction. He is the possessor of about twenty thousand acres of valuable land, thoroughly stocked and with many improvements. It is devoted to stock and grazing purposes, mainly, and is considered as one of the finest ranches in this part of the state.

Mr. Garcia has been successful in his various lines of business and he is recognized as one of Webb county's wealthiest and most influential citizens. He is a prominent member and officer in the Spanish-speaking Masonic orders of the York Rite, with which he has been connected for many years. He owns considerable city property and has a comfortable home at No. 516 Lincoln street. Mr. Garcia was married in this city to Miss Felip Guerra, and they have five children: Hortensia, Alfreda A., Maria, Daniel and Christina. These children have all received the very best of educational facilities and advantages, and Alfreda A. is a graduate of the Jones Commercial College at St. Louis. The eldest daughter, Hortensia, is the wife of Pablo B. Juarez.

Hermann M. Schmidt has been a resident of Laredo since 1880, when he was attracted to the place by its location and evident promising outlook for future growth and development. It was a mere border town at that time, without even a railroad, but Mr. Schmidt possessed sufficient foresight to believe that the future would make it one of the best cities of Southwestern Texas, a prediction which has come true in every respect.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Friedland, in the Baltic province of Mecklenburg, in 1840, and he was reared and received his early education in his native town. Here he began learning his trade of tailoring, and from here, also, like all other German young men, he served several years in the Prussian army, being a participant in two wars being the years 1861 and 1864. After coming out of the army he finished learning his trade in some of the larger cities of Prussia, and in 1866 he left his native country, going to London, England, where he lived for several months, learning the English language and acquainting himself with the business methods and customs of the country. Then, in 1867, believing that America held forth better advantages for progress, he sailed for New York city, joining a brother who had come previously. Here he entered upon his business as a tailor and met with unqualified success therein, establishing a good business and becoming identified with the social and business affairs of the city. True to his early military training, he became interested in the state militia and for a long number of years was in the Thirty-second Regiment of New York, serving for ten years as captain in this regiment. He had received a thorough training in his native country, not in military matters alone, but also in athletics, and this training stood him in good stead in many ways. Even today he possesses the true military bearing, erect, active and healthy, and much of his success he attributes to his early drill in this line.

In 1880 Mr. Schmidt came to the southwest, locating first at Matamoras, Mexico as cutter for Peter Bush a merchant tailor. It was his intention to engage in business there, but not being favorably impressed

with the place, he came in February, 1881, to Laredo, Texas, which, as previously mentioned, was then of slight commercial importance, but had a bright future. For the first four years of his stay Mr. Schmidt made the headquarters of his tailoring business at New Laredo, across the Rio Grande, in Mexico, but at the end of that period he moved all of his equipment and belongings to Laredo, where he has since remained. Here he has established a fine trade, his establishment being widely known as the leading merchant tailoring headquarters of the two cities. He has been thoroughly successful, has made money and has built himself a fine residence in this city.

Mr. Schmidt was married, in New York city, to Miss Elise Schnurbursch, and they are the parents of one son, Karl Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt is known as a representative business man and he is deeply interested in all that pertains to the city's welfare. He has numerous social and fraternal relations, including membership in the Order of Hermann's Sons and the A. O. U. W.

Jose Maria Vela owns and controls ranching interests in Webb county and is also county superintendent of roads. He was born in Laredo, where he still makes his home, in 1847. His parents were of old families, prominently connected with the early history of Laredo, particularly on his mother's side. She was a granddaughter of the noted Captain Tomas Sanchez, who came to the present site of Laredo in 1755 and who was instrumental in laying out the town and obtaining its charter in 1767.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Vela's principal business has been stock ranching and farming and he is one of the well-known stockmen of this part of the state. His present place, lying about four miles east of North Laredo, consists of about five hundred acres and is devoted to the raising of stock and crops. He makes a specialty of corn, cotton and garlic and raises considerable amounts of each, for which he finds a ready sale. During the '70s he was engaged in merchandising in Laredo in addition to his other business interests.

Mr. Vela has long been prominent in connection with city and county interests and has been an earnest worker in political circles. As early as 1875 he was elected a member of the city council, in which he served for several terms. He was also a justice of the peace for a long time as well as city assessor and tax collector, and at the present writing he is a member of the city council and also superintendent of county roads. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. On the contrary he has been a faithful official, loyal to the interests of the community, and his efforts in behalf of the general good have been effective and far reaching.

Mr. Vela's wife is Refugia (Mendiola) Vela, and they have six children, Nasario, Tomasa, Enrique, Elisa, Alberto and Maria, who are with their parents at No. 403 Farragut street.

Frank E. Scovill is manager of the Laredo Electric & Railway Company at Laredo, Texas, in which connection his labors have been of the utmost importance in the development and growth of this section of the state. It is a universally acknowledged fact that no other one agency or element has done so much toward developing and improving any given

district as that of rapid transportation and therefore the service of Mr. Scovill has been beneficial in marked degree. He was born at Canaan, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1862, his parents being William H. and Mary C. (Dunn) Scovill, both of whom are still living. They are natives of Connecticut and the father was a soldier of the Civil war.

The story of Frank E. Scovill's life is closely interwoven with the history of the electrical industry from the days of its early beginnings in the United States. He is a self-educated and self-made man. Being thrown on his own resources he started out to earn his own living when a youth of eleven years and obtained his education in the school of experience, learning many valuable lessons therein. He was first employed as messenger boy in the telegraph office at Winsted, Connecticut, and thus became connected with the electrical business. At different times he has been associated with the telephone, with electric lighting and electric railways, so that he has broad and intimate knowledge of the uses to which electricity has been put as a practical force in the business world. When the telephone first came into use he went to work for a company engaged in the construction and management of a telephone line and in 1883 he entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company at New Britain, Connecticut. Persons familiar with the history of the electrical industry will recall that this was a pioneer firm in the discovery of electrical force and its application for commercial purposes in America. Professor Thomson and Mr. Houston were both young men at that time—poor and hard working with no precedents to guide them but with ambition and energy to carry them through the period of discouragements and assist them over obstacles until their ideas and designs for electric lighting machinery were coined into merchantable products, and the small shop at New Britain, Connecticut, thus became the parent of what has since grown into the great, wide-spreading electrical industry. The Thomson-Houston Company removed from New Britain to Lynn, Massachusetts, where a large plant was built that later was merged with the business of the Edison Company, forming the General Electric Company, with the largest plants in the world for making electrical machinery at Schenectady, New York, and Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Scovill enjoyed the advantage of working with Messrs. Thomson and Houston and other ambitious young men who were connected with them. He remained with that firm and its successors, the General Electric Company, from 1883 until 1893, when on the recommendation of the General Electric Company he took charge of the electric plant at Austin, Texas. In the spring of 1884 the Thomson-Houston Company sent Mr. Scovill west to install electric plants, after first putting in the plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut. From there he went to Ottawa, Illinois, where he finished the task of installing the electric light plant, after which he put in the first electric light plant at La Salle, Illinois. He was afterward engaged in similar work in several towns in Minnesota and Wisconsin and installed the first electric light plant in the Yellowstone National park in Montana. In 1887 he located at St. Paul, doing similar work in that city.

In 1893, as stated, Mr. Scovill went to Austin to take charge of the electric light plant in that city, supervising the installation of the plant,

which was to be operated by water power from the famous dam on the Colorado river at that point, the dam and plant being owned by the municipality. He operated this plant for the first nine months of its existence, after which he was asked to take the position of manager of the electric street railway system of the city, the company then being in the hands of a receiver and the street railway run down to its lowest ebb of usefulness, the tracks and equipment being almost useless and the system losing money every day. Mr. Scovill operated this street railway as manager for nine years. When he took charge of it the line was taking in about thirty-four hundred dollars a month. When he resigned the management to come to Laredo in the latter part of 1904 the receipts were averaging ten thousand dollars a month. He thoroughly rebuilt and reorganized the railway, its equipment and electrical machinery and made it one of the best and most profitable in the state. His work in Austin during the ten and a half years of his residence there, both as manager of a leading industry and as a citizen was so appreciated that when he left the city the employes of the street railway company presented him with a fine gold watch and the citizens gave him a beautiful diamond ring.

Mr. Scovill took charge as manager of the properties of the Laredo Electric & Railway Company in November, 1904. This company owns the local electric light plant and the street railway, consisting of about six miles of track, extending from the International & Great Northern Railway depot to the Heights and on to the cemetery. This was the first electric street railway in Texas, having been established in 1889 by the Laredo Improvement Company, which in the '90s went into liquidation. At that time the electric light plant and the railway came into possession of the present company, of which G. Bedell Moore of San Antonio is at the head. In Laredo Mr. Scovill has repeated the success in the management and executive force which he had at Austin. Since the tornado of 1905 he has almost completely rebuilt the electrical machinery and purchased new rolling equipment for the railway, also installed new motors and machinery for a day circuit in the electric lighting department. Since the storm referred to the facilities of the entire plant have been more than doubled and with profit to the company and the convenience and comfort of the public which it serves.

Mr. Scovill is a Knight Templar Mason and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. After leaving Austin he was honored by Ben Hur Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine by being elected potentate. He is also generalissimo of Malta Commandery, No. 32, of Laredo. He organized the Elks lodge in Laredo and became its exalted ruler.

Mr. Scovill was married at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1888, to Miss Jessie Joslyn, who is the daughter of a prominent lumber merchant of that city. He is a man of genial, social nature and kindly disposition and wherever he has gone has made himself popular because of his many good qualities and has won an extended circle of friends. He has based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity combined with unabating diligence. He possesses

strong executive force and keen discernment, so that he is seldom at error in matters of business judgment.

Isaac Alexander, who is engaged in merchandising at Laredo, is one of Texas' native sons. He was born of the marriage of Samuel and Rosa (Aaron) Alexander, who are still residents of Laredo, although the father has now retired from active business life. He was born in Europe but came to America when a youth and entered mercantile pursuits. About 1865 he located at Indianola, Texas, on the gulf coast, where he established a store. He was highly successful in his business enterprises and built up a large trade, extending over a wide territory in southern and southwestern Texas. In those early days Indianola was a seaport and a commercial center of considerable importance, outranking all other cities of Texas except Galveston in its commerce at that time. The great tornado and tidal wave of 1875 entirely destroyed the town and as other Texas cities had by this time grown up and entered the contest for trade Indianola never recovered its former condition of prosperity. Samuel Alexander's business and home, like those of all others, were entirely wiped out by the storm, but with undaunted courage and enterprise he re-established himself in business in the wealthy and flourishing little city of Victoria and still later founded a mercantile enterprise at Cuero, in Dewitt county. In these enterprises he was continually successful and built up a comfortable fortune. In 1886 Isaac Alexander came to Laredo and was manager of the firm of S. Cahn until the death of the late S. Cahn, when the store which has ever since been conducted under the name of I. Alexander was established—a name which, representing the leading business of this kind on the Texas border, stands for the best there is in the different departments of the store, wherein is carried a large line of men's furnishing goods, clothing, hats and shoes. Only the best manufactured articles from houses of well established reputation and world-wide fame are carried in this store. The name has ever been a synonym for honorable dealing and for straightforward treatment of the customers and is so continued by the present owner.

Two of the brothers of Isaac Alexander are connected with him in the store—Louis G. and William C. Alexander. He has one other brother —Benjamin M. Alexander, and there are three sisters, Anna, Frances and Mamie Alexander, who are with their parents. Isaac Alexander received his business training in the establishment which he is now conducting and has always been known as a careful man of business, alert and enterprising, conducting the establishment in keeping with the trend of modern progress in mercantile lines. He is likewise a director of the Laredo National Bank and is a member of the local lodge of Elks.

Andrea Bertani, who is engaged in merchandising at Laredo, where his good business qualifications and capable management have won him success and gained him a place among the leading representatives of commercial interests, was born at Bedonia, in the state of Parma, Italy, January 20, 1851. His parents sent him to school when only seven years old, but being anxious to travel, he did not complete his studies, and at the age of fourteen he began selling goods and since that time has been continuously associated with merchandising. By travelling through many

A. Bertani

countries of Europe he gained much knowledge and experience, which has made him a well educated man. He has mastered four different languages, which he speaks fluently. Today he has a well trained mind and capacity for business affairs and it certainly redounds to his credit that he has risen from a humble financial position to one of affluence by reason of the inherent force of his character, his recognition of opportunities and his strong determination to win success.

Thinking that he might have better advantages in the new world, Mr. Bertani came to the United States in 1872, locating at San Antonio, Texas, where he clerked for different mercantile firms but principally for the old and well known house of M. Castanola & Son. When his labors had brought to him sufficient capital he opened a store of his own on South Flores street opposite the arsenal. In September, 1881, Mr. Bertani arrived in Laredo. The railroad was completer only as far as Pearsall at that time and he completed the journey by stage. Here he established a small retail store at the corner of Lincoln street and San Eduardo avenue, in which location he remained for three years. He then removed to his present location at the corner of Iturbide street and San Eduardo avenue, where he built his present business block in 1884. His patronage grew and the business prospered until he built up a large establishment, wholesale and retail, handling dry goods, groceries, clothing, hardware implements and general supplies for both the city and ranch trade. The firm name has remained the same, although his son, Eugene Bertani, is now associated with him in the business.

Mr. Bertani has a beautiful residence and grounds adjoining the store on Iturbide street. He was married at San Antonio, in 1880, to Miss Felicita Moglia, and they have six children: Eugene, Maria, Adela, Virginia, Herlinda, and Emilia.

Soon after coming to America Mr. Bertani took out his first papers toward becoming a citizen and has always remained an appreciative and loyal American. In politics he was a Democrat up to the time of Major William McKinley's candidacy, when he became a Republican and has since voted that ticket, conscientiously believing it to be the party that best conserves the business interests and general prosperity of the country. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has found good business opportunities, which he has improved until he has advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence.

Edward Denike, a custom house broker of Laredo, was born at Peekskill in Westchester county, New York, in 1853, his parents being Theodore and Louise (Ward) Denike. His parents, both of whom are now deceased, were born and reared at Peekskill and his father was of Holland Dutch ancestry. In 1878 Theodore Denike removed with his family to New York city and he became one of the original members of the New York stock exchange. Previous to this he had been a lumber merchant at Peekskill.

Edward Denike was reared and educated in Peekskill, receiving his mental training under private tutors and in Peekskill Military Academy. In New York city, following the removal of the family to the metropolis, he became connected with a mercantile house and was so engaged until

1882, when he came to Laredo, to which point the I. & G. N. Railroad had recently been completed, making this place its southern terminus. He entered the service of the railroad company as clerk and rose by successive promotions until he had served as freight agent and as passenger agent for the company at this point. On severing his connection with the company he was for eight years deputy collector of customs at Laredo and in September, 1906, he resigned that position to engage in business as a custom house broker, in which enterprise he is still operating. He was one of the originators and is the secretary and treasurer of the Consumers' Ice Company of Laredo, which owns and conducts an ice manufacturing plant, and engages in the sale of its product.

Mr. Denike was married at Corpus Christi to Miss Eva M. Noessel, and they have three children: J. Seymour, Alice and Elizabeth Denike. In September, 1906, Mr. Denike was elected a member of the school board of Laredo and he is a public spirited citizen interested in the welfare and progress of his community. Because of his long connection with public service in one capacity or another he has a very wide acquaintance in Laredo and is a popular man, as is indicated by his extended acquaintance.

Willis Edwards Lowry, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Laredo, was born at Elkton, Kentucky, in 1870, and is a son of Dr. S. T. and Mary L. (Boone) Lowry. The father was also born at Elkton, where he lived for a number of years, but about 1872 removed to Owensboro, where he resided until 1881, when he came with his family to Texas, settling at San Antonio. In that city he was recognized as a most capable and distinguished physician, attaining a high standing in the medical profession in this state. He built the fine Lowry home at the corner of Avenue C and Travis street in San Antonio, where he died in 1890. He had received his medical education at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and remained a student throughout his entire life, constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency by reading and investigation. His wife, who is still living, is a grandniece of the noted Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone.

Dr. Willis E. Lowry was only ten years of age when the family removed to San Antonio. He was reared and partially educated in that city, although he supplemented his early school privileges by attendance at the state university at Austin. He received his medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore and was graduated in the class of 1892. He then went to the City of Mexico, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for several years and for some time was in charge of the Mexican National Railway Hospital in that city. In 1901 he located in Laredo, where he has since made his home. He is now engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery and a liberal patronage is accorded him, for his skill and ability have become recognized. He maintains a high standard of professional ethics and has shown the power to cope with the complex and intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life. He is now the acting state health officer at Laredo and is a member of the County, State and American medical associations.

Dr. Lowry was married in Laredo to Miss Josephine Steffian, and

they have three children: Willis Edwards, Joseph and Daniel Boone. The Doctor and his wife are prominent socially and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of this place.

David Darwin Davis has been the leading factor in the discovery and development of the mining industry in Webb county, his training and natural ability eminently fitting him for the important position he now occupies. Mr. Davis was born in Wales in 1855, of maternal ancestry which was connected with the Darwin family from which the noted scientist of that name sprung. The great industry in his native country of Wales was coal mining and it was in this business that he was reared. It is, then, natural that he should have followed this line more or less all through life and that he should attain success therein. In 1872, when yet under eighteen years of age, he came to the United States, where he travelled first through Pennsylvania, and then locating in Ohio, in the Akron vicinity, and living for a few years at Cuyahoga Falls. About 1880 he started on a trip through the west, prospecting mainly for coal, and on this mission he travelled through Colorado, New Mexico and the staked plains of northwestern Texas. Early in 1882 he prospected along the Rio Grande, between Laredo and Eagle Pass, Texas, and discovered and located the coal veins in Webb county, which were soon thereafter developed by the eastern capitalists for whom Mr. Davis was prospecting. This discovery has since developed into the important coal mining camps of Cannel, San Jose and Minera.

Coal Mines.

The mines at Cannel and San Jose are owned and operated by the Cannel Coal Company, of which C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, is president and Mr. Davis is superintendent. The company employs about 500 men and the output is from 250 to 500 tons per diem at present. This output is insufficient to meet the demands and it will be largely increased after the completion of two new shafts which it is expected will soon be constructed. The product of this company's mines is shipped principally to Mexico, where it is used largely for steam and gas making purposes. During the first year of the operation of the mines, 1882, the coal was hauled to Laredo, a distance of 26 miles, in wagons, but the completion of the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass Railroad, from Laredo to Cannel and to Minera, made an easy outlet and greatly facilitated the development of the mines. They are now a very valuable property and add much in the operation to the material wealth of Webb county.

Although Mr. Davis devotes nearly all of his time and attention to the mines, nevertheless he has numerous outside interests, among them an onion farm which is managed by a tenant. In 1898 Mr. Davis was elected county commissioner for Webb county, a position in which he has been retained by successive elections ever since. His office and headquarters are at Cannel, which bears the postoffice name of Darwin.

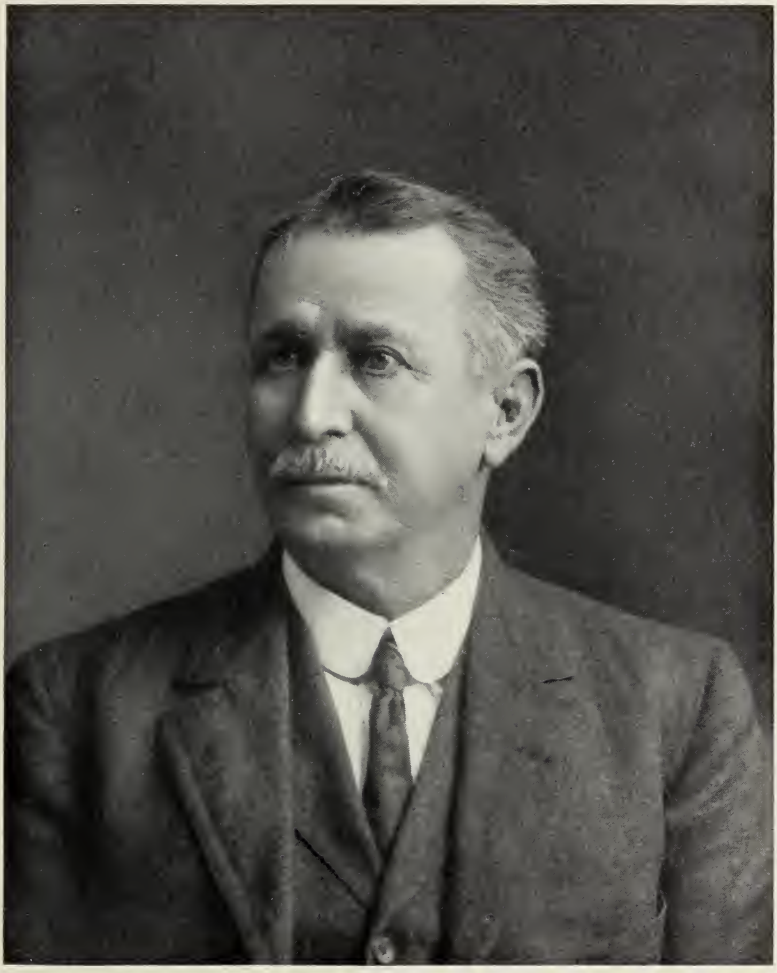
Mr. Davis was first married to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Akron, Ohio, daughter of parents who were old settlers of that vicinity. She died in 1887, leaving four sons, John, Reuben W., Miles G. and William. Subsequently he was united in marriage with Margaret Reid, a native of

Missouri, and they have eight children, Maggie, Anna, David D., Joseph, Dorothy, Hyacinthe, Balfour and Josephine.

The second son, Reuben W. Davis, is the mining engineer of the Cannel Coal Company, also engineer for the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass Railroad. He was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and received a first-class training for the profession of civil, mining and electrical engineering. His education was most complete and he studied mathematics and elementary engineering at Leland Stanford University, California, and with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penna. He then matriculated at Columbia University, New York, in the engineering department, and specializing in geology, graduating here in 1904. Through further study of practical methods in the mines and great industrial plants of Pittsburg, Pa., and his work and experience since becoming mining engineer for the Cannel Coal Company, he has become especially well equipped for solving the various problems of mining operation and in mining machinery, electrical and compressed air haulage, in which he has been eminently successful. The other three sons also hold responsible positions with the Cannel Coal Company.

A. J. Eistetter. The industrial interests of Laredo find a worthy representative in "Jack" Eistetter, a contractor and builder who in the line of his chosen occupation has done much for the improvement of the city in which he now resides. He was born in New Orleans in 1855 and there remained through the period of his minority. He learned the trade of a carpenter and builder there, his father, who was a native of Germany, having also been a contractor. In 1875 the family removed to Biloxi, Mississippi, where Mr. Eistetter remained until 1882, when he came to Texas, locating at Laredo. Here he has resided continuously since, successfully carrying on business as a contractor and builder, during which time he has put up a large number of the buildings, both business blocks and private structures, that adorn the city and help to make it attractive. On all sides may be seen evidences of his skill and handiwork, including the Deutz hardware store, Hotel Hamilton, the Episcopal church, the large building at the corner of Market plaza and Hidalgo street now occupied by Richter's store, the Martin block, the Orfila residence, the Sames-Moore block, the residence of Colonel C. G. Brewster, of Mrs. Kennedy, Miles T. Cogley, John T. Murphy and many others. Mr. Eistetter's thorough honesty and straightforward dealing in all of his business relations, together with his known ability and long experience as a builder and contractor, have brought him a reputation that is an invaluable asset of his business, and for this reason he enjoys the patronage and confidence of the public to such an extent that his business has made him financially independent.

Mr. Eistetter was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Meehan, who was born in Louisiana and was educated in San Antonio but gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Eistetter in Laredo. They now have five children: Leo, Henry, Estelle, Frank and Patrick. Fraternally Mr. Eistetter is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. He has been quite prominent in political circles and was a member of the city council from 1887 until 1890, acting a part of that time as mayor pro tem. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the com-



A. J. Eistetter

munity and has given loyal support to many plans and measures for the general good. He owns a pretty home with every convenience and comfort that go to make life worth living and in addition to this property has a valuable ranch of twenty-one hundred acres seven miles east of the city, where he carries on diversified farming. He has done much toward developing the agricultural resources of the Laredo country by experimenting with and raising various kinds of crops and in this he has had much success. His labors have been guided by sound judgment and have displayed practical methods, and in agricultural lines as well as in building operations he is recognized as a leader.

P. Floyd. One of the largest land and mine owners living in Laredo, and a man who is an acknowledged authority on Mexican lands and mines, is Mr. P. Floyd, who has spent all of his life in the border country between Texas and Mexico, and who has prospected widely through various portions of the last named country.

Mr. Floyd was born at Roma, Starr county, on the Rio Grande, Texas, in 1853, his parents being H. H. Floyd and Ynocensia (Salas) Floyd. His father was born in Columbus, Ohio, being of Welsh parentage, and in 1847 he was a soldier in the United States army that was invading Mexico during the Mexican war. After the close of this war he located on the Rio Grande, in Starr county, living part of the time, however, in Mexico in Cameron county. He was married to Ynocensia Salas, who was a native of Mexico. Our subject's early life was spent directly upon the Texas-Mexican border, that romantic region which has had such a varied and thrilling history. At his home at Roma, on the Rio Grande, he carried on small farming operations, but later engaged in the mercantile line, spending some years at Corpus Christi as clerk in a store. There he lived until 1875 when he came to Laredo and at first entered into partnership with J. Villegas & Brother under the firm name of Villegas Bro. & Co. In 1877 he severed his relations with this firm and engaged in business for himself, establishing the firm of P. Floyd & Company, general merchants. The enterprise was a successful one from the start and a very large volume of business was done. This business was continued until 1887, when Mr. Floyd disposed of his interests therein.

Since then he has been engaged in land and mining ventures in both Texas and Mexico, principally in the latter country. On the Texas side he has in Webb county, a few miles below Laredo, on the river, a fine farm of 4,000 acres, the same having a modern and first-class irrigation plant. Here general truck farming is carried on and the productiveness of the place is noted in this vicinity. In the Republic of Mexico Mr. Floyd has very extensive interests in lands, mines and various other business enterprises. In the state of Coahuila he owns a tract of about 60,000 acres of land, some of which is farming, grazing and timber lands, while about 30,000 acres of the same is guayule land, on which grows the guayule plant, a very valuable species of vegetation which is now extensively used in the manufacture of commercial rubber. Although this use of the plant is comparatively recent, nevertheless it is growing fast and today there are in Mexico six factories where the guayule plant is utilized in rubber making. He also has other lands and mining interests

in the states of Durango and Nueva Leon. He is vice-president and a director in the Durango Milling and Mining Company, which owns valuable gold, silver and copper mines in Northern Durango, in the vicinity of Tamazula district. In this company he is associated with some well known business men and capitalists of Laredo, and Mr. Floyd's great knowledge of the natural resources of Mexico has been of great value to the company.

Mr. Floyd's business interests are very large and his time has been quite fully occupied therewith, but at the same time he has given some attention to political matters and to the local government. Always a regular and consistent Democrat, he served the city of Laredo for four years as alderman, and he is also a member of the Democratic executive committee of Webb county.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Floyd has been an important factor in the commercial and business life of Laredo and that he has also done much in developing the natural resources of his state as well as of the neighboring Republic of Mexico. His operations have not only brought him wealth, but have also been of great benefit to the residents of the sections where his enterprises are located.

His wife is Guadaloupe (Marulanda) Floyd and they have three children, A. M. Floyd, P. M. Floyd and Hortensia Floyd.

Eusebio Garcia is a representative of the live-stock interests of Webb county and makes his home at Laredo. He was born at Guerrero, Mexico, in 1859, and is a brother of Jose Maria Garcia, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. They are the sons of Jesus Garcia, who was a well known stockman and merchant and died in 1903.

Mr. Garcia came to Laredo to enter business about 1888 and has been prominently identified with the interests of the town since that time both as a merchant and a stockman. For a long period he successfully conducted a store on Iturbide street but in 1903 disposed of his mercantile interests. He now devotes most of his time to the management of his large stock ranch at Ojuelos in the vicinity of Torrecillas, about forty miles east of Laredo in Webb county. At the ranch headquarters a store is conducted. Tom Coleman, the well known San Antonio stockman, is associated with Mr. Garcia in some of his cattle and mercantile interests. In all that he has undertaken Mr. Garcia has manifested a spirit of keen discernment and enterprise and has become one of the wealthy men of Webb county owing to his capable management and unfaltering diligence. He has in addition to his ranching interests become a stockholder in the Laredo National Bank and that he is active in community affairs is shown by the fact that he at one time served as county commissioner.

Mr. Garcia was married to Miss Josefa Guerra, and they have six children: Hermelinda, Amador E., Amalia, Josefa, Francisca and Ofelia.

Hiram S. Goodwin, who has been closely associated with railroad building in the west and is also well known as a rancher, makes his home at Laredo, Texas. His place of residence, however, is far from the place of his nativity, for he was born at Sewell's Falls, near Concord, New Hampshire, in 1842. His parents were Reuben and Judith (Burpee) Goodwin, both of whom are now deceased. The father and paternal

grandfather were born on the same farm where Hiram S. Goodwin was born and which had been opened up by the great-grandfather. Reuben Goodwin was one of the selectmen of the town of Concord at the time it was incorporated as a city. Various representatives of the family have attained prominence, including Ichabod Goodwin, who was governor of New Hampshire from 1859 until 1861.

Hiram S. Goodwin was reared on a farm and was educated in his native town. At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 he enlisted, when a youth of nineteen, in Goodwin's Rifles (named for his uncle), which became organized into the regular service as Company B of the Second New Hampshire Infantry. He was in the army for three years, being mustered out in June, 1864. He participated in the first and second battles of Bull Run and in the battles of the Peninsular campaign, his service being mostly in Virginia, although he participated in the hotly contested engagement of Gettysburg and was also to some extent on duty in Maryland. He went through all the fighting at Fair Oaks and the seven days' retreat, the battle of Williamsburg and the engagement at Fredericksburg. He was a brave and loyal soldier and on the expiration of his term of service returned home with a creditable military record.

On the 1st of April, 1865, Mr. Goodwin entered upon active connection with railroad interests and has since followed that line of business. His first service was on the old Northern New Hampshire road extending from Concord to White River Junction. In 1867 he came west and engaged in the construction work of the Union Pacific Railroad as far west as Rawlings, Wyoming. The difficulties and hardships connected with the construction of this great pioneer line to the Pacific coast forms a most interesting epoch in the history of the west and furnishes some of its most romantic features. On leaving the employ of the Union Pacific Company he went to Denver, where he became superintendent of bridges and buildings and of the water service in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railway into Denver. He also became connected with the maintenance of way departments and in the construction of other roads in Colorado, principally the Colorado Central, the Denver Pacific and the Denver & New Orleans, of which latter road he was superintendent of construction. For ten years he was with the Denver & New Orleans as one of its most capable and trusted representatives.

In 1892 Mr. Goodwin located at Laredo, where he has since made his home. He is now in the train service as passenger conductor on the Mexican National road running between Laredo and Saltillo, Mexico. It is a somewhat unusual fact that during the long number of years of his service with this company there has never been a word uttered against his record, which is unblemished in every respect. He has been efficient and faithful and has brought keen discernment and practical common sense to the discharge of his duties. He has also extended his efforts into the ranching interests of the southwest and owns a valuable farm on the Rio Grande adjoining the city of Laredo. It is irrigated from the river. Up to this time his principal crop has been the Bermuda onion, which has been raised so successfully and profitably in this section.

Mr. Goodwin was married in Denver to Miss Jane Tallman, a native of New York, and they have two children, Tom and Susie. In Laredo

the family are well known and enjoy the friendship of many of the best residents of the city. Mr. Goodwin has always been loyal in citizenship and trustworthy in all life's relations and has manifested many good qualities which have made him popular with all with whom he has come in contact.

Santos P. Ortiz, a stockman and ranchman of Laredo, his native city, was born in 1864, his parents being Juan and Maria de Jesus (Farias) Ortiz. His father was for many years a wealthy and influential merchant and citizen of Laredo and was also a native of that place. One of his sons is L. R. Ortiz, who is sheriff of Webb county and is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Santos P. Ortiz was reared in this city and attended school, first as a student in a private school in Monterey, Mexico, and later in St. Mary's College in Galveston, while his course was completed at St. John's College in New York. He entered business life as an employe in his father's store, where he remained for seven or eight years, but abandoning the field of merchandising he turned his attention to the cattle and ranching business. He has a fine ranch of ten thousand acres in Webb county, thirty-two miles northwest of Laredo, and in addition to this has real estate interests in the town and valuable mining interests in Mexico. He has made his investments wisely and well and has profited thereby. In business life he displays keen discernment and unfaltering energy and whatever he undertakes carries forward to successful completion.

Mrs. Ortiz bore the maiden name of Beatrice Valdez, and there has been one child born of this marriage, Amelda A. Ortiz.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS DURING THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY.

Southwest Texas, outside of San Antonio, is an empire in extent, resources and possibilities for the future. Larger in area than any of the states of the Union, it lay undeveloped by the enterprise of man, and was the home of the Indian and the renegade white until the seventies. The cattle business alone had a foothold, and that not secure.

The history of this region is written plainly in the statistical tables that follow. Here is a case where statistics become eloquent, and far more interesting than minute description. The population in 1870 shows clearly, in the majority of the counties, that settlement had progressed only a little way (for the state of development fifty years ago, see Chapter XIX). Also the assessment values tell much by way of comparison. In many of the counties the valuation of 1870 represented the live stock and ranching interests. Since then many new forms of wealth have entered—railroads, farms, permanent homes, agricultural implements, town properties, etc. In the older counties, those east of Bexar, the changes of thirty years are notable, although in 1870 much population and wealth were already concentrated in their area. The tables for the various counties follow:

BEXAR COUNTY.

Population in 1870	16,043
Population in 1880	30,470
Population in 1890	49,266
Population in 1900	69,422
Valuation in 1870	$ 5,491,739
Valuation in 1881	10,462,522
Valuation in 1903	34,365,948

ATASCOSA COUNTY.

Population in 1870	2,915
Population in 1880	4,217
Population in 1890	6,459
Population in 1900	7,143
Valuation in 1881	$ 764,070
Valuation in 1903	2,678,929

BANDERA COUNTY.

Population in 1870	649
Population in 1880	2,158
Population in 1890	3,795
Population in 1900	5,332

Valuation in 1870	$ 112,548
Valuation in 1881	521,561
Valuation in 1903	1,534,295

BEE COUNTY.

Population in 1870	1,082
Population in 1880	2,298
Population in 1890	3,720
Population in 1900	7,720
Valuation in 1870	$ 420,033
Valuation in 1881	1,142,630
Valuation in 1903	3,933,733

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Population in 1870	6,572
Population in 1880	11,757
Population in 1890	15,769
Population in 1900	21,765
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,247,148
Valuation in 1881	2,211,904
Valuation in 1903	4,807,857

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Population in 1870	3,443
Population in 1880	1,739
Population in 1890	815
Population in 1900	2,395
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,473,726
Valuation in 1881	1,118,714
Valuation in 1903	1,848,213

Note—The remarkable decrease in population and valuation between 1870 and 1890 is accounted for by the floods that destroyed the city of Indianola.

COLORADO COUNTY.

Population in 1870	8,326
Population in 1880	16,673
Population in 1890	19,512
Population in 1900	22,203
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,868,103
Valuation in 1882	4,000,755
Valuation in 1903	6,226,587

COMAL COUNTY.

Population in 1870	5,283
Population in 1880 (75 per cent German)	5,546
Population in 1890	6,398
Population in 1900	7,008
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,270,100
Valuation in 1882	1,528,440
Valuation in 1903	2,770,451

DEWITT COUNTY.

Population in 1870	6,443
Population in 1880	10,082
Population in 1890	14,307
Population in 1900	21,311
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,270,392
Valuation in 1881	2,472,708
Valuation in 1903	6,812,870

DIMMIT COUNTY.

Population in 1870	109
Population in 1880	665
Population in 1890	1,049
Population in 1900	1,106
Valuation in 1881	$ 436,233
Valuation in 1903	1,727,616

DUVAL COUNTY.

Population in 1870	1,083
Population in 1880	5,732
Population in 1890	7,598
Population in 1900	8,483
Valuation in 1881	$ 1,504,604
Valuation in 1903	2,071,833

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Population in 1870	16,863
Population in 1880	27,996
Population in 1890	31,481
Population in 1900	36,542
Valuation in 1870	$ 3,073,880
Valuation in 1881	5,810,466
Valuation in 1903	8,378,080

FRIO COUNTY.

Population in 1870	309
Population in 1880	2,113
Population in 1890	3,112
Population in 1900	4,200
Valuation in 1881	$ 637,223
Valuation in 1903	3,662,855

GOLIAD COUNTY.

Population in 1870	3,628
Population in 1880	5,832
Population in 1890	5,910
Population in 1900	8,310
Valuation in 1870	$ 786,786
Valuation in 1882	2,068,426
Valuation in 1903	3,825,324

GONZALES COUNTY.

Population in 1870	8,951
Population in 1880	14,840
Population in 1890	18,016
Population in 1900	28,882
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,734,256
Valuation in 1881	3,016,964
Valuation in 1903	6,556,575

GUADALUPE COUNTY.

Population in 1870	7,282
Population in 1880	12,202
Population in 1890	15,217
Population in 1900	21,385
Valuation in 1870	$ 1,768,111
Valuation in 1881	2,810,381
Valuation in 1903	5,700,599

JACKSON COUNTY.

Population in 1870	2,278
Population in 1880	2,723
Population in 1890	3,281
Population in 1900	6,094
Valuation in 1870	$ 797,969
Valuation in 1881	1,017,620
Valuation in 1903	3,230,410

KARNES COUNTY.

Population in 1870	1,705
Population in 1880	3,270
Population in 1890	3,637
Population in 1900	8,681
Valuation in 1870	$ 528,092
Valuation in 1881	1,061,073
Valuation in 1903	3,740,623

KINNEY COUNTY.

Population in 1870	1,204
Population in 1880	4,487
Population in 1890	3,781
Population in 1900	2,447
Valuation in 1881	$ 657,108
Valuation in 1903	1,873,755

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Population in 1870	69
Population in 1880	789
Population in 1890	2,139
Population in 1900	2,303
Valuation in 1881	$ 569,982
Valuation in 1903	2,201,708

MAVERICK COUNTY.

Population in 1870	1,951
Population in 1880	2,967
Population in 1890	3,698
Population in 1900	4,066
Valuation in 1881	$ 655,251
Valuation in 1903	2,946,896

McMULLEN COUNTY.

Population in 1870	230
Population in 1880	701
Population in 1890	1,038
Population in 1900	1,024
Valuation in 1881	$ 644,981
Valuation in 1903	1,220,227

MEDINA COUNTY.

Population in 1870	2,078
Population in 1880	4,492
Population in 1890	5,730
Population in 1900	7,783
Valuation in 1870	$ 574,286
Valuation in 1881	1,133,395
Valuation in 1903	3,591,164

STARR COUNTY.

Population in 1870	4,154
Population in 1880 (75 per cent Mexican)	8,304
Population in 1890	10,749
Population in 1900	11,469
Valuation in 1870	$ 655,366
Valuation in 1881	1,149,653
Valuation in 1903	2,319,404

UVALDE COUNTY.

Population in 1870	851
Population in 1880	2,541
Population in 1890	3,804
Population in 1900	4,647
Valuation in 1870	$ 431,785
Valuation in 1881	903,669
Valuation in 1903	3,257,510

VAL VERDE COUNTY.

Population in 1890	2,874
Population in 1900	5,263
Valuation in 1903	$ 3,988,230

Note—County was organized in 1885.

WEBB COUNTY.

Population in 1870	2,615
Population in 1880	5,273
Population in 1890	14,842
Population in 1900	21,851
Valuation in 1870	$ 418,616
Valuation in 1881	1,223,910
Valuation in 1903	4,615,153

WHARTON COUNTY.

Population in 1870	3,426
Population in 1880	4,549
Population in 1890	7,584
Population in 1900	16,942
Valuation in 1870	$ 348,763
Valuation in 1881	845,745
Valuation in 1903	6,176,550

WILSON COUNTY.

Population in 1870	2,556
Population in 1880	7,118
Population in 1890	10,655
Population in 1900	13,961
Valuation in 1870	$ 400,836
Valuation in 1881	1,246,347
Valuation in 1903	4,749,452

ZAVALA COUNTY (Organized in 1884).

Population in 1890	1,097
Population in 1900	792
Valuation in 1903	$ 1,805,654

Immigration and Settlement.

Says a writer in a recent issue of the Political Science Quarterly:

"Thanks to the efforts of various southern immigration agencies, more is known about the south..... It is now becoming known that the climate is better in the south than in the northwest; that lands are cheap and rents are low; that wherever a negro can work, white men can do the same; that work is deemed honorable; that those who do not like to live near negroes can find great stretches of country where there are only whites; that cotton, rice and tobacco are not the only crops that can be raised; and that there are openings for all kinds of new industries.....

"This immigration is solicited and encouraged by various agencies in the south; by the state governments, by the railroads, by real estate agents, and by numerous immigration societies, boards of trade and industrial associations..... The 'colony' plan has also brought desirable immigrants to the south. Every few days the newspapers publish accounts of the location of colonies of farmers from the north or from abroad. Land companies in the middle west buy large tracts of land in the south and induce colonies to settle upon these purchases.....

Railroads as a Factor.

"But the most potent factors in the immigration movement are the railroads. Each important railroad company has hundreds of thousands of acres of land for sale and wishes to see industries developed along its lines. Until within the last few years the north and south lines have not offered special rates to homeseekers except in colonies. Now, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, special homeseekers' rates are offered on every railroad east of the Rocky mountains that runs into the south and southwest."

The railroad as the principal agent in inducing settlement and affording the only commonly used avenue of immigration has been indicated as the keystone fact in the history of southwest Texas. Reagan Houston of San Antonio in a paper read before the Second District Bankers' convention, elaborated on this subject in its modern aspects. Mr. Houston said: "The subject naturally suggests a division of the question. The first proposition invites a demonstration of the value and necessity of further railroad building in our territory. Recent events have greatly changed our situation and emphasized the necessity of many miles of additional railroad for the development of this section. We are witnessing an evolution in Southwest Texas that is, perhaps, unparalleled in our past history. We observe on every hand and in every direction the sale and subdivision and cultivation as farms of the big ranches throughout Southwest Texas. The chivalrous and picturesque cowboy that has long been our pride as well as our commercial profit, is being literally chopped out of existence by 'the man with the hoe.' As this evolution progresses we realize that we will require transportation facilities adequate for farming conditions, and it is needless to direct your attention to the inadequacy of transportation service for the new requirements that was ample for the old state of affairs.

"In the days of big ranches, which are now rapidly passing into history, fifty miles between railway lines, or twenty-five miles from remote territory on range properties to railroad facilities, was entirely ample, and, in fact, that amount of territory tributary to a railway line was not sufficient to afford traffic to maintain the property. If our lands are as fertile as we believe they are, they will hereafter better support railway lines at twenty-mile distances than formerly at fifty. I am informed, through observation of current events, that our lands sell to farmers at from $10 to $30 per acre, and that when you get beyond, say five miles, from a railroad, the decline in selling value of the land is very sharp, so that we may reasonably take it that $10 land at a railroad is reduced to $8 land five miles away, and that $25 land on the railroad is reduced to $15. This, of course, is due to the advantages in transportation facilities enjoyed by the farmer in reasonable proximity to the railroad. Many illustrations might be given of why this difference represents an actual and intrinsic value variation. Many uses to which lands adjacent to a railroad might be applied would not profitably stand a long wagon haul. This increase in the actual value of the lands will more than pay for the first cost of the construction of railroads through all sections adapted to farming.

"For the purpose of a few figures that will illustrate the present

situation in Southwest Texas, I take San Antonio as a center or starting point. Circling about this center, and treating the International & Great Northern to Austin as one radius, and the Aransas Pass from San Antonio to Beeville as another radius, you have, between these lines, 248 degrees. This territory is supplied with three railway lines, the Aransas Pass to Kerrville, the Sunset west to Del Rio, and the International south to Laredo. Of course, the converging of these lines at San Antonio affords ample and abundant facilities immediately adjacent to the city, and since, by operation of statute, we have repealed the natural commercial law of competition, one railroad in the direction traffic desires to move is as good as ten. In the diverging of the lines and the rapidly widening distances between them, we find some of our richest and most fertile lands so remote from transportation facilities that it is impracticable to utilize them for farming purposes.

"To illustrate the enormous territories not supplied by these roads, I take arbitrary points on each line at approximately the same distance from San Antonio. Between Austin on the International, and Kerrville on the Aransas Pass, the direct line distance is eighty-three miles, Kerrville to Sabinal on the Sunset, fifty-two miles; Sabinal to Dilley on the International, forty-two miles; and Dilley to Pettus on the Aransas Pass, eighty-two miles. To Southwest Texas business men it is unnecessary to bring statistical evidence of the wonderful fruitfulness of land in this territory, that is yet so far from railroad transportation facilities that its cultivation and proper use is impracticable. Our people will not remain content with this restriction on the richness and greatness of our country. Had any evidence been necessary to establish the fact that Southwest Texas needs more railroads, these suggestions would, perhaps, be adequate." . . . . .

Standards of Comparison.

The growth of Southwest Texas outside of the city centers entered the stage of remarkable and in some respects phenomenal rapidity shortly after the recovery of prosperity following the hard times of the '90s; ten years' time would, therefore, measure this period. When, on every hand, one can see evidences of such development, and hear still greater stories of its progress, one who sees the country and knows what it was a few years ago needs no additional proof of fruitful results of this era of prosperity. But to one unacquainted with the proper standards by which to measure this progress, or to the reader who in later decades refers to these pages for an accurate description of the country as it is in 1907, it is necessary to indicate some sort of standard of judgment.

Though immigration has been pouring into Southwest Texas during the past ten years, and though the great ranches are being cut up into stock and crop farms, yet it is not to be understood that this region has been developed to any such stage as an Illinois farming community. The country is not cut into a checkerboard by roads intersecting at every mile or less, nor do neat and comfortable farm houses, with nicely kept grounds and commodious outbuildings adorn the roadside at every half mile or less. One who anticipates such a scene as this in Southwest Texas, except in a few restricted spots, will be disappointed.

In the first place the country is too expansive. Great as has been the immigration of the past few years, it has been distributed over an area so great that it hardly makes a showing except in the aggregate. And then, although much is heard about making farms out of ranches, as a general proposition it may be stated that these farms, except near the cities or where devoted to trucking by means of irrigation, seldom consist of less than a section of land. Despite the movement of the farming class into this section and the gradual disappearance of the large cattle ranges, the region south and west of San Antonio is still in large tracts. Within forty miles of San Antonio one may ride several miles without seeing a house. So it is that Southwest Texas is still a country with greater possibilities for the future than anything it has accomplished in the past; in other words, it is "a coming country."

The various lines along which this region has developed during the past quarter of a century are frequently mentioned in the course of the following pages, either in a special manner or incidental to the sketches of the citizens representing this vast extent of territory, and whose occupations and careers quite faithfully epitomize the progress of their respective communities. In general, it should be said that, outside of the railroads, artificial irrigation has probably done more to produce wealth in this country and make it permanently profitable than any other cause.

Irrigation.

Irrigation in this country is, of course, as old as the missions themselves. But dependence on underground waters, forced to the surface through pipes, and thence distributed over considerable area of land, is a development of the past thirty years. Along in the seventies, the newspapers, stirred by certain very successful experiments in this direction, took up the subject of artesian wells, and the agitation has been constant from that time. Practically all the country from the San Antonio to the Nueces river is subject to artesian development, and a large part of the region south of the latter river.

Irrigated land means wealth. Its value runs from fifty to two or three hundred dollars per acre, and it soon pays for itself at that in the profusion of crops that it will produce. A tract of land without irrigation facilities may sell for ten dollars an acre, while across the road a farm covered with ditches to water every foot of its soil is worth ten or twenty times that much.

So, at this writing, irrigation is probably the greatest factor in adding value to Southwest Texas. There is no question that it will be rapidly extended to every possible part of the country, and the results, after another quarter century's development in this direction, can hardly be foretold.

Of the development in the southwest country, a San Antonio newspaper recently said:

> That the twelve months which will end with the opening of the fall excursions for homeseekers will have proved the most successful in extent of immigration induced to Southwest Texas is the belief of practically all who have been for the last year or two interested in the settlement of this section.
>
> Statistics respecting the extent of immigration and comparative figures in con-

nection with the semi-monthly homeseekers' excursions are most difficult of compilation, hence nothing definite can be secured in the way of an arithmetical demonstration of the progress of the work now being conducted. The semi-monthly excursions seldom bring less than 1000 farmers of the Middle Western States to San Antonio as a distributing point for the Southwestern territory. It is asserted that Houston is likewise a distributing center for an equally large number of monthly prospectors. It is generally believed that as many if not more homeseekers continue to the farming lands further to the south without stopping at San Antonio, and proceed to the Brownsville territory without spending any time in Houston. Considering these assumed facts, the assumption of which is based upon approximately accurate information, it is then declared that between 3000 and 4000 homeseekers are brought into Southwest Texas alone, twice a month.

Immigration men differ widely on the percentage of settlements and purchases as compared to the prospectors, the estimates ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. There is none, however, who has studied the situation and watched its development for the last few years, who places an estimate at less than the smaller figure. The majority, possibly, incline to the larger.

It is pointed out that the homeseekers are as a rule as true to the instincts of shrewd commercialism as the average business man. In other words, they know how to "drive a bargain" and are rarely deceived on inferior land. It is also noted that they usually take ample time to consider a deal in all its phases before they sign the deeds. They are necessarily cautious because a step wrongly taken would mean, possibly, disaster to their families as the moving of a home hundreds of miles is a most expensive undertaking. Therefore, the better equipped, financially, usually are those who purchase with seemingly little consideration of the deal in question. The vast majority, however, make the trip, size up the country, investigate its productiveness, familiarize themselves with its climatic qualifications and report to their families on their findings. For this reason a multitude of purchases are made months after the prospector made his trip to the South. If the bulk of the sales were made during the stay of an excursion party in a particular section an approximately accurate estimate of the proportion of the sales to the number of visitors could be made. As it is no definite figures can be advanced.

The physical aspect of the country tributary to San Antonio, however, is the best guide to the success of the current movements to develop the Southwest. A railroad man engaged in directing the immigration department of his company declared after a recent trip through the territory involved in the great enterprise, that the visitor who passed through it a year ago would hardly recognize it today. The large ranches have been cut into small farming tracts and are being settled by hosts of thrifty farmers of all the Middle Western States and other parts of Texas. Small farm houses are noted as far the eye can reach. The country is fast assuming a physical aspect similar to that of Indiana and Illinois. Edging railroads the farm houses are located in rows that are constantly getting deeper. Truck farming, the raising of corn and cotton, cattle and hogs are the chief occupations and they are proving most renumerative to him who undertakes them. It is predicted that the era of the Southwest's supremacy is but beginning and that this section is destined to advance farther in the realm of successful agriculture than any other portion of the United States.

A letter from a Texas minister, published in "The Outlook" in October, 1906, contained some points on this immigration movement:

According to the census of 1900, there were about three million people in this State. There were ten counties with an average of thirty persons, four with an average of twenty, two with only fifteen and one-half persons each.

But when we read that twenty-five thousand homeseekeers left the vicinity of Chicago recently on *one* of those bi-monthly homeseekers' excursions, we can readily see how rapidly Texas is filling up.

The writer, on one of his trips through that rich country below San Antonio (1898), went thirty-five miles without meeting a person or coming to a field or house. He was lost, but all he had to do was to turn about and follow

his wagon track back to the starting-point. I was told by an officer of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway recently that "they could not locate the immigrants fast enough." I was mostly attracted by the forming of a colony of truck and garden farmers on the new Southern Pacific Railway near San Antonio. One of them told me that they were not after foreigners or colored people. They wanted the best class of Eastern and Middle Western truck farmers and gardeners, fruit and poultry raisers; that they were buying up all the cheap ($10) land to hold for the colony, and that the Southern Pacific Railway had promised to help make the movement a success. One man in that vicinity has discarded the most of his 440-acre farm, and, with a little gasoline engine and pump, waters and cultivates nine acres with a garden plow (hand), and, with only his son to help him, makes about $450 an acre on his crops of ribbon cane, onions (at 1½ cents a pound), and cabbages.

Concerning the development of the southwest country, the San Antonio Express said, in March, 1907:

It would be impossible to pick another group of eleven contiguous counties in the State of Texas that are more fertile and productive in every respect than is the group composed of Kinney, Zavala, Dimmit, LaSalle, Frio, Atascosa, Live Oak, McMullen, Uvalde, Webb and Bee.

Until recent years these counties have been known only as grazing lands, but of late farms have sprung up, colonies been formed and towns founded, until now they are dotted with some of the richest farming communities in the State.

In the history of the early days of Texas one reads and hears stories of how the Indians chose that section of the State of which these counties form a large part, for their hunting and camping grounds. The thinly wooded lands produced grass in abundance upon which their prey fed, and their wild cattle and horses wandered. The thickly wooded parts abounded in game, such as bear, panther, wild cats, turkey and squirrel. All of these lands were rich and when the Indians scratched the soil and planted seed they raised their small patches of corn without cultivation.

When the early American white settler came he wandered to the West and found these counties to compose a sort of earthly Paradise. The lands were productive enough to yield any kind of crop and the woods abounded in game which kept him supplied in meat. Later a few men who had sensible foresight took for themselves large tracts of these fertile lands as ranches and stocked them with cattle. For years they ruled as kings in their domain. Those were the real days of the "cattle kings" of the West, whose reign lasted through the most interesting years of Texas history.

While they held these large possessions en masse, East and North Texas began to produce towns which gradually grew into small cities and established a commerce between themselves and the outside world. But the West had only one metropolis, the ancient and historical city of San Antonio. It was the West's logical trading center, and, as is the days of old, when Rome was in her glory and the commerce of all Italy passed through her gates, so it was with San Antonio. She was the capital of West Texas, the metropolis of what might have been termed a vast Nation in itself, cut off from the remainder of the world. The people came to San Antonio and bought their supplies and transacted their necessary business. They were the brave, the bold and free spirits who made a history all for themselves, and of whom Texas is proud. San Antonio is also proud that she is the center and metropolis of this historical West.

While the North and East grew in population, the cattle kings of the West lived contentedly in the west, surrounded by as productive a soil as any on earth, but did not seek to increase the population. They were devoted to the cattle industry and it was their pride to wander over their large ranges thickly dotted with their wild herds of cattle and an occasional band of wandering Indians, which afforded them both pleasure and annoyance. They were happy in chasing the Indians and getting into an occasional battle, but the red men annoyed them by stealing their cattle.

Now this great West has opened. San Antonio has awakened and has welcomed settlers within her walls. The spirit of civilization has grown over the cattle lands and the ranchmen find that they have a ready-made city that will equal any in the State. They have found that while they were making a glorious history for the West, at the same time they were building up the ancient city of San Antonio, which is now one of the most interesting dots on the map of the world.

The ranchmen sold off small strips of their lands to pioneer farmers who ventured into the West, and found there a soil unexcelled by any—a soil that would grow for them almost any crop that they could plant. They spread the news through the East and more settlers came, and now where the vast grazing lands stretched unbroken, and the wild cattle wandered, and the Indian roamed, there are numerous thriving villages which are growing daily and pouring commerce into San Antonio.

These settlers found fertile lands with artesian water in many places with which to irrigate, and where the artesian belt ceases the Leona, the Nueces, the Frio and the Rio Grande, flow, so that the water can be pumped from their channels and spread over the lands. Furthermore, experts have found that the valley lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces is underlined with coal, and now large mines are in operation, and are bringing thousands of dollars into the hands of their owners each year.

These small and rapidly growing towns are only the seed that will some day grow into trees of commerce. The capitalists of the United States have turned their eyes toward Texas and are buying the big ranches, in order that they may build more towns.

There are thousands and thousands of acres yet untouched by the plow, and the world is beginning to realize it, and is coming to the West. The thrilling history of early days has just closed, and now it is the book of commercial history which has begun to be written about West Texas.

The West needs railroads and will get them. The proposed line from Spofford in Kinney County, on the Sunset, to Aransas Pass, on the Sap, will be a line which will open the far West within a few years, pay its owners hundreds of times over what they invest, and will be the road that will serve as a pioneer in the commercial history of the early West.

The Laredo District.

The vicinity of Laredo is being exploited now as never before in its history, and some of the results have been sufficient to attract attention from all quarters to a country that a few years ago was waste except as utilized by range cattlemen.

The Express has been keeping in close touch at all times with the development of the agricultural interests of all Southwest Texas and presenting the advantages possessed by different localities to invite homeseekers who desire to till the soil. The Express correspondent took a trip over the Texas Mexican Road last Sunday as far as Realitos, in Duval County, seventy-two miles, to look at the country in the very midst of one of the driest spring seasons known in this section for years.

This road runs through a rough and hilly country covered with brush for twenty-five miles leaving Laredo. Then the country becomes more open and the soil much richer on for twenty miles further, where it reaches the famous artesian belt that extends back northward for hundreds of miles from the Lakuna Madre on the coast. The belt is from thirty to forty miles wide and its possibilities as an agricultural country are beyond computation. That is to say, when capital and enterprise combine to sink wells and irrigate the hundreds of thousands of acres that await the man with the hoe.

But outside of the question of irrigating from these artesian wells, the correspondent witnessed a few miles from the town of Aguilares, a station thirty miles east of Laredo, what may be considered a practical demonstration of what can be done in the way of utilizing the rain waters for irrigation purposes when im-

pounded in tanks in suitable localities. At this point, near the railroad track, Mr. Villegas, one of the most prominent merchants in Laredo, has an experimental farm of five acres planted in onions and pepper, irrigated from a tank filled with rain water. When it is considered that these tanks can be built where a suitable location can be had at a moderate expense and the land they are capable of irrigating will, when planted in onions and other truck crops, net over $300 to the acre one year with another, the lesson is impressive.

Forty-eight miles from Laredo, at Bruneville Station, nearly in the middle of this artesian belt, are to be seen three fine artesian wells not a hundred feet apart. This being a large stock ranch, but little attention has yet been paid to using this water for irrigation, but the fact that these permanent wells are there is an index finger to point out to homeseekers an opportunity to secure homes where they will not have to depend entirely upon the rainfall to insure paying crops.

On either side of the road thousands of acres of fine land was plowed and put in readiness to plant crops.

While the range was in bad condition and the cattle falling off, it is possible for most of the pastures to keep them going for some time yet, as there is a great deal of prickly pear growing in this district which it is well known will keep cattle from starving if the owners will take the trouble and small expense of burning off the thorns before feeding it to them.

The people settling in this country have good railroad facilities, as the Texas Mexican Road connects with the Aransas Pass & San Antonio at Alice, the Brownsville & St. Louis at Robestown and the International at Laredo.—San Antonio Express, March, 1907.

The Onion Industry of Southwest Texas and Its Founder.

A recent issue of the San Antonio Express contained the following:

Capt. T. C. Nye of Laredo, the "Onion King of the Rio Grande," was in the city on business yesterday, and reports that the Laredo onion district is in a prosperous condition and that all bids fair for a successful year.

"We have had two bad years with our onions," said Mr. Nye, "but I believe this year will pay. I estimate that my yield per acre will be at east 20,000 pounds. There are some who will make a better yield than I will, while some will make less."

Mr. Nye says there are 1200 acres in onions in the Laredo district. On an average of 20,000 pounds an acre this will be 24,000,000 pounds. The onions should be sold at two cents a pound profit, which means that $480,000 clear profit will be paid to the onion farmers of Laredo. Mr. Nye says that nearly all of the growers will sell their onions through the Onion Growers' Association and that with the experience which they had last year they expect to be successful.

"Last year," said Mr. Nye, "the association was new and met with commercial reverses, but this year they are wiser."

Speaking of the dry growers, Mr. Nye said:

"Away from the river where there is no irrigation the onion growers will have little success. In fact they will raise practically no crop because of the shortage in rain. On the irrigated farms there are already onions three inches in diameter, while the dry farmers say that what onions they have raised are of a small size."

Thomas C. Nye is truthfully styled the pioneer in the industry of onion growing in the vicinity of Laredo, and his example has been followed by many others in this vicinity, thus developing an industry which is of incalculable importance and value to Webb county.

He was born in Matagorda county, where he was also reared, his parents being old settlers of that portion of Texas. When only eight years of age he earned his first wages, 50 cents per day, driving cattle, and from that time, through a long number of years, he was identified

with the cattle industry of Texas, first in the vicinity of his home in Matagorda county, and later making his headquarters in LaSalle county, where he had a fine ranch six miles northeast of Cotulla, and here he became known as one of the leading cattlemen of Southwest Texas.

At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, at Matagorda, in Company D, Sixth Texas Infantry, and was first engaged in service in the Trans-Mississippi Department, but was among those captured at Arkansas Post. Upon being exchanged, he was placed in service in Bragg's Army in Tennessee and was engaged at the battle of Chickamauga and other battles in Tennessee and northern Georgia, but was again captured and at the close of the war was a prisoner at Rock Island, Ill.

While living in LaSalle county, Mr. Nye took a leading part in local and state political affairs and he was county commissioner of LaSalle county. In 1898, having disposed of his cattle interests, and having made successful experiments in growing Bermuda onions in LaSalle county, with the aid of irrigation, he purchased some land along the Rio Grande river, four miles north of Laredo, in Webb county, deciding to make a permanent business here of onion growing for commercial purposes. This location seemed more promising for the purpose than LaSalle county, on account of the large and never-failing supply of water in the Rio Grande at this point. He was the first to establish and make a success of an onion farm in this vicinity. With one of his sons, Grover Nye, he has 225 acres of irrigable land, a portion of which is devoted to onion growing, which is the most profitable crop in this vicinity, although it is possible also to raise fine corn with two crops per year. They also have about 400 acres of pasture land, but handle only sufficient stock for their own purposes.

The Nye farm is a model of its kind and it has achieved such fame for its success and money-making capacity that a good deal of time has of necessity to be devoted to visitors and to inquiries by mail. The place is an object lesson in what may be accomplished by thoughtful planning and industrious application of scientific principles, combined with practical methods, to the business of farming. The water for irrigating the Nye farm is pumped from the Rio Grande to a tank and is then conducted by the gravity method through a series of flumes and pipes.

As a result of Mr. Nye's demonstration of what may be accomplished in the onion business, with Laredo's soil and climate, added to modern irrigation methods, there has grown up adjoining his place on the south, north and east, a number of other successful irrigated onion farms, which have made Laredo a noted center of Bermuda onion growing. In 1906, 534 carloads of Bermuda onions were shipped from this station. This has brought a great deal of "new" money to Laredo, and, on the principle of making one blade of grass grow where none grew before, Mr. Nye's pioneer efforts have been the means of adding much material and permanent wealth to the community, and given a start toward a new development of resource. Mr. Nye himself, although expending more than $20,000 in establishing his part of the industry, has profited greatly thereby, making a great deal of money, besides now possessing a place which ranks well in value with the far-famed lands of

California. As a single example of the money-making capacity of the business, he set aside five acres of his land with which to keep strict account, and during the past four years this small tract has earned an average of $1,700 per year, above all expenses, the crop being Bermuda onions. As high as 456,000 pounds of onions per year have been raised on thirteen acres.

Nye Postoffice.

The railroad company has established a station at Mr. Nye's place and called it Nye, this also being the name applied to the postoffice established at this point, it being four miles north of Laredo. The onion growers have organized into the Laredo Truck Growers' Association, which looks after the shipping and marketing of the product.

Mr. Nye was married in the town of Matagorda, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Shultz, who was born and reared in that county. They have five children: F. W., A. Pierce, Grover, and Chester Nye, and Mrs. Fannie Collins. The two older sons are in the onion business for themselves, while Grover is in partnership with his father.

Jesse Sumpter is a pioneer of Eagle Pass, Texas, and a veteran of the Mexican war. He has been closely identified with the history of this section of the state from early days when its borders were infested with ruffians, smugglers, thieves and outlaws. He has witnessed its transformation to the present system of law and order, and has rejoiced in all that has been accomplished for progress and improvement as the years have passed by. Born in Owen county, Indiana, February 21, 1827, he was reared to the honest toil of the farm and pursued a common school education. He is descended from a prominent old North Carolina family and is a son of Isom and Susanna (Loving) Sumpter, both of whom were natives of the old North state, where they were married. In 1814 they removed to Indiana. They came of that hardy Scotch-Irish strain that penetrated the forests of America and were instrumental in laying the foundation for the moral and physical development of different states. On arriving in Owen county, Indiana, Isom Sumpter purchased land and improved a farm. The place soon became self-sustaining. Later he sold that property and improved a second farm, clearing both tracts of the heavy timber. Upon the second place he reared his family and there died in 1834. He was very charitable and benevolent to the poor and needy, was most social in his relations with his friends and was a typical pioneer citizen of the best class. He attended the Methodist church and lived a quiet, unassuming yet honorable and upright life. His wife survived him and died at the old homestead in 1840. She, too, was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church. She was married three times, first becoming the wife of Michael Holt of North Carolina, who died leaving four children, William H., Polly A., Michael and Isabelle. After the death of Mr. Holt she married William Rollins, who passed away leaving one daughter, Adeline M., who died at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. Subsequently Mrs. Rollins married Isom Sumpter. Soon afterward they went to Indiana and both spent their remaining days in Owen county. They had three children: Littleton L., who remained a resident of In-

diana until his death; Harvey P., who settled in Missouri, where he passed away; and Jesse.

Jesse Sumpter remained at home until his parents were called from this life, when the home was broken up. He was then about thirteen years of age and the youngest of the family. Thrown upon his own resources, he started out to fight life's battles and for some time was employed as a farm boy in Owen and Clay counties of Indiana, continuing in that state until 1844, when there came to him the opportunity to go to Illinois with a family removing to that state. A location was made in Jo Daviess county not far from Galena, and there Mr. Sumpter was employed at such labor as he could find to do until 1847, when he enlisted in the United States army for service in the Mexican war. He was enrolled at Galena in the First United States Infantry Regiment and soon afterward was sent to Fort Snelling and on to the front by way of New Orleans. From that point the troops proceeded on a vessel to Brazos, Mexico, and soon afterward joined General Taylor's command. The company to which Mr. Sumpter belonged was late in getting into the field, being held in reserve. In the following February peace was declared and the war was brought to an end. The regiment of which Mr. Sumpter was a member proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and was soon afterward ordered to Texas, going over the water route by way of New Orleans and thence on a vessel to the Lone Star state, reaching Port Lavaca in 1848. They then marched to Salado Creek near San Antonio, where they remained for fifteen days, during which time the government bought horses and made mounted infantry of three companies, which were then ordered to Fredericksburg, where they remained for several months. Mr. Sumpter with his command went on several scouting expeditions after the Indians but was in no battle. Later the troops were ordered to return to San Antonio and afterward proceeded to Fort Inge in Uvalde county. A few days

Fort Duncan.

later the order came to proceed to the Rio Grande, where they established Camp Duncan, arriving on the 4th of March, 1849. That was then a wilderness district, in which not a tree had been cut or an evidence of civilization made. They went into camp near the river, where Fort Duncan was afterward established. Soon the troops were ordered back and camped where the town of Uvalde is now located. After a brief period Colonel Johnson arrived and the company to which Mr. Sumpter belonged was made his escort to open the road to El Paso, piloting and protecting him and his associate engineers and the commissary to their destination and afterward returning with him to San Antonio, where the company received their pay for services rendered. Next came the order to return to Camp Duncan, where they remained for some time, during which period Mr. Sumpter again went on several scouting expeditions after the unruly Indians. They had a number of running fights with them but no set battles, for the red men refused to make a stand. Later the company was ordered to San Antonio to escort provision trains to El Paso, making the trip without any casualties and thence returning to Camp Duncan, where Mr. Sumpter remained until

he received an honorable discharge on the 27th of April, 1852. During the latter months Indian raids and running fights were common. When the fort was being established the border ruffians and outlaws among the white men began to assemble and gambling and shooting were an everyday occurrence. It required considerable courage for the men to remain among such an element where life was constantly endangered.

In 1851 the government put up temporary buildings and began doing away with tents, and the old stone guard house yet stands. The work of improvement was continued until a modern fort had been established and named Fort Duncan. The buildings and quarters are all substantial stone structures and the place was manned as a fort until 1905, when an act to concentrate the troops was passed and the soldiers were removed, but the government yet holds the post in readiness should occasion demand its immediate use.

Beginning of Eagle Pass.

In 1850 Henry Matson borrowed a tent and established a saloon. He later erected a house just outside the post grounds near where the east end of the iron bridge is now located, and there he conducted a saloon until 1854. John Twong owned the land and in 1850 he platted the town, sold lots and named the place Eagle Pass, although the first settlers called it California Camp, as many stranded emigrants of California had found their way thereto. The most of them had become gamblers and highwaymen and for a number of years life was held very cheap at Eagle Pass.

Jesse Sumpter was honorably discharged from the army in 1852, after which he was employed by Matson to assist in the conduct of the saloon, which he continued until Mr. Matson withdrew from the business. Mr. Sumpter then opened a saloon for himself, which he conducted successfully until 1861. During that time he engaged in the cattle business with a partner who looked after the ranch and cattle, and in 1861 he abandoned the saloon to concentrate his energies upon other business interests, having in the meantime gained a good start in the raising of horses and cattle. The range was free and grass good and their cattle herd numbered about eleven thousand head. They also had a large number of good horses.

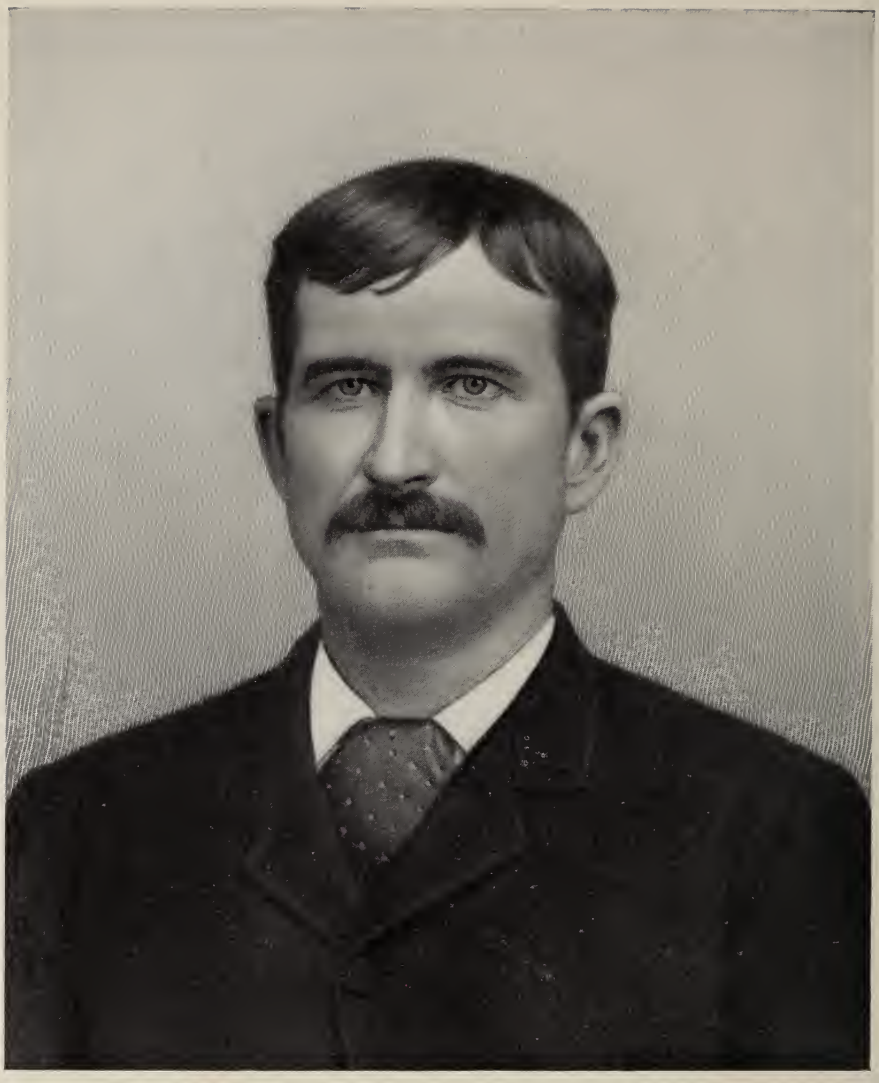
The rebellion opened and soldiers went to the front, leaving no protection in the large field from the Indians and renegade white men, who in the guise of Indians would steal and run off stock. They also smuggled goods to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande and it was not long before Mr. Sumpter's large herds of cattle and horses were almost gone. He finally sold the remnant of his stock and after the close of the war engaged in merchandising. After the beginning of the war the governor issued a proclamation that all Union men must go into the Confederate army or get out of the state. With his ranch and large herds of cattle and horses Mr. Sumpter was not prepared to leave the state, so he lingered. Later a Mr. Castor was sent as collector of customs for the Confederacy at Eagle Pass and Mr. Castor made Mr. Sumpter inspector of customs for the Confederacy. He hated to accept any position from the southern government, but it was better for him than to leave the

state and abandon his stock and he continued to act in that capacity until the close of the Civil war. About that time he disposed of the horses and cattle which he had remaining and turned his attention to merchandise.

When the state issued an order for holding the elections in order to vote upon the subject of secession Mr. Sumpter and three other Union men joined forces and went into the battle and successfully carried the county for the Union, but later when the war was fully on a company of Confederates went to Brackett, where they encamped, while the captain of the company selected a few of the best men and came to Eagle Pass to kill the four Union men. They came in a hack with the intention of getting their victims under the influence of liquor and then dispose of them. They succeeded in their plan in getting two of the men to drinking, while the other two were sober. The captain shot Alexander Oswell and killed him. Finding that this awakened great opposition he and his party left the district. Within a short time a dozen men were in the saddle ready to start in pursuit of the captain, but Jesse Sumpter, level headed, called a halt. The men rebelled and were determined to go but Mr. Sumpter argued that should they follow and kill the captain the entire regiment would be brought down, would burn the town and kill the inhabitants. It was seen that his insight and understanding of the situation were correct. The plan was abandoned and the captain was allowed to return to his camp.

In those days a saloon man who was sober and trustworthy was the influential citizen of the county and Mr. Sumpter was found tried and true. He displayed marked ability in managing the worst men that roamed over the country and he saved many a man's life in those days in his saloon by the influence which he exerted. He felt that he never had occasion to demand the life of another and at all times he was fearless and brave, so that he commanded the respect of the highwaymen and law-abiding citizens as well.

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Sumpter saved what he could from the wreck of his fortunes and began merchandising, in which he continued successfully until 1871, when the county was organized and he was made high sheriff, in which capacity he continued until 1876. He had closed out his mercantile interests for cash and used the money to carry on the campaign. He had to take scrip for his pay, which was worth only ten cents on the dollar, and thus he was left almost penniless. He traded, however, for some property at Uvalde and, moving there, remained for a year, after which he returned to Eagle Pass, where he has since continued. Later, on the construction of the railroad into Mexico, he was employed with the surveyors and continued with them as far as Monclova, Mexico, to look after their commissary and to buy and keep provisions. Following his return home he bought the King Fisher saloon, which he conducted for two years and then closed out. He was afterward employed in other ways and in 1894 he became custom inspector for Eagle Pass, which position he has since filled. During these years the town across the river in Mexico, an old place called Diaz, has grown to a city of twenty thousand inhabitants and a substantial iron bridge has been built between the two places. Mr. Sumpter has



F. O. Stidemore.

witnessed the development of both towns and is thoroughly familiar with all of the exciting events which have constituted an important factor in its history. He has lived to see the hostile Indian and the outlaw give away before the advance of the law-abiding citizen and at all times he has stood for law and order. He is widely known throughout Southwestern Texas and Mexico as Uncle Jesse and commands the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Sumpter was first married, in 1859, to Miss Refugia Ramiris and to them were born two children: William, who is now quarantine inspector at Eagle Pass; and Louisa, the wife of J. M. Zapato, who is storekeeper and commissary at the India ranch. In 1872 Mr. Sumpter wedded Miss Virginia Ramiris, who was born in Mexico in 1846. Her father died during her infancy and the mother afterward removed to San Antonio, where the daughter was reared and educated, pursuing her studies in a convent, where she remained until twenty-two years of age. In the meantime her mother had married again and her stepfather had removed to Eagle Pass, where Virginia formed the acquaintance of Mr. Sumpter, later becoming his wife.

Frank O. Skidmore, a capitalist, who in former years was extensively engaged with the live-stock interests of Texas, and who is now the owner of large landed interests in the state, makes his home in San Antonio. He was born in Virginia, in 1849, and is a son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth E. (Keyser) Skidmore, who were likewise natives of the Old Dominion. In the paternal line he comes of a family of prominent and wealthy planters of the valley of Virginia. His father brought his family to Texas in 1853, landing at Indianola and making settlement in San Patricio county, with the pioneer development of which he took an active and helpful part, serving as sheriff of the county at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He then organized a company and entered the Confederate army, being attached to Bushell's regiment, serving mostly in this state and Louisiana. After the conclusion of hostilities he established his home in Oakville, Live Oak county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1883. He was a prominent pioneer and cattleman at an early period and became a man of affluence and of prominence throughout this portion of the country. His wife died at Corpus Christi in 1891.

Frank O. Skidmore spent the days of his boyhood and youth in San Patricio and adjoining counties, having been only about four years of age when the family came to Texas. By the time he was eight years old he was proficient enough in the saddle to make a good cow man. His youth and early manhood were spent entirely on the great open range, extending throughout Southwestern Texas to the Rio Grande and on the trail to the north—days that were fraught with excitement and danger and the typical frontier life of the period that forms such a thrilling and romantic feature of the history of the southwest. School privileges were limited, yet, notwithstanding this, Mr. Skidmore managed to acquire a good education, principally at the college in Goliad. After reaching early manhood he embarked in business on his own account, making his headquarters near Rockport in what was then San Patricio but has since been formed into the county of Aransas. Later

he removed to Bee county, where he lived for twenty years, during which time he became known as the most prominent representative of the cattle and horse raising interests in that locality and at one time was the largest stockman of the county. In 1876 he delivered a bunch of ten thousand cattle on one trade to parties in Bexar county, and his operations of those days included many deliveries of similar magnitude. He

Wire Fences.

was one of the first stockmen in Texas to adopt the wire fence and his first move in that direction was in 1877, when he fenced thirty-five thousand acres of his lands in Bee, San Patricio and Live Oak counties. He carefully watched the interest of his business, planned for its advance along growing lines and by his capable management, keen discernment and unflagging enterprise gained a foremost place in the ranks of the cattle dealers of the state and became a capitalist of Texas.

Town of Skidmore.

For many years Mr. Skidmore owned extensive land interests in Bee county, and when the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad was built through the county (about 1885) the town of Skidmore, located on his land, was named in his honor. This is the center of one of the richest agricultural regions in Southwest Texas and has splendid natural resources and advantages which have already been improved to a great extent and which in future years will yield a splendid living to its residents, enabling many to gain fortunes through the improvement of its advantages. Desirous that his children should have better educational opportunities Mr. Skidmore decided to leave the frontier and removed to San Antonio, where he has made his home for the past four years, although he still retains his business interests at Skidmore. He has an office in San Antonio in the Mahncke Hotel Building for the transaction of land and real estate business conducted under the firm name of the South Texas Realty Company, his sons being associated with him in this enterprise. They deal extensively in lands in Southwest Texas and Mexico and are taking a prominent part in promoting the settlement and present great development of Southwest Texas. Mr. Skidmore also has valuable mining interests in the states of Sonora, Coahuila and Oaxaca. The record of his life is a typical story of the pioneer days and the later growth and development of Southwest Texas, and in fact his name is inseparably connected with its history and his labors and efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial to the state.

Mr. Skidmore was married at Rockport to Miss Carrie W. Dixon, and they have nine children: R. O., C. H., Mrs. Martha Hunter, Mrs. Josephine McKinney, Samuel C., G. D., Mrs. Lillie Ellis, Frank O. and Margaret.

It will seem almost trite to those familiar with his history to say that Mr. Skidmore has advanced from a comparatively humble financial position to rank among the capitalists of the state, but it is just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that he has made a record which any man might be proud to possess. He has steadily climbed the ladder to success and each upward step has gained him a brighter

I. Landa

future and wider scope for his activity and energy—his dominant qualities. His business life has closely adhered to a high standard of business ethics and the extent and magnitude of his operations have indicated his splendid business capacity and executive force.

Comal County.

JOSEPH LANDA. Comal county, and more especially the beautiful and thriving town of New Braunfels, is peculiarly fortunate in having been settled by a class of intelligent, enterprising men who came here from Germany, the land of thrifty habits, and from the first were identified with the interests and progress of this part of Texas. Bringing with them their capital and their families, the latter far exceeding the former in every respect, they have formed the bone and sinew which has steadily pushed the car of progress onward, rendering this section of the country one of the most attractive and prosperous garden spots of Texas. First and foremost among the men of enterprise and ability who contributed so largely towards raising this town from a small trading village to its present enviable condition as the metropolis of a rich agricultural region, with varied manufacturing and other interests, and the loveliest and most noted pleasure park of the Southwest, was the late Joseph Landa, who arrived here in time to assist in the building up of the town, and was a dominant force in promoting its development and rapid growth. As a man of influence, public spirit and generosity, a brief record of his life will doubtless be interesting to those who are in any way associated with the industrial or business interests of one of the leading cities of Texas.

A native of Prussia, he was born, February 7, 1810, near Kempen, a village lying not far from the noted city of Breslau, this being, likewise, the birthplace of his parents, Jacob David and Rachel Landa, who spent their entire lives in that locality. The father was a farmer and dairyman, and a much respected member of the community in which he resided. Of the six children reared by the parents, but two came to this country, namely: Morris, who lived for a number of years both in England and in Australia, spent his last days in San Francisco, Cal., and Joseph, the special subject of this sketch.

With ambitions far beyond those of the ordinary boy, Joseph Landa early decided, when the proper time came, to seek his fortune in a newer country, where there were more favorable opportunities for acquiring a fair share of this world's goods. With this object in view, he started for America almost as soon as his school days were over, and for a few years after his arrival in the United States resided either in Mississippi or Louisiana. Not finding exactly the conditions suited to his tastes in either of those states, Mr. Landa migrated to Texas in 1845, locating first in San Antonio, then a frontier village containing but three or four stores. Embarking in mercantile pursuits, he established a good business, people coming there to trade from miles away, that being the market for many of the small settlements round about. Wishing to enlarge his field of operations, Mr. Landa, who was a man of keen foresight and discriminating judgment, left his San Antonio store in charge of a trusted clerk, and came to New Braunfels to open a store in this

new village, and for a while thereafter successfully managed both establishments, carrying on a large and thriving business in general merchandise. Fortune smiled upon his every venture, and as his money accumulated he wisely invested in lands, and by the purchasing of land certificates located over thirty thousand acres of land in different parts of the state.

A large tract of land lying along the headwaters of the Comal river then belonged to Col. Meriwether, a pioneer settler of wealth, who had erected a small mill on his plantation. The Colonel and his young wife used to spend the winter seasons at New Braunfels, but when summer approached would visit other scenes. While crossing the Gulf on one of their annual trips, the boat foundered, and the lives of the passengers were imperiled. In their stateroom was but one life preserver, and that one Mrs. Meriwether fastened to the Colonel, and she clung to him, both being saved. She, however, declared that she never again would come to Texas, so Col. Meriwether, desirous of selling out all of his property interests in this section besought Mr. Landa to become the purchaser. After thinking the matter over, Mr. Landa, foreseeing the rich possibilities in store for the owner, bought all of the land on the Comal, including the spring, paying but part of the money down. When the balance of the payment was due, he had it ready, but as the Civil war had just broken out he was afraid to send it, and was obliged to guard that entire amount of good money during the whole time of the conflict.

As the years passed by, Mr. Landa made frequent acquisitions to his landed property, buying abutting lands along the river, securing all riparian rights, and each season added improvements of value to his estate and to the mill plant. By wise investments, he acquired title to about five thousand acres of choice land, two miles of which front on the Guadalupe, and two on the Comal, a part of which, lying within the limits of New Braunfels, is the home of the great manufacturing plants, in which he took great pride and pleasure. The first grist mill and cotton gin was washed away, but was soon replaced by a large flour mill, which was erected by him in 1875, and furnished with the old-time burr stone.

This he operated successfully until 1890, when, feeling the burden of increasing years, he retired from the active supervision of his many interests, giving the management of them to his son Harry, who has still control of this vast estate. Thenceforward Mr. Landa lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors, until his death, August 19, 1896, at a venerable age.

On October 8, 1851, Mr. Landa married Helena Friedlander, who was born at Kempen, Prussia, a daughter of Solomon and Paulina Friedlander. In 1840, accompanied by his family, Mr. Friedlander moved to Manchester, England, and after residing there three years came across the ocean to the United States, bringing with him his wife and three children. Locating in Albany, N. Y., he conducted a jewelry store there for a few years, and then removed to Saratoga, N. Y., where he was engaged in business as a real estate dealer until his death. Mrs. Friedlander subsequently went to New York city, where she spent the remainder of her life. Mr. and Mrs. Landa became the parents of seven children, namely: Fannie, Hannah, Rachel, Issy, Morris, Harry, and Sarah.

Fannie married McDowell K. Price, and they have two children, Virginia and Larkin F. Hannah, wife of W. R. Storey, has two children, Frances and Russell. Rachel married Mr. Abraham, and has three children, Solomon, Joseph, and Landa. Issy is engaged in the grain business, real estate business, and banking at Kansas City, Mo. Morris died in 1896. Harry lives at home, and with his mother manages the estate. He is also president of the American Bank and Trust Co. of San Antonio. Sarah, wife of Harry Wise, has one child, Harry.

At his death Mr. Landa left his entire estate intact in the name of his wife, through whose assistance, counsel, and wise advice, he was enabled to acquire such vast property. A woman of strong individuality and great force of character, Mrs. Landa is domestic in her tastes, taking great pleasure in the management of her home, and is an expert business woman, possessing recognized executive and financial ability. Intelligent, capable, broadly philanthropic as well as practical, she has been a wise and judicious counsellor of her son Harry, who for a number of years has had the general supervision of the parental estate, and of the various industries thereon established. Among these may be mentioned the Landa Roller Mills, the Cotton Oil Factory, the Electric Light and Power Plant, the ice plant, the magnificent stock farm, and the irrigated gardens. The main building of the flour mills is five stories in height, made from material quarried on the place, and well equipped with all of the latest approved machinery, Mr. Harry Landa having spared neither time nor expense in his efforts to reduce the vast quantities of raw grain shipped to him from the states near by to a superior brand of meal or flour, which in its turn furnishes subsistence to many thousands of our people, the products of his mill being largely sold in the home markets. Near the flour mill, and operated by the same power, is a commodious structure in which ice is made, the process of freezing being by ammonia, which evaporates rapidly, and is a cheap factor in ice making, as, by the use of a condenser, it is easily converted back to a liquid form for further use. Connected with this factory are three large cold-storage rooms, and in the plant is the pump that supplies the factory with water, and likewise the tank used for fire protection on the Landa estate. There is also a cooper's shop, in which the barrel heads, hoops and staves, shipped from the lumber mills, are put together. On the opposite side of the race basin is the cotton oil plant, consisting of the mill, the hull and seed houses, warehouses, tank house, and superintendent's office, all of which are substantially constructed buildings, and well equipped for the purposes for which they were made.

Herds of thoroughbred cattle are found on the home ranch, which consists of about five thousand acres of fine land, the stock being mostly Red Polls or Short-horns, of the best registered breeds. In the breeding and raising of stock, Mr. Harry Landa has met with brilliant success, the rich oil meal, and the hulls from the cotton seed being the best of fodder for these highly pedigreed cattle. On the irrigated tracts of the ranch Mr. Landa is successfully raising vegetables of all kinds, his venture in this line resulting in harvests far richer than he had ever dared hope, beans, beets, onions, cabbage, cucumbers and cauliflower growing luxuriantly, while just across the Comal is a farm of one hundred acres irri-

gated by a system of flumes and ditches on which are raised large crops of sorghum and alfalfa, staple farm products.

The pride of the estate, however, is Landa Park, a beautifully laid out garden, containing about one hundred acres, which is devoted to racing and show tracks, and to athletic sports. Aside from its natural beauties, it is traversed by shady walks and drives, while purling brooks, rippling streams, and crystal springs, all surrounded by the various colors of vegetation, soft greens, blues, browns, and violets predominating, add to the witching charms of this picturesque spot. Everything that can add to the attractiveness of this park is eagerly sought by Mr. Landa and his mother, and even now its beauties are not surpassed in our beautiful America, or in those much-visited countries across the sea. It is worthy a visit from those who have seen the famous resorts, parks, and public places of interest at home and abroad, and will, indeed, remain for centuries to come a monument to its founder, Joseph Landa, and a reminder to future generations of the enterprise, energy and wise management of Mr. Landa's wife and son.

George Knoke. A man of sterling integrity, excellent judgment, and of much financial ability, George Knoke occupies an assured position among the representative citizens of New Braunfels, and for many years has been prominently associated with the leading interests of this part of Comal county. A native of Germany, he was born, January 10, 1854, in Goettingen, Hanover, which was the birthplace, likewise, of his father, George Knoke, Sr., and where his grandfather, Frederick Knoke, was a life-long resident.

Having acquired a good education in the public schools, George Knoke, Sr., left the fatherland, going to Paris, where after serving an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade he remained as a journeyman worker for about ten years. Returning then to Goettingen, he established himself in business as a merchant tailor, and was thus successfully employed for many years, having an extensive patronage. He subsequently lived retired until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mathilde Scherff, was born in Goettingen, Hanover, and there died when but twenty-seven years of age. Of the children born of their union, but two are living, namely: Theodore, engaged in mercantile business at Hamburg; and George, the special subject of this sketch.

Brought up in his native city, George Knoke received his education in the Goettingen Gymnasium, and having won a good record as a student was given a certificate limiting his service in the army to one year. In 1870, without entering the army, he emigrated to the United States, coming directly to New Braunfels, and for seventeen years thereafter was employed as a clerk by his uncle, Ernest Scherff, who was one of the pioneer merchants of this place. In 1887, Mr. Knoke, who had become thoroughly acquainted with the details connected with the management of a mercantile establishment, formed a partnership with George Eiband, and as senior member of the firm of Knoke & Eiband succeeded to the business of his uncle, and is still conducting it. This well known firm carry a large stock of choice groceries and general merchandise and are the most successful cotton merchants in this sec-

George Knoke.

tion. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Knoke is also identified with various other projects requiring capital, being financially interested with Frederick Reinarz in cotton gins; having stock in the First National Bank of New Braunfels, and in the Citizens' National Bank at Ballinger; and being associated with Hon. Joseph Faust, John Marbach, H. D. Greene, and others, in the real estate business, owning thousands of acres of land in different parts of Texas.

On July 20, 1887, Mr. Knoke married Emilie Floege, who was born in New Braunfels, a daughter of Charles and Louise (Weinert) Floege. Neither of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Knoke are living, both having died in infancy. Religiously Mr. Knoke and his wife attend the Lutheran church.

William Seehatz. Coming across the broad Atlantic to Texas upwards of three-score years ago, William Seehatz became one of the pioneer settlers of New Braunfels, and is now one of the few survivors of the original householders of Comal county. His name has long been familiar to the people of this section as that of one of their most respected and valued citizens, and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to place a brief review of his life before our readers. A son of Johann Seehatz, he was born, October 1, 1825, in Nassau, Germany, the early home of his ancesters on both sides of the house.

Born and reared in Nassau, Johann Seehatz learned the baker's trade when young, serving a long apprenticeship. Subsequently entering the German army, he was in the thick of the fight at the famous battle at Waterloo, and for gallant conduct was presented by the Duke of Nassau with a silver medal, which is now in the possession of his son William. Emigrating to this country in 1853, he located at New Braunfels, and having opened a bakery was here actively employed until his death, in 1861. He married Katherine Gertrude Lick, who spent her entire life in Nassau, dying there in 1840. She bore him three children, namely: William, the subject of this sketch; Gustav, who came with his father to Texas, and died in New Braunfels; and Juliana, who died in Germany.

Having completed the required course of study in the public schools of the fatherland, William Seehatz learned the baker's trade with his father, after which he served an apprenticeship with a butcher. In 1845, with a natural wish to improve his finances, he emigrated to America, coming on a sailing vessel to Galveston, and from there to Indianola by boat, thence overland to New Braunfels, which was then but a frontier hamlet, with few settlers. Indians, buffalo, deer, and wild animals of all kinds roamed unrestrained over the country, and the people lived chiefly on corn meal and the fruits of the chase. There were no grist mills in this section at that time, and the corn was ground in mills that were fastened to the trees in different places, and operated by hand. Mr. Seehatz was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years, but during the war manufactured salt petre for the Confederate Government. At the close of the conflict, he was for a time employed in butchering, but subsequently kept a fruit and confectionery store until his retirement from active pursuits.

In 1846, Mr. Seehatz married Susanna Young, who was born in

Nassau, Germany, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza Young. She died in 1873, leaving seven children.

August Tolle. Prominent among the honored pioneers of Comal county is August Tolle, who has been a resident of New Braunfels for sixty-two years, and for upwards of half a century has been actively identified with its business interests. Coming here a beardless boy, he has witnessed with pride the wonderful changes that have since transpired, and has well performed his part towards promoting the growth and prosperity of this part of the country. Like many of the city's most enterprising and thrifty citizens, he was born in Germany, his birth occurring August 10, 1829.

Frederick Tolle, Mr. Tolle's father, was for many years engaged in business as a tanner in Germany, his native land, living there until 1845. In that year, hearing glowing reports of the fortunes waiting the working men of America, he sold his tannery, and with his wife and children came to Texas, hoping here to find a home more suited to his tastes. Arriving at Galveston, he came from there to Comal county with ox teams, traveling for fourteen days through a wild, unsettled country, some days not seeing a dwelling of any description. Reaching New Braunfels, which was a small frontier hamlet but recently settled by a few Germans, he bought a tract of land lying two miles from the present site of the village, he began clearing a farm, and soon afterwards started a tannery, which in connection with farming he operated for a number of years. Being then succeeded in business by his eldest son, he moved to town, and subsequently lived retired until his death, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Helena Moikenroth, died at about the same age. They reared a family of six children, namely: Sophie, Christoph, August, Fritz, Harry, and Augusta.

At the age of seventeen years, having obtained a practical common school education, August Tolle came with his parents to Texas, and for awhile after his arrival assisted his father on the homestead and in the tannery. He subsequently began life on his own account as clerk in drug store, and a few years later, having acquired a good knowledge of drugs and their uses, he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Keuster, embarked in the drug business, and continued thus associated until the death of the Doctor. Since that time, Mr. Tolle has conducted the business alone, in his operations meeting with well merited success.

In 1862 Mr. Tolle married Caroline Messer, who was born, bred and educated in Germany, and when a young woman came to Texas to join a sister then living at San Antonio. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Tolle has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Ida, Amelia, Clara, Theodore, and Alfred. Ida is the wife of George Starche. Amelia married Otto Scholl, by whom he has one child, Stella. Theodore married Ella Henne, and they have one child, Milton. Alfred married Emma Hambe, and they are the parents of three children, Lorine, Randolph, and Clarence.

Frederick Reinarz. Properly classed among the self-made men of Comal county is Frederick Reinarz, who began his career at the

Frederick Reinarz.

foot of the ladder of success, without other resources than his own indomitable will, and those habits of industry and thrift that are characteristic of the German people. Toiling with well directed energy, and using good judgment in the management of his affairs, he has risen from a humble position in life to that of one of the representative men of an intelligent community, and it is with feelings of pride and pleasure that he recalls the fact that he was a member of the enterprising colony that emigrated from Germany in 1845, and settled in New Braunfels as pioneers of this place. A native of Germany, he was born, March 9, 1835, not far from the River Rhine, in the little town in which his father, Martez Reinarz, was also born.

Having served an apprenticeship to a baker, Martez Reinarz followed his trade in his native land for a number of years. Being left a widower, he made up his mind to try his fortunes in a new country, and, accordingly, in 1845 joined the colony organized by Prince Solms-Braunfels, and with him came to America, being accompanied by his five motherless children. Settling with the party at what is now New Braunfels, he thereafter resided here with his oldest son until his death, in 1850. He had a family of five children, namely: Anna, William, Eleanora, Regina, and Frederick. The three oldest of these have passed to the life beyond. Regina married Edward Zimmerman, and is now living in Austin.

Coming to Texas when ten years of age, Frederick Reinarz enjoyed the novelty of the long ocean voyage in the slowly moving sailing vessel, which landed its passengers in Galveston. From that place the colony sailed to Indianola, coming from there overland to New Braunfels, the route being through a sparsely inhabited country, and the trip made with ox teams. Deer, buffalo, wild game of all kinds, and Indians were plentiful. Very little of the land was enclosed, and the very best tracts could be bought for twelve and one-half cents per acre. Beginning the battle of life for himself soon after coming here, Frederick Reinarz worked for his board and clothes for two years, after which he engaged in teaming from Port Lavaca and Indianola to Eagle Pass, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, taking with him his provisions, and cooking and camping on the way, while the cattle fed in the open fields. He continued thus occupied a part of each year until 1861. During the time of the Civil war, Mr. Reinarz teamed cotton for the government, receiving his pay in Confederate money, which soon became worthless. At the close of the war, he settled on a farm which he had previously purchased at Solms, and there, in 1865, erected a cotton gin, which was operated by horse power, and in connection with this was a wooden screw press. Two years later he replaced this press by one in which steel screws were used, and in 1882 he put in steam power. Succeeding well in his operations, Mr. Reinarz, with characteristic enterprise and forethought, bought a small cotton gin at New Braunfels, and two years later was doing business enough to warrant its enlargement. In 1896 Mr. Reinarz returned to New Braunfels, where he has since resided. In that year he purchased a farm of four hundred acres at Wetmore, Bexar county, and the following year there erected a gin, and this and the farm he still retains possession of. In

1890 he, in company with George Knoke, bought a block of land near the International and Great Northern Railroad station, and there erected at a cost of $30,000 one of the best equipped cotton gins in the state of Texas, and in its management carried on a large and remunerative business. His agricultural and manufacturing operations have been extensive, and almost uniformly successful, proving him to be a man of more than ordinary business ability and judgment, able to overcome all obstacles in his way.

On June 12, 1859, Mr. Reinarz married Antoinette Schmidt, who was born in Nassau, Germany, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza Schmidt, who were natives of the same city, and came to America with the Prince Solms-Braunfels colony in 1845. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reinarz, eight children have been born, namely: Gustav, Adolf, Anna, Emma, Otto, Minnie, Bertha, and Alma. Gustav married Adela Ebert, and they have five children, Alvin, Eugene, Viola, Elmer, and Sida. Adolf married Anna Schanabel, and they both died, leaving two sons, Gilbert and Arno. Anna, wife of Albert Voigt, has four children, Irma, Marvin, Erwin and Verena. Emma is the wife of William Wohlfahrt. Otto married Anna Ebert, and they have three children, Richard, Berthold, and a baby not named. Minnie is engaged in the millinery business at New Braunfels, and lives with her parents. Bertha, wife of Henry Koch, has two children, Laura and Norma. Alma married Rudolf Willmann, and they are the parents of four children, Leroy, Leola, Mabel and baby not named.

Hippolyt Dittlinger. Conspicuously identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of New Braunfels is Hippolyt Dittlinger, who is widely known in business circles as a man of undoubted enterprise, ability and integrity, and whose opinions are highly respected. A son of Nicholas Dittlinger, he was born, April 3, 1859, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., of honored German ancestry.

A native of Germany, Nicholas Dittlinger was born in the Rhine province, near Trier, and was there bred and educated. He was talented and cultured, active in public life, and as an intimate friend of Carl Schurz joined the Revolutionists in 1848, and in consequence was forced to leave college and seek refuge in some other country. Emigrating, therefore, to the United States, he settled at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he soon established a successful business as a general merchant. He also engaged in the manufacture of lime to be used in sugar making, and at an exposition held in New Orleans was awarded the first prize for his product, which was extensively used at the sugar plantations of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. After the close of the war, his health being in a precarious condition, he resigned his business to his brother, and came to New Braunfels to recuperate. But the change was not very beneficial, and he gradually failed until his death, in 1866. Returning to his native land for a visit in 1856, he married, at Cologne, Bertha Kellner, whom he brought to this country as a bride. She survived him, and after his death returned to Cologne with her children, and there died in 1872. She reared three children, namely: Hippolyt, the subject of this sketch; Minna, who became a sister of charity, and died performing her duties to the end in Covington, in

1881; and Anna, who came to Texas after the death of her mother, resided at New Braunfels ten years, after which she returned to Cologne, where she now has charge of a home for young women employed in clerical work, or otherwise homeless.

During the years that Hippolyt Dittlinger resided with his widowed mother in Cologne, he attended school, obtaining a practical education. In 1875 he came back to the United States, and in 1876 came to New Braunfels to visit the grave of his father. Deciding to remain in this locality, he secured a position as clerk in the store of Mr. E. Scherff, with whom he continued two years, being afterwards similarly employed with Tips, Clemens & Faust for a short time. In 1881 Mr. Dittlinger formed a copartnership with Mr. Faust, and established a mercantile business, dealing in hardware and farm implements and machinery under the firm name of Faust & Dittlinger until 1886, when the firm was consolidated with Faust & Co. In 1901 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Dittlinger became sole proprietor of the flour mill and cotton gin, both of which he has since operated successfully. The mill is furnished with up-to-date machinery of all kinds, its equipments being modern in every respect, and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels per day, the flour, which is of a superior brand, finding a ready market in Texas. At the present time, Mr. Dittlinger, with characteristic enterprise, is preparing to manufacture lime, and will furnish the plant which he is erecting with the latest approved devices for making a first class product.

Mr. Dittlinger married, in 1890, Elise Grob, who was born in Switzerland, which was the native home of her father, Bartholomew Grob. Mr. Grob was for many years a manufacturer of embroidery in Switzerland, living there until 1875, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he intended to establish an embroidery factory, but had scarcely began operations when, in 1876, he died. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Dittlinger are members of the Saints Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church.

Christoph Pfeuffer, a capitalist of San Antonio with large invested interests, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1841, and in 1845, when but four years of age, was brought to America by his parents, George and Barbara (Brochelle) Pfeuffer, who settled in Texas, being among the first arrivals of the German colonists who settled the town of New Braunfels in Comal county, under the direction of Prince Solms. Mr. and Mrs. George Pfeuffer were accompanied by their six children, four sons and two daughters. They suffered many hardships on the journey, particularly from illness and after landing from the ship at Indianola, Texas, their troubles continued as they made their way through a rough and uninhabited country to the proposed new colony, which was later to take an important part in the subsequent history of this section of the state. The story of George Pfeuffer's life with its privations and dangers, its contentions with the Indians and scant opportunities for business advancement, would in itself constitute a large and most interesting volume if told in detail. He was made of stern material and before coming to America had accumulated a snug little fortune in the tannery business, and it was as a tanner that

he laid the foundation for another fortune after he had established his home in the new world and had overcome the conditions of early pioneer life. As the years passed by he added to his accumulations and at his death left a considerable estate. His entire life after coming to America was passed in New Braunfels, where for a long number of years he was classed with the most prominent and prosperous citizens. He helped to build the first house in the town and contributed in many substantial ways to the improvement and development of the place, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life. Farming and trading with Indians, buying their furs and shipping to the old country was his principal business. He died in 1883, while his wife, who was of French ancestry, passed away in the earlier days of their residence in New Braunfels.

Hon. George Pfeuffer, the eldest son of George Sr., was fifteen years of age at the time of the family's arrival in Texas. He was educated in Germany, and following his return to Texas he embarked in merchandising at Corpus Christi, following that pursuit until the outbreak of the Civil war, while subsequent to the period of hostilities he re-established the business at New Braunfels, where under the firm name of George Pfeuffer & Brothers a large establishment was developed and an extensive trade built up in the general mercantile line. Of this firm Christoph Pfeuffer was also a member. They were largely engaged in other business affairs in that county and section of the state in addition to general merchandising, holding extensive landed interests and also carrying on farming and cattle raising. They built up a comfortable fortune in this way, carefully managing varied business interests so that success resulted. George Pfeuffer, Jr., also became prominent in politics. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to the office of county judge of Comal county and elected him to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature and also in the senate. His life was notable because of its business success and for its official prominence and he commanded high respect and regard wherever known. He died in New Braunfels in 1886 at the age of fifty-six years. Valentine Pfeuffer, the second son of the family, died at New Braunfels in the latter part of 1904. Dan Pfeuffer, another son, served as a Confederate soldier throughout the Civil war, becoming a lieutenant under Captain Sayers and died at San Antonio in 1905. The two daughters of the family are Mary Pfeuffer and Mrs. Barbetta Cline, the former living in Gonzales, Texas; Mrs. Cline, who also made her home in Gonzales, died in that city.

Christoph Pfeuffer acquired a good education and was reared to mercantile pursuits, becoming a member of the firm of George Pfeuffer & Brothers. As the years passed by they extended their efforts from one line to another until their business affairs covered a wide range of activity and resulted in splendid success. In 1884, Mr. Pfeuffer removed to San Antonio, where he has since made his home. Having been very prosperous in business his financial resources were such that he could retire from active connection with trade or commercial interests and devote his time to the supervision of his property and investments. For a long period of years he owned a fine ranch twenty-five

miles north of San Antonio, on which he raised racing and other fine stock.

Mr. Pfeuffer was married in New Braunfels in 1882 to Miss Bettie Pasel. They have a beautiful home in San Antonio at No. 133 Cedar street with large and attractive flower and vegetable gardens extending to the corner of Pereida street. The furnishings of the home are all that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest and the social functions here held are among the most attractive of the city.

John Marbach. The thriving city of New Braunfels has a full quota of live, energetic, and persevering business men, prominent among whom is John Marbach, an extensive real estate dealer, and one of the leading men of this section of Comal county. Coming from substantial German ancestry, he was born November 30, 1845, in the Rhine Province, Germany, which was also the place of birth of his father, John Joseph Marbach.

After attaining man's estate, John J. Marbach was for a number of years employed as a road builder in the fatherland. Wishing, however, to better his financial condition, he emigrated to the United States in 1853, coming on a sailing vessel from Bremerhafen to Galveston, being on the ocean thirteen weeks. From there to Indianola he went by water, and then continued his journey by team to Comal county. After remaining here two months, he proceeded to Austin, where he resided three years, but never quite contentedly. Returning therefore to this county, he purchased a tract of wild land lying about eleven miles from New Braunfels, and having erected a frame house immediately began the improvement of his estate, and on the farm which he cleared he lived and labored until his death, in 1885, at the good old age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Eikel, was born, reared and married in Germany. She survived him ten years, dying in 1895, at the age of eighty-seven years. They reared three children, all of whom were born in the fatherland, namely: Stephen, Andrew, and John. Stephen served in the Civil war as orderly sergeant of Captain Hoffman's company, which was attached to Sibley's brigade, and was killed in the battle of Glorieta. Andrew was for many years actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is now a resident of New Braunfels.

Although but seven years old when he came across the Atlantic with his parents, John Marbach has a vivid recollection of many of the incidents of the long trip by water and land, and of the wild, rough country which he found on coming here, through which wild animals and the savage redskins roamed at large. He received his elementary education in the pioneer schools of Selma, completing his early studies at St. Mary's College, in San Antonio. He subsequently began life as a cattle trader, and in his transactions in this line made a good start in life. On the death of his father, Mr. Marbach and his brother Andrew succeeded to the ownership of the parental homestead, and his share he sold to said brother in 1896. Buying then a farm lying on the line between Bexar and Comal counties, Mr. Marbach was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he removed to his present home in New Braunfels. Although giving up active farming at that time, he has been greatly interested in other enterprises, and at the present time is asso-

ciated with Hon. Joseph Faust, H. D. Greene and George Knoke in the real estate business. These gentlemen are operating extensively throughout this section of Texas, buying large tracts of land, which they subdivide, and sell to actual settlers, and while financially benefiting themselves are also doing much towards developing and building up the country roundabout. Mr. Marbach is likewise profitably engaged in the bat guano business, at the present time owning and operating two caves, one in Comal county, and one in Uvalde county.

Mr. Marbach married, in 1873, Minna Meurin, who was born in Guadalupe county, Tex., where her father, J. P. Meurin, located on emigrating to this state from Thier, Germany. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Marbach eight children have been born, namely: Ida, Robert, Paul, Laura, Walter, Tony, Emma, and Annie. Ida married Adolf Haag. Robert married Huldah Epple, by whom he has three children. Paul married Dorothea Strolcke, and they have four sons. Laura, the wife of William Bremer, has one child. Tony married Louis Brunne, and they have one child. Politically Mr. Marbach has always been a loyal supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has served his fellow citizens in many offices of importance. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace for Precinct No. 2, and served three years; for sixteen years he was county commissioner; and for four years he filled the office of county judge most acceptably.

Otto Heilig. Many of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of Comal county are of German birth, among those of prominence being Otto Heilig, well known as postmaster at New Braunfels. A son of Prof. Ferdinand J. Heilig, he was born November 8, 1852, in Germany, the descendant of a family of some importance in the fatherland.

A native of Germany, Prof. Ferdinand J. Heilig received an excellent education, and chose teaching as his profession. Having taught school in different places in his native country, he was ambitious to try life in the new world, and in 1860, accompanied by his wife and their four children, he sailed from Bremen, and after an ocean voyage of nine weeks landed in New Orleans. From there he proceeded by boat to Galveston, where he secured passage on a prairie schooner, which was equipped with a camping outfit so that the passengers could cook and camp en route. On Christmas eve, he and the entire party camped within sight of Victoria, and a week later, on New Year's eve, were in New Braunfels. Two months later the professor moved with his family to the settlement just across the river, where his brother-in-law lived, and there, under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Kipper, studied until he had mastered the English language. Resuming then his professional labors, he taught at Spring Branch and other places until 1865, when he secured a position at New Braunfels, where he remained as a teacher for twenty-eight years, a period of time that bespeaks his popularity and efficiency as an instructor, and his influence as a man. He was indeed honored and respected during his life, and his death, which occurred March 1, 1903, was a loss to the community in which he had so long resided. His wife, whose maiden name was U. F. Habermann, survived him, and is still a resident of New Braunfels. She bore him nine children

that grew to years of maturity, four of whom were born in Germany, and the others in Texas.

Eight years old when he came with his parents to this country, Otto Heilig attended school very regularly for a time, and being studious and eager to learn acquired a substantial knowledge of the common branches taught in the public schools. Leaving school when about thirteen years old, he worked in a cotton mill for a year, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet maker's and carpenter's trade. Going then to Austin, he worked at his trade two years, after which he continued his chosen occupation in New Braunfels until 1882. From that time until 1899 he conducted a saloon in this city. Being then appointed postmaster at New Braunfels by President McKinley, he has since filled this responsible position most ably and acceptably, at the expiration of his first term in 1903, being reappointed to the same office by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Heilig has been twice married. He married first, in 1874, Margarethe Reszczynski, who was born in New Braunfels, a daughter of Alexander Reszczynski. She died, leaving three children, namely: Alexandra, Melanie, deceased, and Wanda. Mr. Heilig married, second, Mathilda Forke, a daughter of J. L. Forke, and of this union four children have been born, namely: Victor, Norma, Marcella, and Werner. Politically Mr. Heilig cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, and has since been a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Honor, of the Praetorians, of the Woodmen of the World, and of the New Braunfels Mutual Aid Society.

Charles A. Jahn. In the development and advancement of the public interests of New Braunfels there is no more important factor than Charles A. Jahn, who for nearly ten years has been at the head of the government of this municipality, filling the mayor's chair with ability and fidelity. Intelligent, enterprising and industrious, he is known as an excellent business manager, and is universally honored and respected as a man and a citizen. He is a native of this city, his birth occurring August 12, 1851. His father, John Jahn, was born June 12, 1816, in Barth, near Stralsund, Prussia, a son of William Jahn, who as a soldier in the Prussian army died in service.

Having learned the trade of a cabinet maker while serving an apprenticeship of five years, John Jahn subsequently worked as a journeyman in Prussia for many years. In 1845 he came on a sailing vessel to Texas, landing at Galveston after a long voyage. From there he went by boat to Indianola, thence by mule team to what is now Comal county, where he arrived a stranger in a strange country. The inhabitants were then few and far between, and notwithstanding that the best land in Southwestern Texas could be purchased for twenty-five cents an acre he was unable to buy even a small tract, his only assets being ten cents. Deer could be seen at any time, and occasionally a buffalo made its appearance. Locating in New Braunfels, he assisted the early pioneers in building their log cabins, and when there came a demand for furniture he resumed the trade which he had learned in the fatherland. Beginning in a very modest way, he gradually enlarged his operations, and in

course of time employed two men to help him. In 1866 his business warranted him in sending to New York for his first order for furniture, and this was shipped to Indianola, and from there brought with teams to his New Braunfels store, which occupied the site in which the business that he established is now conducted by his heirs. He won a substantial trade, and continued successfully employed as a furniture dealer until his death, June 12, 1883. He married Anna Klein, who was born at Hattenheim, on the Rhine, November 18, 1818, and they reared two children, namely: Charles A., the special subject of this brief sketch, and Emma.

Having received a practical education in the public schools of New Braunfels, Charles A. Jahn commenced as a young man to assist his father in the management of his affairs, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business. At his father's death, he and his sister succeeded to the ownership of the entire business, and have since conducted it with a wisdom that has brought good success. Mr. Jahn has ever taken a genuine interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the public, and has served the city most efficiently in an official way. As one of the leading Democrats of the city, he was first elected alderman in 1880, and after serving for a number of years in that capacity was elected mayor of the city, and has since been re-elected to this high position four times, and is now serving his fifth term of two years each.

In 1886 Mr. Jahn married Emma Holtz, who was born in New Braunfels, a daughter of Christian H. and Georgiana (Conring) Holtz, natives of Germany. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Jahn has been blessed by the birth of eight children, namely: Anna, Rudolph, Nellie, Paul, Benjamin, Georgiana, Johanna, and Harriet. Religiously Mr. Jahn is a Catholic, and Mrs. Jahn is a Protestant.

Gus Reininger. An active enterprising citizen of New Braunfels, and a man of ability and worth, Gus Reininger is rendering good service as county assessor of Comal county, performing the duties devolving upon him in this capacity to the satisfaction of all concerned. The descendant of a pioneer family of prominence, he was born January 19, 1863, in Comal county, a son of John George Reininger.

Mr. Reininger's paternal grandfather, John Reininger, was born in Nassau, Rhine province, Germany, and during his earlier life was there employed as a tiller of the soil. Coming with his family to America in 1846, he located as a pioneer in Comal county, about four miles southwest of New Braunfels, where he purchased a few acres of land, and resumed the occupation to which he was reared. There were then no railways in the state, and as the farmer had but little to sell he earned what ready money he had by teaming, taking his oxen when not busy working the land, and going to Port Lavaca for a load of freight, which he would take either to San Antonio, Fredericksburg, or New Braunfels. The country through which he passed in making these trips was very sparsely populated, while deer, bear and other wild game was abundant, and occasionally a herd of buffalo might be seen. He was a fine musician, and the clarinet which he played is still preserved by his descendants. He was a successful farmer, and resided on his homestead until his death

A. M. Avant.

at a ripe old age. Two of his brothers, Henry Reininger and George Reininger, came to Texas, and were pioneer settlers of Comal county.

Born in Nassau, Germany, John George Reininger went as a young child to live with his uncle, Peter Horme, with whom, in 1845, he emigrated to Texas, coming to New Braunfels with the Germany colony conducted by Prince Solms. He was then seven years old, and now has the distinction of being one of the very few survivors of that early colony. He was brought up about four miles southwest of New Braunfels, on the farm which his uncle purchased on coming here, and having succeeded to its ownership on the death of Mr. Horme, was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892. Selling out in that year, he again became a frontiersman, removing to Presidio county, where he purchased a ranch, on which he has since been employed in stock raising. He married Charlotte Haag, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Peter Haag, who came to Comal county at an early period of its settlement, and having purchased land twelve miles west of New Braunfels was there engaged in farming until his death. Nine children were born of their union, namely: Anna, Gus, Margaretha, Mary, August, George, Peter, Emma, and Theodore.

Brought up on the home farm, Gus Reininger attended the short terms of the public schools during his boyhood and youth, and while yet a boy was thoroughly drilled in the various branches of agriculture. Leaving home when twenty-three years old, he was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits, first in Blanco county, and later in Comal county. In 1902 Mr. Reininger was elected assessor of Comal county, and in this office has served with great fidelity ever since. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and is classed by his fellow citizens as one of the public spirited and representative men of town and county, deserving and receiving the esteem and confidence of the community.

Mr. Reininger married in 1886, Anna Fey, who was born in New Braunfels, a daughter of Valentine Fey, an early settler of this place, and into their home four children have been born, namely: Otillie, Laura, Bernhardt, and Lottie.

Atascosa County.

A. M. Avant. It is difficult to conjecture what would be the business, industrial and commercial status of Pleasanton if A. M. Avant had not figured so prominently in its public life, for all who know aught of the history of the town recognize in him a man of ability, whose labors have been resultant factors in the growth and progress of this place. His life history began in Gonzales county, Texas, in 1862, his parents being Abner and Alitha (Elder) Avant. The father removed from Tennessee to Texas in 1852, and located in Gonzales county, where he carried on business as a farmer and stockman, remaining a resident of that locality until his death, which occurred in August, 1901. His wife was born in Georgia, and died in Gonzales county in 1878.

One is apt to think of a boy's life upon a farm as being quiet and uneventful but the youth of A. M. Avant was quite the contrary. He was reared upon his father's homestead and in the stock business at a period when there were still many evidences of frontier life and experi-

ences. He made the trip over the trail with cattle to Port Robinson, Nebraska, in 1882. He came to Atascosa county in 1886, locating near Campbellton in the southeastern part of the county. He there took up one hundred and sixty acres of land under the old pre-emption law, which was in effect at that time. Turning his attention to farming and stock-raising he became closely associated with those industries, two of the most important sources of revenue in a business life in Texas. In 1894 he was elected sheriff and tax collector of Atascosa county and was re-elected at each succeeding election for ten years, filling the position therefore for a decade, or until 1904, and making a reputation as one of the best sheriffs of the state. He was prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties, and in 1903 was honored by being elected president of the Sheriffs' Association of Texas at the annual meeting held in San Antonio. During his incumbency in the sheriff's office he was notably brave and efficient in the capture of criminals. He was instrumental in breaking up the "white cap" organization in Atascosa county and in punishing the leaders. He took a prominent part in the capture and subsequent prosecution of the suspected murderers of Mrs. Barber and her sons, Wiley and Levi. Perhaps the most notable capture in which he participated was that of the Mexican, Cortez, who murdered two sheriffs and a constable in Karnes and Gonzales counties. In the chase of this criminal Mr. Avant and his deputies, Mr. A. Toms and Joseph Kerr, did twelve days of hard riding, and for their efficient efforts in this case each of the first two gentlemen were presented with a fine gold watch by the citizens of Karnes county. The Cortez case was of state-wide reputation, arousing a great deal of race prejudice on the part of certain Mexican elements and in this way taking a political turn.

Mr. Avant was through all of these years a successful stockman and still continues as such. He has a cattle ranch of four thousand acres about twenty miles southwest of Pleasanton in Atascosa county, and another pasture of one thousand acres near Pleasanton. On the 1st of January, 1905, he purchased the *Monitor*, and is its publisher and editor, carrying on his newspaper interests in connection with the conduct of other business enterprises. The *Monitor* is a weekly newspaper of the highest character and is read and enjoyed by the best people of the county, being an old and welcome visitor in many homes, as it was established in 1873.

In 1906 Mr. Avant began operating in the real estate business, especially ranch property. He is associated with the Rock Island Colony and Land Company, the other members being originally Penfield and Peterson of San Antonio.

Mr. Avant was also one of the organizers and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Pleasanton, which institution was opened for business April 9, 1906. He takes a very active part as a business man in promoting the new growth and development of Atascosa county, enlisting investments of capital by outsiders, etc., and in all his interests is actuated by a purpose that is undeniably public-spirited. He was instrumental in getting the Eureka Telephone Company's lines extended to Pleasanton, and his daughter, Miss Blanche Avant, is acting as local manager of the office.

Mr. Avant was married to Miss Ida Johnson, of Gonzales county, in which locality the wedding was celebrated, and they now have three children, Blanche, Byron and Ben. The boys are in the West Texas Military Academy. Mr. Avant is a strong man and popular with the public, and whether in office or out of it he has always stood for general progress and improvement, co-operating in many measures for the general good. In all of his business dealings he is thoroughly reliable and his integrity as well as his enterprise stands as an unquestioned fact in his career.

Henry G. Martin, president of the First National Bank of Pleasanton, in Atascosa county, was born in that city in 1860. His parents were Judge A. G. and Mary (Rutledge) Martin. The mother, who is still living in Atascosa county, was born in Alabama. The father, who died in Pleasanton, in September, 1900, was one of the most prominent of the Texas pioneers. He was born in Georgia and came to this state in April, 1849, on his way to California, but being pleased with the country and its prospects he decided to remain and accordingly located at San Antonio. From there he went to Seguin in Guadalupe county, where in the early '50s he was elected county and district clerk. In 1856 he came to Atascosa county, and was one of its organizers, making Pleasanton the county seat, his home thereafter. Before the war he was engaged in the cattle business. He served as a member of the Confederate army during the period of hostilities between the states, or until 1864, when he returned home on a furlough and was elected county judge, serving in that capacity until displaced by the reconstruction organization. Following this, however, he was county and district clerk, and for nearly eighteen years continuously filled the position. He afterward served as county judge for one term. His eldest son, Judge I. L. Martin, was born at Seguin, Texas, and became a member of the bar. He figured prominently in local circles and was a man of much influence in public life. He became judge of the thirty-eighth judicial district of Texas, was a member of the twenty-fourth general assembly and is now living at Uvalde.

Henry G. Martin was reared and educated in Pleasanton, and for about eight years was assistant and deputy under his father in the office of county and district clerk. In November, 1890, he was elected to this position to succeed his father, and at each successive election was chosen by popular suffrage until the period of his incumbency covered fourteen years, ending his term of office in 1904. In the spring of 1906 Mr. Martin with a number of associates organized the First National Bank of Pleasanton, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The bank was opened for business April 9, 1906, its charter number being 8,103. It is the first bank ever established in this town and has been a most prosperous institution from the beginning. Pleasanton is the county seat and the only town of any size in a rich country of growing agricultural importance, and the bank has proved a valuable acquisition to business interests here. Mr. Martin is president of the institution, while A. M. Avant is vice-president, and J. K. Lawhon, cashier. The directors are H. G. Martin, A. M. Avant, J. W. Hunt, James A. Walton, Charles Peterson, W. S. Hall and F. H. Burmeister, all of whom are resi-

dents of Pleasanton with two exceptions. Mr. Martin also has other land and business interests and is recognized as a man of resolute purpose and strong determination. He brings sound judgment to bear in his commercial and financial interests and is thus meeting with creditable success.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Ella Mansfield, a daughter of F. M. Mansfield, and they have two children, Hugh and Mable Martin. Having spent his entire life in Pleasanton, Mr. Martin of this review is thoroughly familiar with its history and has watched with interest its progress and development, co-operating in many movements for the general good. He belongs to that class of enterprising, resolute men who are the real factors and promoters of a community, for the upbuilding of any town or city depends upon the character of its representative citizens.

Edward Mayers, now filling the position of justice of the peace at Rossville, Atascosa county, has a history which identifies him with the picturesque past with its hardships and privations, its exciting adventures and its tales which now in the prosaic present when modern civilization has conquered every acre of territory in Texas seem almost like a work of fiction. He was born in the city of Guelph in Brunswick, Germany, in 1841, his parents being Edward and Wilhelmina (Seitz) Mayers. The parents lived and died in Brunswick. There are many chapters of military history in the annals of the family, for during several generations various representatives of the name fought in different wars. A brother of our subject who died recently was a German soldier in the battle of Sedan and a nephew of Mr. Mayers', now in Germany, is a line officer in one of the regiments of the Prussian army.

Edward Mayers acquired a good education in the schools of his native country and was a student in the cadet school up to the time when he left the fatherland in 1862 to come to America. From that time forward for many years his life was filled with adventure and experience as a soldier, Indian fighter, ranger and pioneer, such as falls to the lot of but few men and if written in detail would furnish a story more thrilling than any work of the novelist. In the summer of 1862, not long after arriving in America, Mr. Mayers enlisted for service in the Civil war in defense of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company H, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, which was popularly known as Garibaldi's regiment from the fact that a colonel of the regiment had served under Garibaldi in Europe. This command formed a part of the third brigade, third division of Hancock's second army corps, and was one of the crack organizations of the Federal army. Mr. Mayers took part in all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, including the hotly contested engagements at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Mine Run, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the fighting around Petersburg and the campaign leading up to the surrender at Appomattox, his regiment being about eight miles to the left of Appomattox at the time when General Lee gave to General Grant his sword, the formal signal of surrender. He also participated in the grand review at Washington, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere, and was mustered out in New York.

In 1866 Mr. Mayers made his way westward to Ohio and there en-

listed in the regular army for service in the Indian campaigns, joining the Seventh United States Cavalry under the distinguished Indian fighter, General Custer. He remained with that cavalry organization for some time and on account of its effectiveness the regiment was in constant service against the Indians throughout all of the west where the red men were making trouble—in Colorado, Kansas, the Dakotas, Wyoming and the Yellowstone country of Montana, also in the Pan Handle of Texas and New Mexico and in western Texas in the vicinity of Fort Davis, El Paso and other points. Mr. Mayers remained with the Seventh Cavalry until 1872, in which year he came to Southwestern Texas and entered upon active service as civilian employee scout under General Mackenzie who at that time had charge of the Federal forces that were contending with the Indians in this part of the country. One of the most notable expeditions of these troops was in pursuit of the Kickapoo Indians across the border into old Mexico (1873), whither they had fled after committing several atrocious depredations and where, on foreign soil, Mackenzie's men had a serious fight with them in the Santa Rosa mountains. Subsequent to this time Mr. Mayers was with the Fourth Cavalry Regiment in the Indian service in northern and northwestern Texas beyond Fort Griffin and out to the foot of the Llano Estacado or staked plains (1874). He was under command of Generals Mackenzie and Shafter for sixteen months.

At the end of that time Mr. Mayers, owing to General Shafter's harshness to soldiers, left the employ of General Shafter, then at Ben Ficklin above Ft. Concho, and entered the Texas State Ranger service under Captain L. H. McNally, one of the most distinguished and successful of the ranger captains, whose company at that time was most efficient in the state in contending not only with the Indians but more particularly with cattle thieves and desperadoes generally, who occasioned great trouble in the border counties and from the Blanco Country to the mouth of the Rio Grande and as far as San Antonio and Austin and even beyond by driving off the stock. Nor did they stop at any deed of violence to accomplish their criminal purposes in regard to cattle thieving. It is to Captain McNally's organization more than to any other one force that is due the credit for suppressing this lawlessness of that period, particularly in the case of the celebrated Sutton-Taylor feud, originating in Wilson county and extending over several adjoining counties and in which many men met violent death. This company also spent some time in chasing Ben Thompson and King Fisher, two noted desperadoes, who were finally killed as result of a gambling brawl in a theatre in San Antonio. Mr. Mayers was with this company of rangers for about two years, from 1875 until 1877, during a part of which time they made their headquarters in the vicinity of Brownsville, Laredo and at San Antonio. Every phase of frontier military experience is familiar to him and the accounts which to most people are a matter of history concerning the development of the southwest are to him matters of actual experience. He has borne all the hardships and trials incident to such warfare and has rendered to his country a service the value of which is inestimable and entitles him to the gratitude of all the frontier settlers of the west and southwest.

In 1878, Mr. Mayers married, with the intention of settling down permanently, but for some time following he was "in the saddle" in the cattle business, being a fence rider in Goliad county. He made his headquarters in San Antonio for twenty-two years and is quite widely known in that city as a trades union and G. A. R. man, also a member of the A. & N. U. of A. In 1897, however, he located at Rossville in Atascosa county, about twenty-eight miles south of San Antonio, where he has a fine home which is justly celebrated for its genuine and warm hearted hospitality. Mr. Mayers is now serving as justice of the peace in his precinct. He was first wounded while in service on the Platte protecting the Butterfield overland mail line in 1867 at what was then called Fort Morgan in Colorado, eighty miles below Denver. He was again wounded in 1868 at the battle of the Washita on Washita river in what is now southwestern Oklahoma, the battle at that point being recalled as one of the most hotly contested engagements with the red men in all of the Indian campaign. He was again wounded at Bloody Springs about sixty miles from Fort Lyon, Colorado, on which occasion the troop of the Seventh Cavalry, to which Mr. Mayers then belonged, made its noted ride of one hundred and twenty-three miles in twenty-four hours, commanded by Maj. Penrose, senior officer at Ft. Lyons, near Las Animas and the Purgataire. Through his many years of warfare he was often placed in the most dangerous and hazardous positions and it is said by the friends who were with him in the service that he was absolutely fearless, being one of the bravest men they ever knew.

Mr. Mayers' wife, to whom he was married in San Antonio in 1878, bore the maiden name of Miss Mary Jane Jones, a daughter of W. E. Jones, who was of Welsh ancestry and came from Pennsylvania to Texas, becoming a prominent business man of San Antonio and one of the organizers and stockholders in the Alamo Cement Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayers have been born three children who are yet living; William Jones, Elizabeth and Edward Mayers. One daughter, Clara, who became the wife of L. J. Ross of Rossville, is now deceased. Few men have had a life of such activity as Mr. Mayers and the splendid record which he made for courage and loyalty entitles him to the gratitude of the country and to the honorable retirement which is now vouchsafed him. He is a most interesting and entertaining talker and when he can be induced to speak of his experiences in warfare the tale is one which commands the deepest and most unflagging attention of his auditors.

Robert A. White. Atascosa county has been signally favored in the class of men who have filled her public offices and cared for her business interests, and among those who are now capably discharging public duties is Robert A. White, county and district clerk. He is a resident of Pleasanton, and a native of Marion county, Arkansas. He was born in 1871, his parents being Jeff Milam and Caroline (Adams) White, both of whom are now living in Pleasanton. The mother was born in Arkansas, while the father was a native of Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, born in 1831. His parents were William B. and Rebecca (Massie) White, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Marion county, Missouri, in the earliest settlement of that country. The maiden name of Mrs.

White's mother was Susan Milam, and she was a sister of Ben Milam, famous in the history of Texas. The Whites, Massies and Milams were all originally from Kentucky although different histories have usually credited Ben Milam to Tennessee, probably owing to the fact that the Milams removed to that state from Kentucky in an early day.

Jeff M. White, father of our subject, was reared on a farm near Palmyra, Missouri, and in 1852 crossed the plains to California, where he lived for two years, being engaged in mining gold at Mormon island on the south fork of the American river. He returned by way of the Nicaragua to his old home and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in General Price's army in the Confederate service. Participating in the battles of Wilson Creek, Lexington and Pea Ridge and in other fighting in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, he thus bravely contended for the cause which he espoused. He went with Price's army from the southwestern district to Tennessee and Mississippi but afterward returned to Arkansas and joined General Joe Shelby's Cavalry, in which service he was continuously engaged during the last two years of the war in northern Arkansas and the border country of western and southwestern Missouri. When the war was ended Mr. White took up his abode in Marion county, Arkansas, where he lived for eight years, and in 1874 he came with his family to Texas, locating upon a farm in Goliad county, eight miles north of the city of Goliad, the county seat. He lived there until 1886, when the family removed to Pleasanton, Atascosa county, which is their present home.

Robert A. White was largely reared to the occupation of farming and stock-raising and acquired a good common-school education. For four years he served as deputy tax collector under A. M. Avant, sheriff and tax collector, and thus he gained a wide acquaintance over the county. In 1904 he was elected county and district clerk for a term of two years, and in 1906 was re-elected. He has thus been for a considerable period in public office and no word has been uttered against his capability and fidelity by those who have desired able and honorable public service and who do not place partisanship before personal aggrandizement and before the general good.

Mr. White also has business interests of considerable importance. He is secretary and treasurer of the Atascosa County Abstract Company, of which Henry G. Martin is the president, and which is making the only complete set of abstracts there is of this county—a work that is badly needed in the view of the present rapid settlement in this portion of the state. In order to complete its abstracts the company has gone back to the records of Bexar county to get the complete titles as Atascosa was a part of Bexar county previous to the establishment of its separate organization in 1856. Mr. White is also interested in land and real estate in Atascosa county and has some valuable property.

In January, 1903, in Pleasanton, was celebrated the marriage of Robert A. White and Miss Ellice Fuller, and they now have a little daughter, Annie. From the age of three years Mr. White has resided continuously in Texas and possesses much of the spirit of enterprise and progress which are revolutionizing the state in its material growth and business development.

Robert L. Brown, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine at Pleasanton, with a patronage which is indicative of the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability, was born in Clifton, Tennessee, in 1878, a son of the Rev. Alanson and Catherine (Moore) Brown. His parents removed from Tennessee to Texas in 1879, locating at San Marcos. The father, a native of Alabama, became a Methodist minister and devoted his entire life to his holy calling. His wife, a native of Tennessee, still survives and is now living at San Marcos.

Reared and educated in that city, Dr. Brown supplemented his literary education by a professional training received in Nashville University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and thus well qualified for the active and responsible duties of the profession he entered upon practice at Pleasanton, Atascosa county, in 1902. Here he has since remained and has further studied medicine at Baylor Medical College, at Dallas, Texas, from which he was graduated in April, 1905. He follows the general practice of medicine and surgery and has been most successful in his treatment of important and difficult cases. He has also prospered in general business interests and has been closely identified with the growth of the new town and county. He owns a nice home and business property in Pleasanton, together with a cattle ranch of thirteen hundred and fifty acres on the Tilden road, eight miles south of the city.

Dr. Brown was married in Pleasanton, to Miss Florence Oden, the granddaughter of Mrs. Eliza (Fountain) Murphy, who yet resides in Pleasanton, and is the widow of the late J. W. Murphy, who died in San Antonio, May, 1904. He was born in Kentucky, September 20, 1836, and has figured prominently in connection with events which have left their impress upon the history of Texas. He came to this state in 1856, settling in San Antonio, and when the war between the north and south was inaugurated he cast his fortunes with the Confederates, becoming a member of General Sibley's brigade and served until hostilities were brought to a close. He was in all of the engagements in which that famous brigade participated and he retained in his possession a sabre which he captured from a Federal officer at the battle of Val Verde. Following the close of the war Mr. Murphy was for a brief period engaged in merchandising in McMullen county. In 1867 he married and afterward engaged in a successful ranching business for a number of years, thereby laying the foundation of a handsome competence. For more than two decades he was a capitalist of Pleasanton, living retired from active business save for the management of his investments. His life was ever characterized by frankness, strict integrity and a love for law and order. He was a man of strong convictions and while courageous was gentle as a woman when strong measures were not required. As a citizen and neighbor he had the warm regard of all who knew him and as a business man was respected and admired. He held membership in the Pleasanton Baptist church and his aid proved a factor in the spirit of the church and in the advancement of many interests which have been of decided advantage to the city. In 1867 he married Mrs. Eliza Oden, *nee* Fountain, whose first husband was General W. Oden and it was one of their sons that was the father of Mrs. Brown. The Odens and Fountains, including Mrs. Murphy's father and her uncle, Captain Fountain,

were among the earliest settlers of Atascosa county. Mrs. Murphy came here with her parents in 1856, locating on La Parita creek about twelve miles southwest of the present site of Pleasanton, and since that time she has resided continuously in this county. The Fountains and Odens are well remembered for the part which they took in the warfare against the Indians in Atascosa and the surrounding country and the work which they did as pioneers in reclaiming this vicinity for the white race. It is from such an ancestry that Mrs. Brown is descended. Both the Doctor and his wife are prominent socially in Pleasanton and the hospitality of its best homes is freely accorded them.

G. W. Key, lawyer and real estate dealer at Pleasanton, was born in Georgia, in 1847, his parents being the Rev. J. N. and Mary E. Key. The father was a native of Jackson county, Georgia, and a member of the family to which belonged the distinguished Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He came to Texas in 1854, locating in Fayette county, where he lived until 1857, when he removed to Gonzales county, which remained his home for several years. About 1877 he became a resident of Burnet county, which was his home to the time of his demise on the 11th of March, 1901. During all his active life he was a Baptist minister and his influence was far-reaching in behalf of the work and the upbuilding of the church. His son, Judge W. M. Key, is a distinguished jurist of this state. He studied law under Judge Posey at Georgetown, Texas, and practiced successfully there for several years. He was appointed judge of the court of civil appeals at Austin by Governor Hogg, when that court was first established and has held the office continuously since by re-election.

G. W. Key was only six years of age on the removal of the family to Texas, so that he was practically reared in Gonzales county, where he acquired his preliminary education. He finished his literary education in Concrete College, in DeWitt county, under Dr. J. E. V. Covey, and while still a young man studied law and made preparation for the legal profession, but later decided to become a Baptist minister and therefore did not engage in active law practice until his more recent years. Although very young, in 1864 he joined Colonel Benavides' Regiment, Captain Pleasant B. Watson's Company, for service in the Confederate army in Texas, and was in that service until the war closed. Having prepared for the Baptist ministry he began his first preaching in a regular charge in Gonzales county in 1879, and subsequently he was the minister in charge successively of the Baptist churches at Stockdale, Wilson county; Ballinger, in Runnels county; and Clarkson, Texas, his last charge being at his present home, Pleasanton, where he preached for two years. He then decided to take up the practice of law and accordingly in April, 1903, he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been actively engaged in law practice with increasing success. He filled out an unexpired term as attorney of Atascosa county and he has a good clientage, for he is an able lawyer of analytical mind, who is logical in his deductions and correct in his conclusions. He also conducts a general real estate business in the town, ranch lands, rentals, etc., and is fully in touch with the present progressive movement that is bringing Atascosa county to the front rank in Texas. He seems specially quali-

fied for success in the law through his mental ability and adaptation and his well known gifts in forensic power.

Mr. Key has had a most interesting life. He was deputy sheriff of DeWitt county during the noted Taylor-Sutton feud. He has been all of his life a strong, uncompromising, unchangeable Democrat, with equal fidelity to the Baptist faith.

Mr. Key was first married in 1869, in Gonzales county, to Mrs. Maggie Hall, who died August 4, 1896, at Stockdale, in Wilson county, and was buried there. She was the mother of Mr. Key's nine children, all of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Jennie Skinner, Mrs. Nettie K. Deacon, J. N., J. G., Edward K., Maggie E. Mrs. Sallie H. Taylor, Jeffie and Kate W. Key. There are also fourteen grandchildren. June 30, 1897, at San Antonio, Mr. Key was married to Miss Sallie Johnson, a native of Mississippi, but reared in Washington county, Texas. She is a graduate of the Baylor Female College. Mrs. Key is of distinguished ancestry of Celtic origin, her father, Edwin Ruthven Johnson, being related to the famous Dr. Johnson, on the Irish side, and to the Ruthvens of Scotland. Her mother, Mrs. M. A. Johnson, was of the fine, old Welsh family "Llewellen," noted for strength of mind, and moral and religious force, of talent as musicians, and brilliancy as writers. The English side was that of the paternal, Elisha Williams, a grandfather being a man of stern integrity, of broad views, and cultivation of mind. He distinguished himself as a patriot and a soldier during the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Key is also related to the Martyns of England, and from them inherits her non-conformist conscience and deep religious ardour. She spent almost two years in Mission work in Brazil under the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Mrs. C. H. Wedemeyer of Belton, Texas, Mrs. T. H. Lipscomb of Temple, Texas; Mrs. R. H. Sommerville of San Antonio, are sisters of Mrs. Key. Mr. and Mrs. Key are widely and favorably known and the hospitality of the best homes in Pleasanton is cordially extended them. In his business career he is conscientious, active, faithful and persevering, and his success is attributable to these qualities.

George M. Martin, engaged in the practice of law at Pleasanton, Texas, was born in San Antonio, in 1857, a son of George M. and Martha Julia (Merrick) Martin. The father was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and in 1848 came to Texas, locating in San Antonio, where for years he was known as a successful business man, dealing largely in real estate. In his later life he went to Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he died in 1871. His wife, who was born in the state of New York, was the daughter of Morgan Lewis Merrick, a distinguished civil engineer, who first in New York state was associated with the Van Burens and other prominent families. In the days of early mining excitement in California he went to the coast and laid off the city of Sacramento. In 1851 he came from California to Texas, settling at San Antonio and became surveyor of the Bexar land district. His daughter Julia was at that time sixteen years of age, and became the wife of George M. Martin, Sr., in 1853.

The son and namesake, George M. Martin, Jr., was reared in San Antonio and obtained his education in the schools of this city. His earliest business experience came to him as a newsboy in that city, and

when about thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade on the *Herald* under Colonel Logan. Later he went to Austin, and was connected with the composing room of the Austin *Statesman,* beginning with the first issue of the paper when it was changed from the *Republican* about 1873. Soon thereafter he went to Galveston, and for a time was connected with the mechanical department of the *News* of the latter city. Returning to San Antonio he became one of the organizers and was chosen president of the Express Publishing Company, publishers of the *Express,* which soon became the leading metropolitan daily newspaper of Southwestern Texas and has maintained that position ever since. He continued as president of the *Express* until 1878, when, on account of his health, not feeling able to continue longer in the busy life of the newspaper publisher, he sought a more quiet home and occupation and located in the town of Pleasanton, the county seat of Atascosa county, which has been his home since 1878. He became editor of the local weekly newspaper here and has also figured somewhat prominently in public life. He served as justice of the peace, later was elected county treasurer and also filled the office of postmaster in the early '80s.

At different times Mr. Martin had studied law, and in 1894 he was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected county attorney of Atascosa county and served as such until 1900, when he was elected district attorney of the thirty-sixth judicial district, and re-elected in 1902, his term expiring in 1904. He is a lawyer of fine ability and has made money in his profession. He was the successful candidate for the legislature in the ninety-third representative district in the summer of 1906 and is now a member of the Thirtieth Legislature.

Mr. Martin was married in Pleasanton, to Miss Cornelia O'Brion, a daughter of Elijah O'Brion, a noted pioneer of Southwestern Texas, and one of the first board of county commissioners of Atascosa county when it was organized in 1856. He was almost fatally wounded by arrows from Indians at Pleasanton in 1861, in the well remembered Indian raid of that year. His widow is still living in Pleasanton. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have three sons, George M., W. B. and Bernard, and the first two are now prosperous young merchants of Pleasanton. Mr. Martin has wielded a wide-felt and beneficial influence in public affairs both in his profession and in political circles and has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon the community. He is widely known and honored here and his genuine personal worth has made him popular.

Edmund L. Sharpe, M. D., practicing along modern scientific lines and recognized as one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Pleasanton, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, a son of the Rev. J. M. Sharpe, D. D., a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was liberally trained along educational lines and supplemented his more specifically literary education by thorough preparation for the practice of the profession he has made his life work. After attending the Nashville high school he was a student in Emory & Henry College, in Washington county, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while at a later date his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He studied medicine in the University of Nashville from 1883 until 1885, and in the medical

department of Vanderbilt University in the scholastic year of 1885-6. He was graduated from both institutions and received in addition to his diploma the M. D. degree from both. In the months not devoted to the work of the classroom he applied himself closely to hospital service in the City Hospital of Nashville, where his preceptor was the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Richard Douglas. He also had the benefit of training and instruction under other noted members of the profession including Drs. Briggs and Callender, and gained a knowledge of surgical aseptic work which was then beginning to be practiced so successfully.

In 1885 Dr. Sharpe came to Texas, where he has remained continuously since in the practice of his profession, save the year spent in the Vanderbilt University. For several years he practiced in Bandera, Uvalde and Wilson counties and in 1892 located in Pleasanton, Atascosa county, where he has since made his home. He has a very extensive patronage both in the practice of medicine and surgery and is particularly skilled in the latter line, his reputation extending over wide territory and bringing him a practice that is exceedingly gratifying both from a professional and financial standpoint. He has been county physician since coming to Atascosa county and is said to be the best read physician in west Texas. He keeps thoroughly in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress through his perusal of medical journals and the literature of the profession and is thus continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency. He is likewise a frequent contributor to medical journals and is, moreover, an interesting writer for Texas newspapers on matters that awaken general attention.

Dr. Sharpe has been married twice. He wedded Miss Betty Rainey in Seguin, Texas, where she had resided up to that time, and following her demise he was married in Wilson county, Texas, to Miss Naomi Matthews. They have three children, Richard Douglas, Edna and Mora H. In addition to his attractive home in Pleasanton Dr. Sharpe is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres adjoining the city on the south and irrigated by a splendid artesian well. He also has other business interests, which he is successfully managing, but his time and energies are chiefly concentrated upon his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation and a strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

Tilman L. Richardson, filling the office of sheriff of Atascosa county, and carrying on a successful business as a stockman, makes his home in Pleasanton. He was born in Wilson county, Texas, in 1859, a son of John W. and Mary J. (Hedrick) Richardson. His father was born in Virginia, and on coming to Texas settled in Wilson county, in 1859, making his home there until his death, which occurred in 1801. His entire life was devoted to farming and live-stock interests, and he went through the experiences of life on the frontier in Texas. His wife, who was born in Missouri, still survives him.

Tilman L. Richardson early became connected with stock interests and from early age herded stock all over the open range of this state. He made his first trip over the trail to the north in 1883 and the following year he located permanently in Atascosa county, which has since been his home. He lived for some time in the southern part of the county

V. H. Blocker

but afterward removed to his present ranch at Amphion, ten miles west of Pleasanton. He has a fine place, embracing over a thousand acres of land, and he also leases land in order to have extensive pasturage for his stock. Formerly he raised Hereford cattle but of late years he has preferred Durham and finds them profitable.

Mr. Richardson was married in San Antonio to Miss Theresa Foster, and they have five children, Ray, Mildred, Edgar, Terry and Ina. Mr. Richardson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge and chapter, and he figures quite prominently in local politics, being elected in 1904 to the office of sheriff of Atascosa county. He has discharged his duties without fear or favor and his capability and fidelity are widely recognized. He is a man of sterling qualities and genuine worth both in official life and in business connections, and in the county where he has now made his home for twenty-three years he is very popular amid a large circle of friends.

Medina County.

V. H. Blocker is one of the able members of the bar of Hondo, Texas, his practice, however, extending into all of the state and federal courts, wherein his skill in argument and his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence have gained him many notable victories. He was born in Harrison county, Texas, November 19, 1852, his parents being William J. and Mary D. (Butler) Blocker, who were natives of South Carolina and Tennessee respectively, being married in the latter state. The grandfather, Colonel Jesse Blocker, was a resident of the Edgefield district of South Carolina and a son of John Blocker, who in turn was a son of Michael Blucher (for so the name was originally spelled). Michael Blucher was a native of Prussia and one of the pioneer settlers of the American colonies. Five generations of the Blocker family have since been identified with church and state, largely living in the south. Jesse Blocker was born and reared in South Carolina and was a man of more than ordinary prominence and influence. He served as colonel of his regiment in the war of 1812 and had a personal acquaintance with General Andrew Jackson, with whom he was closely associated in securing a victory at New Orleans in the second war with England. He was an extensive planter and large slave owner and was one of the wealthy and leading men of the Edgefield district of South Carolina, where he spent his entire life. His children were Bartley, Abner, William J., Jesse, Jr., Mrs. Julia Warner and other sons and daughters whose names are forgotten.

William J. Blocker father of the Hondo attorney, was reared in South Carolina, was married in Tennessee and afterward settled at Mobile, Alabama, where he engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Blocker & Horner until 1839. He then removed to Harrison county, Texas, being one of the pioneer residents of the new country. He purchased land and improved a good plantation, conducting extensive farming interests through slave labor. He was also engaged in merchandising at Greenwood, Louisiana, not far from his home, there carrying on both a plantation and a store. He was associated with Sam Hous-

ton and all of the leaders of the republic and was often urged to accept political positions but would never consent to do so. He preferred to concentrate his energies upon his private business interests, in which he met with signal prosperity. Politically he was a Whig and was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, having carefully watched his course in Illinois and his career in connection with Douglas in their campaigns for Congress. Had he lived until 1860 he would have supported Lincoln for the presidency. He held membership in the Methodist church, in the work of which he took a most active and helpful part. While he prospered in his business undertakings he was ever charitable and benevolent and the poor and needy found in him a friend. He died at his homestead in Harrison county, Texas, in 1858. His widow, who survived him, kept the children together and reared them to lives of respectability and honor. But little is known concerning the history of the Butler family save that her brothers and sisters were: Frank A., a prominent merchant of Nashville, Tennessee; Charles, who died in Texas; Mrs. Jessie Kirkpatrick; and Mrs. Sarah Jackson. The parents owned property at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, which was a noted place, and the Butler family was prominent and influential in that community. Their daughter, Mrs. Blocker, was a faithful member of the Methodist church and died in Harrison county, Texas, in 1896, at an advanced age. By her marriage she had become the mother of seven children: William P., who was a captain in the Confederate army and a prominent farmer, is now deceased. Eugene B., who served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, is now living at Marshall, Texas. Frank gave his life in battle for the Confederacy. Albert B. served through the war and is now a prominent stock farmer. Charles M., who was a successful physician, has departed this life. V. H. is the next of the family. Jessie, a daughter, died at the age of seventeen years, in 1862.

V. H. Blocker was only six years of age at the time of his father's death. He acquired a liberal education, attending the common schools and afterward the East Tennessee University at Knoxville, from which he was graduated. He entered college in 1871, completing his course in 1873. He pursued a special course in civil engineering and became a competent surveyor, following that profession for a short time, but thinking to engage in the practice of law, in 1874 he entered the law office of Turner & Lipscomb, with whom he studied until 1875, when he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Blocker entered upon active practice at Marshall, Texas, where he continued successfully until 1879, when failing health caused him temporarily to abandon his profession. He then removed to Texarkana, where he successfully engaged in merchandising for one year, and in 1882 he removed to Pittsburg, Camp county, where he opened a law office and engaged in practice until 1886. In that year he became a member of the bar of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, where he continued until 1892, when he removed to Hondo, where he yet resides. On coming to this place he was in poor health and his voice had become so affected that he could not make a speech before a court.

Hondo, County Seat.

At that time Hondo was only a small village with less than seventy-five inhabitants. He soon became interested in the subject of the removal of the county seat from Castroville to this place, for Castroville was located at the eastern side of the county and Hondo near the center. He joined Rolf Frerichs in an effort to secure the removal, Mr. Blocker taking charge of the legal points at stake. Both were good workers and earnest men and the election resulted in victory for the purpose for which they labored. Those two deserve the credit of making Hondo the county seat.

After removing to this locality Mr. Blocker's health and voice improved and he resumed the practice of law, in which he has since gained a large and distinctively representative clientage, being recognized as one of the able members of the bar of his district. He practices in all of the courts successfully and has done some surveying here in order to settle disputes and accommodate friends. He has also handled real estate to some extent but gives his attention largely to the practice of law. In

James Bowie Mine.

1896 he took up the search for the old Spanish mining claim, later known as the James Bowie mine. There had been a tradition which is traced back to a period long before the Santa Anna war in Texas of a rich mine in the Western Texas mountains. The Mexicans for many years took bullion to San Antonio and exchanged it for supplies but would never tell the location of the mine. James Bowie spent much time hunting for it and had some hard fights with the Indians during his explorations. He finally succeeded in finding the mine but did little toward its improvement and kept its whereabouts a secret. The Santa Anna war against the Texans ended his career and the location of the mine was again lost. General Santa Anna had ordered all mines closed and shafts filled up. Mr. Blocker took up the search for the mine and found two shafts and a long tunnel. He has done much work and has defined the walls of a rich vein of gold and silver and sunk the main shaft to about one hundred and sixty feet in depth. He found specimens that assayed three hundred and twenty dollars worth of gold to the ton and one hundred and seventy-five dollars worth of silver. He has spent much time and money in his research and he feels that he has made a valuable find, which will prove very profitable when he can secure capital to develop it. He has secured the title to the land and has formed a corporation known as the James Bowie Mining Company of Texas. The mine is situated between the Dry and Main Frio rivers on the mountain range in Uvalde county and Mr. Blocker is looking forward with confidence and enthusiasm to the time when capital and machinery will develop this rich property.

He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, has been an important factor in the development of Hondo and Medina county and is recognized as an able and successful jurist. Politically he is a stanch Democrat but without aspiration for office, and socially he is a Royal Arch Mason in good standing.

Mr. Blocker was married in 1889 to Miss Lulu D. Kimberlin, who

was born in Hopkins county, Texas, in 1872, a daughter of R. S. and Elizabeth (Gregg) Kimberlin, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Texas. The father removed to Missouri in early manhood and there engaged in the stock business until the Civil war, when he joined Quantrell's band of scouts. He afterward joined the regular Confederate army and so continued until the close of the war. Sectional feeling ran so high in Missouri even after the cessation of hostilities that, deciding it would not be wise to return to that state, he came to Texas, locating in Hopkins county, where he engaged in the stock business. Later he married and continued successfully in the stock business upon a ranch. There his children were born. Later, to secure a better range, he removed to Donley county in the Panhandle, locating his family at Clarendon, the county seat. He then bought a ranch in this county, where he has since been engaged in the cattle business. He is a stalwart Democrat and a worthy member of the Methodist church, while with the Odd Fellows society he also holds membership. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Gregg, a prominent stock farmer of Hopkins county. In the Kimberlin family were five children: Mrs. Etta Beville; Lulu D., now Mrs. Blocker; Laura, at home; Samuel B., cashier of the National Bank of Pauls Valley in the Indian Territory; and Mrs. Laura Archer, of Redlands, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Blocker have become the parents of four children: William P., who was born September 30, 1892; Laura, who died at the age of five years; V. H., born June 8, 1900; and Jessie K., born August 12, 1905. Mrs. Blocker is a devoted member of the Methodist church. The family are well known in the community and our subject and his wife enjoy the high regard of all with whom they have come in contact. He is a man of business enterprise as well as of marked ability in his profession and has made a creditable name in connection with every pursuit in which he has engaged.

Joseph Ney, sheriff of Medina county and vice-president of the Hondo State Bank, is a descendant of an honored pioneer family of this county. He was born at D'Hanis, September 10, 1854. The Ney family was established in this section of Texas by John Ney, the grandfather, who came from Prussia with Castro's colony and located where the town of D'Hanis now stands. He become interested in the development and improvement of Medina county, and was here engaged in raising stock. When he first settled here the Indians were quite friendly to the white settlers but later became very hostile and committed many depredations. Mr. Ney was a veteran of Napoleon's army and participated in the battle of Waterloo. He was a nephew of Field-Marshal Ney, of Napoleon's staff, and one of his trusted leaders. Following the war John Ney was in very limited financial circumstances and it was because of this that he took up his abode in Texas, hoping the advantages offered in this country would help him to retrieve his lost possessions. He was an industrious and hardworking man and soon adapted himself to the changed conditions which he found here and became very successful in his business ventures. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and passed away in 1872, at the extreme old age of eighty-six years. His family numbered seven children: John, Jr.; Nicholas; Joseph, mentioned below; Mary, who became the wife of John Breiten; Mrs. Louisa Chabot; Eliza-

beth, the wife of L. Zurcher; and Angeline, who became the wife of H. Weynand.

Joseph Ney, the father, was born in Prussia, whence he was brought to America by his parents. He was reared and educated in D'Hanis, Texas, and upon his removal to San Antonio, he was employed for a time in a bakery. Later he was employed by Governor Hansboro Bell in different ways, during which time he carefully saved his earnings, so that he was at length enabled to engage in the grocery business on his own account. He started in a small way, with a small stock of goods at D'Hanis, but as his financial resources increased he added to his stock of goods and in course of time built up a large and increasing trade. He was a very successful merchant and was so engaged until his death, which occurred in 1882 when he was forty-nine years of age. He was an extensive trader and owned much land throughout the state, and he also contracted with the Federal government to furnish beef cattle and other supplies at Forts Clark, Davis and Stockton. He likewise conducted the stage route at D'Hanis, and during the rebellion manufactured saltpeter, having two factories, one situated in Uvalde county while the other was located in Medina county. He was a good financier and became a wealthy man. He was a stalwart advocate of Democratic principles and served as county commissioner and also as postmaster for a number of years. He was an enterprising, public-spirited man, charitable to the poor and needy, and a kind neighbor and friend. During his residence in the southwest he encountered many difficulties with the Indians and was engaged in many fights with them, but he was never wounded. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church but for many years prior to his death did not affiliate with any denomination. He is still survived by his widow, who makes her home at D'Hanis, at the age of seventy-one years. She is an intelligent and active lady, and a communicant of the Catholic church. Their children were: Joseph; Mary, the wife of Henry Steinly; John B., who conducts a cotton gin at D'Hanis; Euphrosina, the wife of Joseph Braden; Anton, a stock farmer; Teressa, the deceased wife of Jacob Reinhart, and the mother of four children; and Henry, a stock farmer.

Joseph Ney was reared under the parental roof, and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-eight years, during which time he assisted his father in his business interests. In the meantime he likewise accumulated some stock and in 1883 he engaged in the stock business on his own account, first being located in his native city, subsequent to which time he removed to Castroville, the county seat of Medina county, where he accepted an appointment to fill the office of sheriff. In 1890 he was elected to the office, continuing therein until 1900, when his term of office expired. In 1902 the county seat was removed to Hondo, and in that year he was again elected to the office of sheriff and through re-election has been continued in this official position to the present time. He capably manages the affairs in connection with the position and his services have given entire satisfaction to the general public. While looking after his interests in this connection he has likewise been engaged in the stock business, in which he is meeting with gratifying success. He assisted in organizing the Hondo State Bank, of which he was made

vice-president. The bank has a paid-up capital of thirty thousand dollars and this is proving a valuable institution to the city and a source of profit to the officers and stockholders.

In 1883 Mr. Ney was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Reiley, who was born in Medina county in 1864, a daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Sauter) Reiley, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in Germany. The father came to America when a young man and was a soldier in the Mexican war. Following his honorable discharge from service he was post sutler at Fort Lincoln near D'Hanis, where he continued until the soldiers were removed, after which he engaged in the cattle and sheep business, accumulating a goodly estate. His death occurred in 1886, while his wife had preceded him to the home beyond, her death occurring in 1875. They were communicants of the Catholic church. Their family numbered the following: Jacob, who was drowned when a youth; Tobias, deceased; Joseph, who is engaged in the stock business; Regina, the wife of A. G. Davenport; Jacob, a stock farmer; Mrs. Jane Twomey; Mary E., now Mrs. Ney; Euphrosina, the wife of F. J. Carle; Antone, deceased; Henry W., a merchant at Sabinal; Teresa, the wife of L. Carle, a merchant at D'Hanis; and Lucie A., the wife of H. C. Rothe, who is also a merchant at D'Hanis. By a former marriage the father had two children: Richard, deceased; and Maggie, who became the wife of H. Taylor, and at her death left a family of seven children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ney have been born nine children: Edmond H., who was born March 29, 1884; William J., who was born June 23, 1885; Ella R., who died at the age of four years; Ida M., who died when a year old; Johanna F., who was born September 22, 1888, and died October 12, 1906; Marguerite, who was born in August, 1892; Oscar C., who died at the age of one year; Adella T., who was born in 1895; and Corrinne, who was born in 1897. Mrs. Ney is a communicant of the Catholic church and the family are well known in social circles in Hondo, where they own a beautiful residence.

Judge Herman E. Haass, of Hondo, is a native son of Texas, where he has spent his entire life. He is now serving as county judge of Medina county and is numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of this section of the state. He was born in Medina county, December 22, 1866, and comes of German ancestry. His great-grandfather was Valentine Haass, who was born in Durkheim, Rhein-Baiern, while his wife bore the name of Elizabeth Orth, and was born in Worms, Rhein-Baiern. They became the parents of Geo. Henry Haass, who was also born in Durkheim, Rhein-Baiern, April 5, 1796, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, while he served on the police force from 1830 until 1850. He came to America with two brothers and settled in Castro's colony, the year of his emigration being 1852. He was married in Germany to Anna M. Schwarz who died in Castroville, April 6, 1880, when she had reached the age of eighty-two years. She was a communicant of the Catholic church, while Mr. Haass was a Protestant in his religious views. In 1852 George Henry Haass brought his family to America, in which year they joined Valentine and Phillip Haass in Medina county. His family of

children included Valentine Haass, who was born April 3, 1829, who became the father of Judge Haass. In 1856 the father and sons engaged in ranching and were making rapid progress when the Indians made a raid upon their ranch, and secured all their stock. They with other settlers went in pursuit of the red men but recovered only two head of horses. The father, George H. Haass, never made an effort to engage again in that business and spent the remainder of his life among his children, these being: Valentine, now a merchant; Phillip, a stock farmer and ex-sheriff of Medina county; Fritz, a stock farmer; Sibelle, the wife of J. Bendele, a stock farmer; and George, also a stock farmer.

Valentine Haass, the father, became a naturalized citizen in 1856, and in 1862 he and his brother Phillip were conscripted for service in the Confederate army. The former was taken to San Antonio, where, upon examination, it was found that he was disabled for army service and was consequently discharged, after which he returned to his home in Castroville. In the latter part of 1862 he was elected district clerk, which office he held until 1869, when he resigned. He was interested in a mercantile enterprise for a number of years, while in 1880 he was elected to the office of county judge but on account of poor health resigned the office after a year. He likewise served as mayor of Castroville and was also justice of the peace for a time. He was a most prominent and influential man in political and business circles in Castroville and Medina county and took an active and helpful part in the growth and development of this part of the state. In his business dealings he has been known to be reliable and trustworthy and throughout the long years of his connection with commercial interests had the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated. The wife of Valentine Haass bore the maiden name of Aalke Gerdes, their marriage being celebrated in August, 1862. She was born and reared in Hanover, Germany, a daughter of Harm Gerdes. The father emigrated with his family to the new world in 1851, at which time he settled in Medina county, where he was engaged in stock farming, and it was while he was looking after his stock that the Indians came upon him and massacred him, killing him by stabbing with a lance, he having twenty-five wounds, being dead when found. His widow remained on the ranch, where she carefully reared her children, and later when they all were settled in homes of their own she lived among them and died at a ripe old age. Her children were: Gerd, who freighted for the Confederacy during the war and is now a stock farmer and a preacher of the Methodist denomination in Guadalupe county; Hilka, the wife of F. Schulte; Volka, the wife of E. A. Bohlen; Aalke, who became Mrs. Haass; and Harm, who entered the Confederate army, from which he never returned, being last heard from in Louisiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Haass were born four children: Henry, a prominent merchant and county surveyor of Castroville; Herman E.; Ida M., the wife of W. Edgar, a commission merchant of San Antonio; and Louie, who died at the age of four years.

Herman E. Haass spent his early boyhood and youth in Castroville, assisting his father in his business affairs, and at the age of twelve years he learned the printer's trade. He later was engaged in the stock business on his own account for three years, but abandoning that pursuit,

then engaged for a similar period in the profession of teaching, during which time he studied law. In 1889 he passed the examination and was admitted to the bar of Medina county. He located for practice in Castroville, since which time he has practiced successfully before all the courts of this county. At one time he was engaged in the publication of the Castroville *Anvil*, a local newspaper, while in 1890 he became a candidate for county judge. He was defeated in this election, but in 1894 once more became a candidate for that office, being then elected, and by re-election he has continuously filled the office to the present time, discharging his duties in the most efficient and creditable manner. He has also served as notary public and has ever been prominent and influential in Democratic ranks. He acted as chairman of the Democratic county committee, and the first primary election was held under his arrangement. The party has never held county nominations. Both the Democratic and Republican parties claim the county but at the present time all the county offices are filled by representatives of the former party.

During the years of his active connection with the profession of law, Judge Haass has also found time for other interests, having for a long period been engaged in farming and fruit-raising. He is also a stockholder in the National Bank of Hondo and is well and favorably known in financial circles in this part of the state. He is public-spirted in a marked degree and gives his co-operation and support to every movement which is instituted for the betterment of his city or county. He takes much pleasure in outdoor sports, his chief enjoyment being that of fishing. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Lutheran church, and is a Royal Arch Mason, serving as secretary of the blue lodge for many years.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Judge Haass and Miss Lisetta Renken, who was born in Castroville, in 1873, a daughter of Henry T. and Lisetta (Kueck) Renken, both natives of Hanover, Germany. The father emigrated to the new world at an early day, and in 1849 went to the gold-fields of California and there engaged in mining. He was very successful in his new ventures in America and after he had accumulated a little capital and purchased a tract of land in Medina county he sent for his wife, who joined him in Medina county, after which they located on the land which he had previously purchased and there engaged in stock farming, in which he met with gratifying success. He took an active and helpful interest in many public movements and particularly in the system of education. He was the first superintendent of schools in Medina county and for a number of years served as mayor of Castroville. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church and was identified with the Masonic order, serving as master of the lodge. His wife was also a Lutheran in her religious faith, and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Henry, a traveling salesman for a San Antonio firm; William, who is employed by a brewery in that city; Louisa, who became the wife of Nick Tschirhart, and at her death left one son; Herman, who is foreman in a macaroni factory in San Antonio, and Lisetta, wife of subject of sketch.

The marriage of Judge and Mrs. Haass has been blessed with two

Fred. Metzger

Louise Metzger

interesting children: Silva, who was born December 31, 1894; and Edgar, born November 12, 1899.

Many persons are looking forward to the publication of a local history of Medina county, with Judge Haass as author. In addition to his other duties he is preparing a history of Medina county from the time of its first inhabitants. Through his connection with his brother, H. V. Haass, county surveyor, he has gained a general experience with affairs in Medina county, its people, its lands, land titles and history, which is second to none. Without doubt the promised volume will be a valuable contribution to the historical literature of this portion of Texas.

Frederick Metzger, a veteran of two wars, and with the United States Second Cavalry in Texas for five years, has been prominently identified with the settlement and progress of Hondo and Medina county, where he now makes his home. He was born in Germany, March 5, 1833, and acquired a good education in the schools of his native country and in Galveston, Texas. His parents were Peter and Apollonia (Adam) Metzger, both descended from honored old Catholic families of Germany, who were of high social rank as well. Peter Metzger was a well-to-do man of his day and engaged in the business of distilling and brewing malt and wines. He continued in Germany until 1845, when he emigrated with his family to America, landing at Galveston, Texas, in February, 1846. He soon sought another location, however, going by water to Indianola, and there all of his effects connected with the distillery and the brewing business, together with his personal property, were landed on the beach. Before he could secure teams or other means to have these conveyed to a place of safety a flood came and washed all away and he was thus left empty handed, having only a small sum of ready money remaining. Soon afterward he returned to Galveston, where he resided until the latter part of 1847, when he died a victim of yellow fever. His capital had been dispelled through the removal to America and by the flood, and his family were thus left in limited circumstances. His wife had died in the fatherland in 1836. The children had all come to America, but Frederick is the only one now living. The others were: Carl, a physician who practiced at Galveston, Texas, until his death in 1849; Mrs. Anna M. Burgess; Antone, a Texas farmer, who died June 4, 1906, at the age of eighty-two years; and Jacob, who became a merchant and pilot, in 1860 returned to Germany to attend to some business interests and while again making the voyage to the new world died at sea.

Frederick Metzger was fourteen years of age when he arrived in America. In 1847 he enlisted as a musician or drummer boy for the Mexican war under Captain V. R. Jones of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, and was assigned to Sibley's brigade General Scott's command. He proceeded to the front, participated in memorable battles and campaigns and on the expiration of his term of service received an honorable discharge July 25, 1848. He then returned to Galveston and soon afterward was employed on a steamboat as pantryman and second steward. He continued in this business for a short time, but in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold, started for California. He had gone as far as Leavenworth, Kansas, when he became ill with chills and fever, remaining there until all of his outfit was gone and he could proceed no farther.

He then returned to Missouri, where he engaged to drive a yoke of oxen in breaking prairie. In the morning he would be thus employed and in the afternoon he would suffer with a chill, it being some time before he got that disease out of his system. In 1851 he returned to Galveston in order to benefit his health, but other troubles set in and in 1853 he went to Martineco Island in the West India islands and was much benefited by the change. In 1855 he landed at Norfolk, Virginia, and became a sailor on a receiving ship. At Baltimore, in July, 1855, he enlisted under Captain Palmers in Company D of the Second United States Cavalry and was sent into camp at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. From there the regiment marched two thousand miles to Fort Camp Cooper, Texas, and later the command was detailed for various duties. In 1856 they began and completed Camp Verde in West Texas and during that period went on various raids after the Indians, taking part in many running fights but seldom bringing the Indians to a stand. The most hotly contested battle in which Mr. Metzger participated was at Kickapoo Springs, where a hand to hand fight ensued, in which he saved the life of Orderly W. McDonald by killing the chief who was about ready to take McDonald's life. Mr. Metzger with his command took part in many raids and engagements with the red men and was always on duty at the front but was never wounded, although he had some close calls. During his five years' service he traveled over many parts of Texas. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged in 1860, at which time his deportment and character were reported as excellent.

After leaving the army Mr. Metzger engaged in merchandising and hotel keeping at Leon Springs, Texas, for a year. In 1861 Mr. Metzger married Miss Louisa Lange, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1844, a daughter of Ludwick and Johanna (Stremyer) Lange, also of Hanover. Her parents on emigrating to America landed at Galveston in July, 1851. The father was a stonemason by trade and followed that pursuit for many years. Later he settled on a farm in Kerr county, where he remained until his death in June, 1886, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He did both plain and ornamental stone work for the government at Camp Verde. He accumulated a competency for his old age through his well managed business interests. All who knew him entertained for him high regard, for he lived an upright, honorable life. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church and never departed therefrom. His children were Fritz, Charles, Henry, Lutwrena, Louisa and Augusti, all deceased except the girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have the following children: Fred A., who is a business man of Mexico; Charles, chief clerk in a store at Hondo; Louis, who has learned and followed the tinner's trade; Anna, the wife of Pat Lynch; William, a machinist at Beaumont, Texas; and Powell, who is chief clerk of a mercantile house at Pleasanton, Texas.

Following his marriage Mr. Metzger settled on a ranch in Kerr county, where he continued until the Indians raided his place and run off all of his stock till he had not a horse left. He had to leave the ranch because he no longer had the means wherewith to cultivate it. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army in Duff's cavalry regiment and was assigned to the southwestern division, being stationed at Brownsville,

Texas, where his command remained until they were forced to vacate by United States troops. While there Mr. Metzger was engaged in watching the border and looking after deserters and smugglers. He then went to the Trans-Mississippi department in northeastern Texas and the Indian Territory, where he was actively engaged in duty, so continuing until the close of the war, when the regiment was disbanded at San Antonio. He then returned to his wife, who had remained with her father at Camp Verde, and soon after his old comrade, Mr. McDonald, whose life he had previously saved, found employment for him with the Federal government as a camel master with a number of men under him. The government had a large number of camels brought to Texas for service on the plains and Mr. Metzger was thus employed for nine months. After saving a small sum of money he returned to his ranch and carried on farming for a year. In 1867 he removed to New Fountain, Medina county, where he engaged in huckstering and peddling with two mules and a wagon. In that business he was successful and later he opened a store, which proved profitable until it was destroyed by fire with heavy loss. He then built a gristmill, with steam power, which he operated for several years, but later abandoned milling in 1881 and became a traveling salesman for Osburn & Company of New York, dealers in agricultural implements, with a branch house at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Metzger continued in that business for ten years, building up an excellent trade, and during that decade he established a store at New Fountain, which his family conducted. On leaving the road he assumed the management of his store, in which he continued until 1891, when he

Hondo.

removed to the site of Hondo, where he built the first house and conducted a hotel. He yet owns but now rents Hotel Metzger. He conducted the hotel and bar room here for a number of years and did much for the upbuilding of Hondo and the removal of the county seat to this place. He owns several lots and buildings in the town, including a commodious brick and stone residence. In 1895 he retired from active business life and is now living in comfort and ease in a most pleasant home. He looks after his ranch and properties and he has secured several vacant lots. In 1900 he patented a fine acetylene light, superior to anything before invented. He is now manufacturing and selling this light and has many testimonials from prominent people, who speak of the excellent satisfaction which it has given. He has made a good record both in days of war and days of peace and now has a competency for old age. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and has served as justice of the peace and notary public. He is also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and has filled all of the chairs in the blue lodge.

Rolf Frerichs. This name is inseparably connected with the history of Hondo and Medina county, by reason of the extent and importance of his business interests, and also by reason of the service he has performed that has directly promoted the material development and upbuilding of the county. He was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, January 5, 1833. He was reared to farm pursuits and received a liberal education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his

parents, John and Atto (Frareka) Frerichs, both of whom were natives of that province of Germany, where they were married, reared their family and died. Both were descended from worthy Protestant families of Hanover, where their ancestors had lived for many generations. Both were Lutherans in religious faith and were most highly respected residents of the community in which they resided. The father was identified with many industries and furnished employment to many laboring people. In connection with farming he operated a sawmill and engaged in the brewing of malt and wines. He was a prosperous man and very prominent and influential in the community. He advised his children not to go abroad but to remain in the fatherland, saying that he would leave them a good farm and home. All took his advice except Rolf, and the old homestead is yet in their possession. Both parents died there, leaving a comfortable competence and an untarnished name to their family.

Their children were Richard, Lena, Fritz, George, Rolf and John. The last named made a visit to this country in 1873, but returned to the fatherland.

Rolf Frerichs is the only one who married and reared a family and the only one who became an American citizen; but he has never had occasion to regret the emigration, for here he has accumulated a larger fortune than all the remaining members of the family, with their father's estate included. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age. In the old country every man is liable to military duty. In times of peace, the recruits for the standing army are drawn by lots, and Mr. Frerichs was always fortunate in drawing a blank, thus having the privilege of remaining at home. In 1857, desiring to visit America, and belonging to an influential family, he secured a leave of absence from the king for one year, and if needed for military service he would return home when notified. He was then to apply to the German consul, who would furnish him transportation free. Accordingly he came to America and, never notified, he never returned. Landing at Galveston in 1857, he soon afterward made his way to Medina county, where he was employed, at ten dollars per month and board, by a man who was opening up a farm, but he did not like the meals and accommodations furnished him and sought employment with another farmer. He soon realized the conditions which existed on the frontier and that in order to establish a home here one must be deprived of many of the advantages and comforts of an older civilization, so he rented land and began farming for himself. At that time no cotton was raised here. In 1858 he purchased some land and began farming. He soon commenced raising stock, and as the range was free and the grass good his stock accumulated fast and he prospered until the Indians, who were friendly in an early day, began stealing the stock, and if the white men interfered, they killed them. Thus life and property were greatly imperiled. In time Mr. Frerichs' herds had grown to extensive proportions and he had also many horses. He was one of the first in the county to fence the pasture and later he engaged largely in general farming. In each venture he was successful and later he took contracts from the federal government for furnishing supplies to Forts Cooper, Clark and Duncan. He likewise engaged in merchandising in this county and traded extensively.

He readily recognized and quickly improved a business opportunity and his labors, while bringing him a handsome competence, were also a source of much benefit to the settlers.

At the time of the Civil war, although he favored the Confederacy, he did not wish to "enter the army or leave the state," so he kept quiet and later joined the home guards. After the war he continued actively in business along many lines with his usual success. He was the first to buy and introduce different kinds of farm machinery: thresher, reaper and corn sheller, and in fact has always been a leader in progress and business enterprise. In his early merchandise experience he huckstered all over the county, sold goods and bought produce, for which he found a market at San Antonio. He also hauled loads of eggs, butter and produce to the forts. He bought, improved and sold lands. He has now sold off his land save two farms which he rents. In 1884 he retired from farming and stock-raising, and located in the village of Hondo, where he engaged in merchandising.

Realizing how much more advantageous it would be to have the county seat at the center of the county, he joined Judge Blocker in an effort to secure its removal from Castroville to Hondo and after a long fight, in which these two gentlemen were the leaders in favor of the removal, they won success (in 1902). Mr. Frerichs has been a most important factor in the upbuilding of Hondo. He is a broad-minded, intelligent business man and has been the architect of his own fortunes and accumulated a goodly estate. After some years he withdrew from merchandising and now gives his attention to outside speculation and to the building and renting of properties. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Hondo, of which he became a stockholder and director. He was the first to realize the need of waterworks for domestic purposes and fire protection and, organizing a private company, he sank a deep well. He owned one-third of the stock of the new company. Later the business was reorganized and incorporated as a stock company, the capacity of the plant was increased and the enterprise has proved a profitable investment. He has introduced many new, practical and beneficial ideas for the upbuilding of the city and county and while he has practically retired from business he is never idle but is always wideawake, alert and active in the management of his own investments or enterprises for the public good.

Mr. Frerichs has reared an intelligent family of children and instilled into their minds the lesson taught him in the fatherland that honor and honesty is all that makes the man. He was married in 1858 to Miss Anna Degrote, who was born in Germany in 1840, a daughter of Harm Degrote, who died in the fatherland, after which his widow brought the family to America in 1857, settling in Medina county, Texas, where she purchased land and improved a farm, keeping her children together and rearing them to lives of respectability and worth. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church. Her children were: Henry, who served in the Confederate army and is now deceased; Harm who was accidentally killed by a team; Mrs. Autka Gaddis; Anna, Mrs. Frerichs; and Antje, now Mrs. Palson.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frerichs has been blessed with seven

children: Lena, the wife of A. Schuley; Antje, the wife of August Schuley; Jane, the wife of J. C. Bless, a merchant of Hondo; John, a prominent stock farmer; Henry, engaged in the same line; Fritz and Herman, who are in business in Hondo.

Isaac H. King, president of the Hondo State Bank, belongs to that class of representative business men who in advancing individual interests also promote the public welfare, and in Hondo he is recognized as a valued factor in business and public life, his influence ever being on the side of progress and improvement. He was born in Grimes county, Texas, February 5, 1848, and in his youth attended the country schools, having to walk a distance of three miles. He carried firearms on account of the Indians. His parents were John J. and Ann L. (Pitts) King, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Georgia, their marriage being celebrated in Texas. The father was a son of William King, of Tennessee, who was born and reared his family in that state and there died. He was prominently identified with the interests of his locality and was an industrious and trustworthy man. The King family were leading Methodists of Tennessee. In the family of William King were five children: John J.; Isaac H.; George, an attorney at law; William, and Mrs. Garrett.

John J. King was reared in Tennessee and was first married there, after which he successfully followed farming in that state until his first wife died about 1843. She bore the maiden name of Mary Bowen and belonged to one of the old, distinguished families. There were two children, William B. and Elizabeth. The former is a prominent rancher and stockman of Medina county, Texas. The daughter married John W. Day and at her death left five children. John J. King remained in Tennessee until 1845, when he sold his interests there and became a resident of Grimes county, Texas, where he engaged in farming. He continued successfully in business there until 1850, when he removed to Hayes county near San Marcos, where he once more turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, carrying on the business there until his death in 1852. He was very charitable to the needy, sympathetic with the afflicted and very sociable and companionable with his friends, whom he delighted to have around him. He took an active and helpful part in the work of the Methodist church and was a sincere Christian. After removing to Grimes county he married Mrs. Ann L. Smith, a native of Georgia, who after her first marriage resided in Grimes county, Texas, where her husband died. Her father, John D. Pitts, a native of Georgia, became a pioneer of Texas and was afterward adjutant general of the state. He came to Texas in 1840, settling in Grimes county, and later removing to San Marcos. His farming interests were carried on through slave labor and he was a successful business man. He was also a strong and influential Democrat and was a valued member of the Methodist church, exemplifying in his life its teachings. In the Pitts family were five children: Mrs. Ann L. King; Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews; Mrs. Rebecca Kone; Mrs. Sally Cox, and Mrs. Pope Malone. Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Kone are yet living at San Marcos and all of the family are members of the Methodist church. To Mr. and Mrs. John King were born two children: Isaac H., and Horace P., who died at the age of

seventeen years. After losing her first husband the mother married Judge G. W. Harper, mentioned below. She passed away in 1868. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church.

Isaac King was only four years of age at the time of his father's death. He remained with his mother during her life-time and had commenced to accumulate some stock. He received a small amount of money from his father's estate, but largely had to depend upon his own resources and is practically a self-made man. He came to Medina county with the family in 1859, and has remained here continuously since. At first he assisted his stepfather with stock and in farming. He also attended school and his youth was a period of industry and earnest toil. Gradually his herd of stock increased. The range was free and the grass good and it was not necessary to do any feeding.

In 1868 Mr. King was married to Miss Mellie M. Harper, who was born in Mississippi in December, 1848, a daughter of Judge G. W. Harper of Mississippi. He was well known in the early days of Texas as a prominent resident of Medina county, where he served as county judge. He owned a large number of slaves and had extensive farming interests and was greatly respected for his many sterling traits of character. He died in this county in 1882 and his life was a most honorable one, having been guided by his belief in the Christian religion and his identification with the Masonic society. He was a worthy Methodist and also a Royal Arch Mason. His children were as follows: John L., the eldest, an attorney at law and prominent Methodist minister, is now a local preacher at San Antonio. He served as a lieutenant in the Civil war and was stationed near Galveston. James D., also a lieutenant through the war, was wounded by a minie-ball in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was likewise made a prisoner but soon afterward was paroled. He served through Virginia with the eastern army and now resides at Utopia, Texas. Mary E. is the wife of J. J. Simpson. Fannie is the wife of Rev. D. W. Fly. Cynthia A. is the wife of J. W. Hodges. Alford L., who served in the Civil war, died in Mississippi. George G., who was a lieutenant in the army, died at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Robert A., who was also a lieutenant, served through the war and died in this county in 1901. Marquis was captured at Arkansas Post and died while a prisoner of war, serving with the rank of lieutenant. William H. also served in the army and died at San Marcos. Mellie is now Mrs. King, and Rollie M. completes the family. Eight sons of the family were in the army and five held a lieutenant's commission.

Following his marriage Mr. King engaged in the stock business and was quite successful. He also did some dry farming for feed and vegetables, and usually raised a sufficient quantity of corn for his stock save in some seasons of drought. He believes that this will be a good farming country for corn and cotton and vegetables. He admitted E. W. Lacey to a partnership in his business and they continued their interests harmoniously together. In 1872 Mr. King sold all of his cattle and engaged quite extensively in the sheep business. He prospered in that undertaking until 1892, when he disposed of the sheep. During all these years he had been associated with Mr. Lacey and during the last

few years they have purchased a twenty thousand acre tract of land, which they divided. Each then fenced his own ranch and conducted business separately, making improvements to suit himself. Mr. King stocked his ranch with cattle and employed a number of hands. He made good improvements on his place, sank a well and had plenty of water. He prospered, too, in his stock-raising interests and so continued until 1902, when he disposed of his ranch and stock for twenty-nine thousand dollars. Since that time he has disposed of the old home on which he first settled. At different times he has bought and sold land and he yet holds other farming interests, which he rents. In 1902 he established a small ranch which he yet holds, raising fine mules and horses there and also some cattle and hogs. He has a fine Tennessee jack. He remained in the country until 1905, when he removed to Hondo and built a commodious two-story frame house with modern architecture and many conveniences, and here he and the family are enjoying the fruits of his former labor.

In 1901 Mr. King bought a half interest in the lumber business in Hondo, which is being successfully conducted. He also assisted in organizing the Hondo State Bank, which has a paid up capital of thirty thousand dollars. He was chosen president, with Joe Ney as vice-president and T. A. White as cashier. This is a bank of deposit and discount, while exchange is bought and sold, and in fact a general banking business is here conducted. Mr. King has made careful and good investments and has prospered as the years have gone by. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and he is widely recognized as a capable financier. He came to Medina county when a boy and entered into the experiences of life on the frontier when there were Indian depredations and much stealing of stock. He lived through the period when many settlers were murdered and although but a boy he played his part in defending the interests of the law-abiding citizens and went in various raids after the red men. He had to guard the horses day and night, staying right by them prepared to shoot if necessary. On one occasion when he was on guard he went to mount his horse with his gun in his hand. The gun struck against a building and was discharged and the shot took off his left arm, but although thus handicapped Mr. King has made a success in life and has accumulated a valuable estate.

To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born eight children: John W., who died in infancy; Horace M., who was born July 15, 1871, and died November 7, 1902, leaving a wife and four children; Emma L., who was born December 29, 1873, and is the wife of Rev. J. W. Long, a Methodist minister; Lora M., who was born December 15, 1875, and is at home; Ella M., who was born February 24, 1878, and is at home; Eva M., who was born September 7, 1879, and died January 13, 1898; Vernon P., who was born October 7, 1881, and is conducting a lumber-yard at Hondo; and Homer F., who was born August 31, 1884, and is yet with his parents. The family are all members of the Methodist church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part. This has been the faith of the family through many generations and Mr. King has been most loyal to the teachings of the church. He has served as

steward for many years, has also been superintendent of the Sunday school for a long period and is a most devoted church worker, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the organization with which he is identified. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat. His life has been honorable and his actions manly and sincere, and by all who know him he is accorded that genuine respect which is given only in recognition of high and manly qualities.

W. B. KING dates his residence in Medina county from 1876 and is still engaged in farming on the land which he purchased when he first located here, his tract of land being situated four miles from Hondo. He was born in Tennessee, November 4, 1834, the King family having been established in that state by William King, the grandfather, who removed there from South Carolina. He was engaged in farming in Tennessee for many years and his death occurred in that state. His family numbered five sons and two daughters, namely: John J.; Charles; Isaac; George; Wylie, who served in the war of 1812, and was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans; Mrs. Caroline Garreth; and Emily, who married and settled in Kentucky.

John J. King, the eldest son of the family, who became the father of W. B. King, was born and reared in Tennessee, where he was also married. He was there engaged in farming for some years, when he took up his abode in the Republic of Texas, first locating in Montgomery county. He purchased land and began farming on a large scale, while he was likewise a slave owner. He continued his residence in Montgomery, later in Grimes county until 1850, when he disposed of his property there and removed to Hayes county, where he purchased and improved a farm. His first wife passed away in Grimes county and he was married a second time, while his death occurred in 1852 in Hayes county, being the result of exposure from settling in this new and unsettled district. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, in which he took an active and helpful part in the moral development of the community, while to the poor and needy he was a kind and helpful friend. He was a man of sterling integrity and honor, highly respected in the community where he resided. Of the father's first marriage there were two children who lived to maturity: W. B., whose name introduces this record; and Elizabeth, who was married in Hayes county to John W. Day, and at her death left a family. Of the second marriage there were two sons: Isaac W., a prominent stock farmer of Medina county, and also president of a bank; and Horace P., who died at the age of seventeen years. Following the death of the father, his widow kept the children together, carefully rearing and educating them. She was later married to Judge George Harper, a prominent stock farmer of Medina county, and he was also at one time county judge. Previous to her marriage to Mr. King she had married a man by the name of Smith. By a previous marriage Judge Harper reared several children and had sons who served in the war, although he himself was too old to engage in active service.

W. B. King was brought to Montgomery county by his parents, and later accompanied them on their removal to Hayes county. Following his father's death he continued to live with his stepmother, remaining

under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, during which time he had accumulated some stock, hoping that he would at length be enabled to engage in business on his own account. In 1856 he established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Rebecca Lancaster, who was born in Georgia, in 1837, a daughter of the Rev. T. A. Lancaster, a minister of the Methodist denomination. He was a pioneer minister of Texas and assisted in the organization of many churches. He devoted his life to the moral development of this country and his influence was widely felt. He was twice married but survived both his companions. He spent his declining years in the home of his daughter Mrs. King, and after a residence of about ten years with her, passed away, after which his remains were interred in the Hondo cemetery. His children were: Sarah; Rebecca, the wife of W. B. King; Mary; Joseph; Frank; Wesley; John; James, who entered the Confederate army and never returned from the war.

Following his marriage Mr. King rented a farm and engaged in the raising of stock to quite an extent. Later he purchased a farm in Guadalupe county, there continuing until 1876, when he took up his abode on his present farm in Medina county. When he arrived here the country was but sparsely settled and the people were struggling along in trying to provide for their families. Stock raising was the chief source of income and cotton had not yet been planted, for it had not yet been found to be a profitable industry, but this has since formed one of the principal industries of the southwest. Mr. King has usually had good crops of corn and oats and only one year since coming to the county has he found it necessary to buy corn. He is likewise engaged in raising cotton to some extent and this adds materially to his financial resources. His property is located four miles from Hondo and he has made it a well improved and valuable tract of land.

The only interruption to his business interests was at the time of the Civil war, when, in 1862, Mr. King enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He was in Foster's Company and Wood's Regiment of the Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, being mustered in at San Antonio. He was assigned to service along the coast and later went into Louisiana, where he participated in the battle at Blair's Landing on Red river and from there marched along the Red river where he was engaged in many skirmishes, after which he patrolled the country after Jayhawkers. He served until the close of hostilities and was at Houston when Lee surrendered. Although he saw some very hard service, Mr. King was never wounded nor taken prisoner but he endured all the hardships and exposures which are meted out to the soldier.

Returning home with a most creditable military record, he joined his family in Guadalupe county, where he resumed farming operations until his removal to Medina county, and here he has lived since 1876. His family numbered seven children: Mary S., the wife of W. Foster, a resident of Sonora, Mexico; John T., a resident of Oklahoma; Charles, who died in Llano county, Texas; Rebecca, the wife of John T. Walters; William, who was murdered in Arizona; Jennie, the wife of T. Hooks; and Isaac, who was killed in a mine in Arizona. Mrs. King and the children are members of the Methodist church.

James W. Heath, a descendant of an honored family of Medina county, owns and operates the old homestead ranch in Medina county, Texas. He was born in Walker county, March 15, 1850, a son of Simon Peter and Lavina (Winsett) Heath, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee, where they were also married, and soon after removed to Texas, becoming early settlers of Walker county, the year of their arrival in that county being 1835. The father there bought and improved land and became a prominent farmer and slaveowner. In 1854 he disposed of his property in that county and came to Medina county, settling on Hondo creek, where he bought a large tract of land and engaged in the stock business, being quite successful for some time, but eventually the Indians became very troublesome and made many raids among the stock and he finally sent his horses back to Guadalupe county, where they might be safe. He had many narrow escapes at the hands of the Indians and on one occasion barely made his escape. Many of the white settlers left that portion of the state because of the red men, but Mr. Heath possessed a brave and courageous spirit and would not be driven out by them. He accumulated a goodly competence, being very successful in his business ventures. Although he was too old to enter the army he gave his influence for the Confederacy. He was a strong Democrat but never aspired to public office. He ever led an upright and honest life and was a leading factor in the Missionary Baptist church. He died on the old homestead, while he was survived by his wife for three years, and she, too, was a worthy and consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church. She had one brother, John Winsett, who first settled in Atascosa county but later took up his abode in Valverde county and passed away at Del Rio. Mr. Heath also had one brother, Richard Heath, who came to Texas, settling in Lavaca county, but he later removed to Mexico, where his death occurred. The family of Mr. Heath numbered seven children: Margaret, who first married a Mr. Smith and for her second husband married John Scoggins; Lewis, a stock farmer of Medina county; Mrs. Sarena Rackley; Jessie, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Simon P., Jr., who was accidentally killed; Mrs. Sarah J. McMaster; and James W.

James W. Heath accompanied his parents on their removal from Walker county to Medina county, being at that time a little lad of four years. He remained with his parents throughout their lives. He accumulated considerable stock for himself and in addition to caring for this also conducted his father's stock farm. Following the death of his parents he and his brother purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home place, a portion of which he yet owns. They were engaged in business together for a number of years, but eventually divided their interests, since which time James W., has continued in business alone. From time to time he has increased his landed possessions until he is now the owner of five hundred acres of rich and valuable land, which he rents, while he owns altogether two thousand acres of land. In addition to his stock-raising interests he has also engaged in raising cotton and sorghum hay, which has proved a profitable source of income. Practically all that he today possesses has been gained through his own well directed labors and capable business management, for he had little

assistance from his father's estate. In 1894 he retired from the ranch and removed to Hondo in order to give his children good school advantages. Upon removing to this city he purchased a nice residence property, which he later sold, and has recently erected a two-story frame residence, surrounded by a large and well kept lawn. He still superintends his ranching interests, making frequent trips to his farm. He is a stalwart advocate of Democratic principles but has never had aspiration for political honors or emoluments. He affiliates with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Honor.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Heath and Miss Eliza Galbreath, who was born in this state, September 10, 1859, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Jane (Winans) Galbreath, the former a native of Georgia, while the latter was born in Illinois. The father on coming to Texas, first located in Caldwell county. Mrs. Galbreath was a daughter of Francis Winans, a native of Illinois, who came to Texas at an early day and settled in Bastrop county, where he became a prominent farmer and slave owner, but he later sold out and removed to Atascosa county, subsequent to which time he made a prospecting trip to Honduras, remaining there nine years, during which time he was engaged in the fruit business. He once more returned to Texas, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in Bastrop county. He was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and during his residence in Texas he won the respect and good will of a large circle of friends. He was twice married and by his first union had one son, Isaac, a resident of Missouri, while eleven children were born of the second marriage, these being: Eliza A., who became the wife of J. Billingsly; Nancy Jane, who wedded Thomas Galbreath; William, who served in the war; Caroline, the wife of G. Wheat; Edward, who also served in the Confederate army; Emily, the wife of T. T. Teel; Robert, who died during his service in the army; Lewis, who died when young; Frank, a stock farmer; Rosette, the wife of John Nix; and Mrs. Melvina Smith. The parents and children were all identified with the Christian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Galbreath were born three children: Frank, of Devine, Texas; Isaac, who met his death at the hands of the Indians, when a youth of seventeen years; and Eliza, who is now Mrs. Heath. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Heath has been blessed with six children: Thomas, who is engaged in the stock business; Nora, at home; Frank, who is a bookkeeper; Robert, Ira and Hazel, all still under the parental roof. All have been afforded liberal educational advantages. The family are prominent in the social circles of Hondo, and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

W. B. Adams, in whose death on October 31, 1906, Southwest Texas lost a banker, merchant and stockman, the extent of whose business interests made him an important factor in the material, commercial and financial circles of Devine, Medina county, and a man who for all that is commendable in business life—the alert, enterprising spirit and a conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics. He was born in Dallas county, Alabama, in 1859, acquired a good education, and in 1882 came to Texas, locating in San Antonio. There he entered the employ of the

W B Adams

old and well known mercantile firm of D. & A. Oppenheimer, with whom he remained for about eight years—a trusted and highly valued employe, in testimony of which is given the fact that Colonel Dan and Anton Oppenheimer, were the financial support of Mr. Adams when he, the latter, started in business for himself, and always remained firm business friends and advisers.

In 1890 Mr. Adams established a small store at Devine, thirty-five miles southwest of San Antonio. That was the beginning of the present large mercantile, banking, stock and farming interests. The business now constitutes, briefly stated, the following: The Adams Company, which for many years was conducted under the firm name of W. B. Adams & Company but since its incorporation under the state laws, in January, 1906, was known as the Adams Company. This store has the largest and most successful business of any store in southwestern Texas outside of San Antonio and draws trade from four counties. In many ways it is a remarkable establishment. Its truthfully stated advertising device—"dealers and traders, everything from a rat skin to a ranch"—is widely known to the people of Southwestern Texas as well as to the thousands of travelers who see the sign from the train of the International & Great Northern Railroad. The store carries large and complete stocks of merchandise and machinery. A farmer or stockman can bring in anything and everything he produces and find the highest cash market price for it at Adams' store and likewise can buy anything he requires. The store in its management is along the lines of the best modern business principles, its selling force well trained and its general organization equal to that of the largest metropolitan mercantile establishment. Mat Keller, a young man, who was taken into the store by Mr. Adams when he was sixteen years old and grew up with the business, is superintendent of the sales floor, a position he fills with the highest efficiency and satisfaction both to the firm and to the customers. In direct charge of the entire mercantile business of the Adams Company is L. F. Price, a member of the firm. Mr. Price came to this business from San Antonio, where he had many years' successful business experience. C. M. Thompson, also a member of the firm, was with Mr. Adams in the old firm of W. B. Adams & Company.

In 1904 Mr. Adams organized and incorporated the Adams National Bank, capitalized at fifty thousand dollars, with W. B. Adams as president; A. M. Patterson as cashier; and several other substantial citizens as directors and stockholders. This was the only bank in Devine at that time and still meets the financial interests of the business men, farmers and stockmen over a large territory.

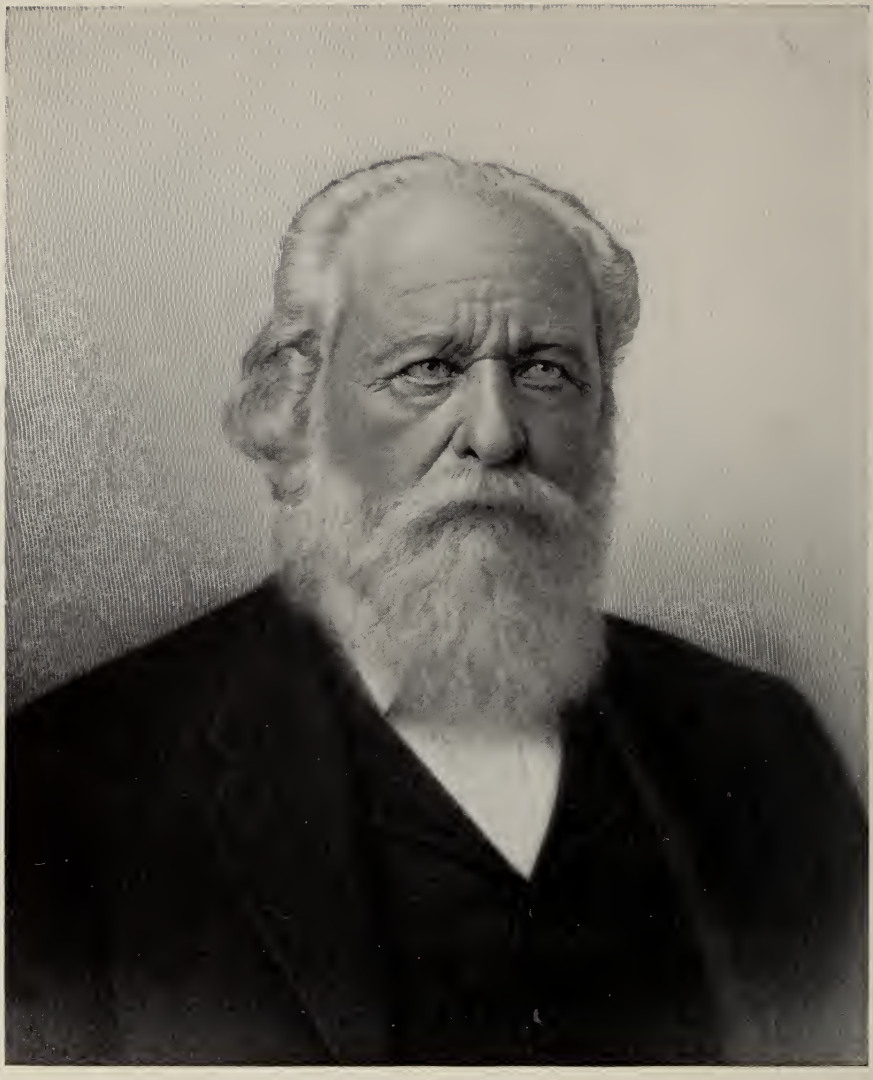
The Adams farms conducted under the name of W. B. Adams & Company and constituting twenty-five hundred acres of rich farming lands, lying a short distance north of Devine, have been of the greatest benefit in developing the material resources and demonstrating the possibilities of the country in this portion of the state. When Mr. Adams first located in Devine the few farmers who were in this district at the time were as a rule poor and making hardly any progress in the way of bettering their own financial conditions. Their efforts were confined to the raising of corn and cotton and the methods of farming were not

productive of the best results attainable. A glance at the situation here now reveals almost pleasing prospect of highly cultivated fields with diversified crops, while the owners of the farms are contented and prosperous and making more money every year. This is the result of Mr. Adams' successful efforts among his farms to demonstrate the possibilities of the diversified crops in this section. It has been his constant aim to build up and assist the growth of the surrounding country and the development and advancement of his own business has been followed by corresponding growth of the agricultural prosperity of this portion of the state. In fact all his interests are so closely interwoven with the interests of the surrounding community that they are practically one and the same.

In the settlement of the surrounding country it was Mr. Adams' aim to have the citizenship compose only men of character, stability and ambition, men who are desirous of forging ahead in the world and whose methods of advancement are commendable. His efforts in this direction have resulted in making the Devine country as nearly ideal as possible from the standpoint of a citizenship composed of straightforward, happy and prosperous people. Mr. Adams was an unusually exact judge of human character and it is said that he never made a mistake in "sizing up" a man. During the years he was in business here, conducting transactions amounting at times to hundreds of thousands of dollars, he lost less than one thousand dollars from bad accounts. With him the personal equation amounted to more in a business deal than mere collateral. He was peculiarly successful in surrounding himself with employes and assistants that were of the best type and who invariably proved their worth in a business transaction.

The Adams firm deals heavily in ranch lands which are subdivided into farms of practically one hundred and sixty acres though some are greater and some less in extent, thus giving the honest, well meaning purchaser an opportunity to secure a home and also extend their help and encouragement for him to get ahead and succeed. The firm also does an extensive business in live stock, dealing in horses, mules, cattle and hogs. The Adams mercantile, banking, farm and stock industries employ over one hundred people. In 1905 the Adams firm received nearly fifty thousand dollars from their crops. The firm has bought and cleared off more land than any other firm in Texas and the development of the surrounding country has been such that now, during an ordinary season, an average of one hundred bales of cotton per day (during the harvest season) are received at the local gins, which bring about fifty dollars per bale, giving an idea of the wealth of the community. All this is in addition to numerous other crops and to the stock interests. When the boll-weevil threatened the destruction of the cotton industry, Mr. Adams bought in hogs and dairy cattle and introduced speckled peas for a feeding crop. In this and numerous other ways he has been a most valued factor in building up the community and developing its natural resources. He has always worked in hearty co-operation with the International & Great Northern Railroad in developing this portion of the state.

Mr. Adams was an active participant in worthy local enterprises,



J. M. Bright

particularly in behalf of the public schools, for the support of which he made generous contributions. He was treasurer of the present school board, which built the beautiful high school building at Devine, and no movement for the benefit of the city failed to receive his endorsement and co-operation.

Mr. Adams was married twice. His first wife, who died in 1893, was Miss May Crawford, of Texarkana, Texas, and they had two children, Walter F. and Fannie. Mr. Adams later married Miss Lizzie Cook, and they have one son, Temple Adams. Mr. Adams belonged to the Masonic and some other fraternal orders but his time and energies were concentrated upon the management of his business affairs, which indicate his splendid executive force, his keen discrimination and his wise and wide insight into business possibilities, and intricate business problems. His name is synonymous with the growth and development of his portion of the state and at all times he was the leading spirit here. At his death he was mourned and missed not only by his immediate family, but by hundreds of citizens who had learned to love and respect him for his generosity and love of his family, friends and his country. He was ever ready to help the needy. He was a kind and loving husband, father and friend, and his memory will long survive him in Devine where he was best known.

J. M. Bright, a veteran of the Confederate army, and a pioneer settler of Medina county, Texas, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, July 1, 1830. He is a son of Harvey and Betsey Bright, of North Carolina, in which state they were married; he being of English descent, and the only one of the name known to our subject. The elder Mr. Bright moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, after his marriage, and settled on a farm, and here his children were born and reared, and he resided until his death. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Primitive Baptist church and was well known and highly respected in his community. In politics he was a Democrat, but was never an aspirant for office or notoriety. His wife survived him for a number of years and devoted herself to her children, raising them at the old homestead, where she died at a ripe old age. She, in common with her husband, held membership in the Primitive Baptist church. Their children numbered three: J. M.; Joseph, who was killed at Richmond, Virginia while serving in the Confederate army; and Benjamin, who served through the war, in the southern army, and received wounds in the fight at Murfreesboro which rendered him a cripple for life.

Mr. J. M. Bright remained with his widowed mother, in Tennessee, until past eighteen years of age; going, however, in 1849 to Oregon, and the following year to California, where he was employed, for a time in the mines, and later engaged in trading. This line he followed until the early part of 1854, when he joined a party of engineers engaged on a preliminary survey for the Southern Pacific Railway, continuing this survey until they met the eastern party of engineers at the Rio Grande River, when both parties dissolved. From this point, his health having become broken from continued chills and fever, Mr. Bright went to San Antonio with the hope of recuperating, in which search for health he was rewarded by finding that the climate seemed adapted to his needs.

At San Antonio he opened a mechanics' boarding house, which he ran successfully for one year. His next venture was stock raising and farming, which he followed until March, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, in the Confederate service, going immediately into camp at San Antonio. He met with an accident December 24, 1857, which resulted later in disability, and he was honorably discharged on that account. Recovering, however, he re-enlisted in the early part of 1864, and was assigned to the commissary department, with which he served until the close of the war.

At the conclusion of the war, Mr. Bright resumed his farming and stock raising, devoting most of his time to the latter branch, and having fine herds of horses. Later he moved to Chicon Creek, two miles from the site of the present town of Devine. The range was then free, and the feed good, so that his stock flourished and his herds increased, but in 1867-8 hostile Indians began a series of raids, which materially diminished his herds and those of his neighbors. These Indians were an almost constant source of annoyance for some time, and Mr. Bright relates that they had many fights with them, during which the Indians carried off a number of white scalps to show to their tribe as evidence of their prowess; and that in one fight, which occurred a few miles east of where Devine now stands, the white party were very nearly ambuscaded, but fortunately managed to surround the red-skins and killed all but one of them.

In 1875 Mr. Bright bought out a squatter, who had made some small improvements on his property, and later pre-empted the tract, which consisted of 160 acres, as a homestead, and began making permanent improvements. A portion of this tract he still owns, and here he continued his stock raising until 1896, when he sold out the business. In

Town of Devine.

1881 the I. & G. N. Railway built through a portion of Mr. Bright's ranch, and the company started the town of Devine. In 1885 Mr. Bright plotted Bright's First Addition to Devine, and in January, 1907, he has plotted Bright's Second Addition. He has been very successful in the sale of lots and improved property in that location, retaining, however, much that is a source of good income, in the way of rentable property. His lots are meeting with a ready sale, the town being a growing one, and the surrounding country settled by thrifty farmers. In 1895 he retired from active farm work and has since given his time to his property interests.

The town of Devine has, apparently, a fine outlook for the future, numbering, already, 2,000 inhabitants, and possessing a fine graded school; five churches, including Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Catholic, and Mexican Methodist; one national bank, and one state bank; three large cotton gins. It has everything that goes to make up a thriving town with future possibilities, and the outlying district is a fine agricultural section, and raises a variety of fruits in profusion. Mr. Bright states that when he first came to this section there were but few settlers, and that the majority of them were raising stock, without attempting to raise anything but corn, not knowing anything else would mature here. Those who planted grain, however, and gave it proper attention, were amply

repaid, and it has been demonstrated that corn raising can be made a success here, as all crops can be raised without irrigation.

Mr. Bright has seen the development of this section from its primitive state, and, pardonably, looks with pride upon the present evidences of prosperity, for this state of affairs was made possible only through the hardships and deprivations that the pioneer settler underwent in building the foundations on which this present prosperous town was erected.

Mr. Bright's wife was a Miss Sarah A. Lackey, a lady of culture and refinement, and a daughter of John Lackey of Tennessee, who in an early day moved to Texas and settled near San Antonio where he engaged in the stock business, following that successfully until 1849 when his death occurred as a result of cholera which was then prevalent in that section. Mrs. Bright was a worthy helpmeet and devoted her life to her home and community. She died March 15, 1904. She was an honored member of the Christian church.

James R. Evans, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and also in the conduct of a drug store at Devine, Medina county, was born in Tazewell, Claiborne county, Tennessee, in 1845, his parents being Walter R. and Judith (George) Evans. The father was also a native of Tazewell, born January 13, 1809, and the paternal grandfather, Walter Evans, was the first clerk of Claiborne county. The family is of Welsh and Irish lineage, and representatives of the name have been associated with the history of Claiborne county and East Tennessee since the days of pioneer settlement in that section of the country. Judge Walter R. Evans, the father of our subject, was in his day the most famous lawyer of Claiborne and surrounding counties, leaving the impress of his individuality indelibly stamped upon the history of jurisprudence there. He died in Tazewell, July 5, 1871, and a remarkable tribute to his character and ability was bestowed, when, on the 30th of May, 1899, twenty-eight years after his death, a monument was dedicated to his memory by the bar association and representative citizens of the county in which he had lived and labored. He was admitted to the bar January 31, 1830, and practiced law in the courts of Claiborne, Campbell, Union, Granger and Hanover counties for more than forty years. During this period, one of the most momentous in the history of the state and nation, he was connected with almost every important case that came up for trial within the territory named. He maintained the "old fashioned" standard of honesty and his sense of honor was such that he would not accept a fee or case wherein in his judgment there was not a just cause. Chief Justice Micholson and other prominent members of the Tennessee bar paid him the tribute of being one of the best and ablest lawyers in his day.

Dr. Evans, after acquiring a good literary education, took up the study of medicine in the college in Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated. That year he came to Texas, locating first in Williamson county, and in 1875 he came to the southeast part of Medina

Beginning of Devine.

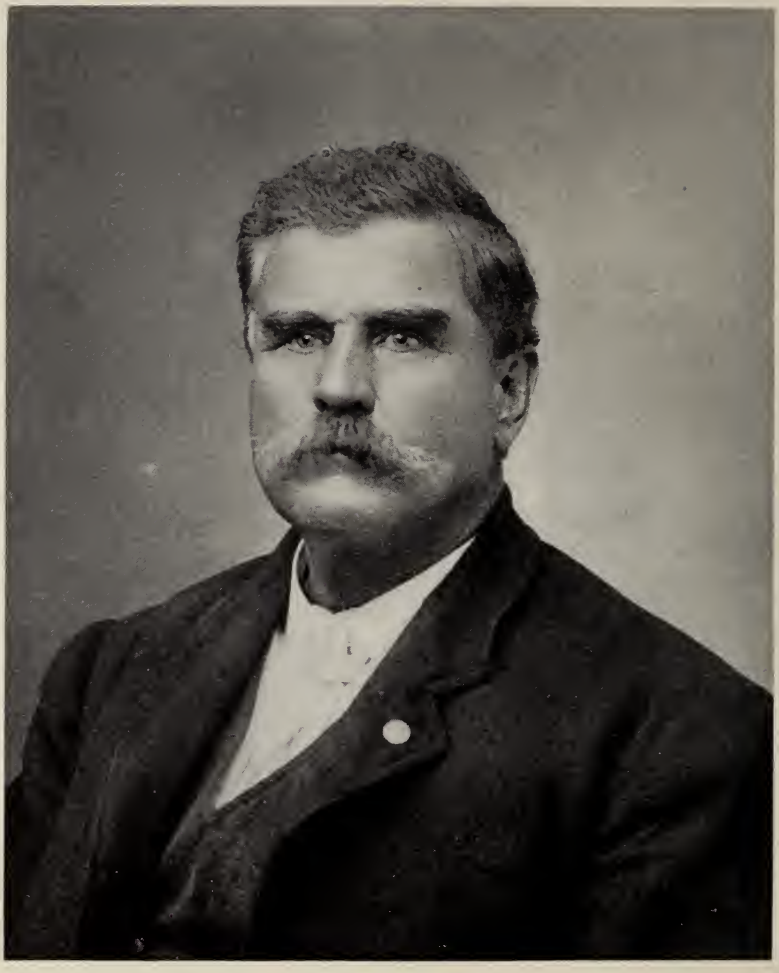
county, locating at his present home, where the flourishing little city of Devine now stands. It was then a frontier country and the Doctor

recalls that the last Indian raid, in which one man was killed, took place after his arrival here—in 1876. In 1881 the International & Great Northern Railroad was completed through this section of the country, and about 1882 the town of Devine had its beginning. Its substantial growth and its high class of citizens are justly matters of pride to those who, like Dr. Evans, have been connected with the town since its beginning. He has enjoyed prosperity in his profession and business interests and has been a generous giver to the town, rendering substantial assistance in various ways from year to year. He is proprietor of the Lion drug store, established in 1900, and has a large and growing business, and he has real-estate interests in addition to which he continues in general practice of medicine with an extensive and important patronage. He belongs to the various medical societies, keeps in touch with the onward trend of thought and practice and ever maintains a high standard of professional ethics.

Dr. Evans was married to Miss C. B. Word, of Kentucky, and they have a daughter, Katie Evans. The doctor and his wife have a wide acquaintance in Devine, while their own home is the center of a cultured society circle and its social functions are the delight of many friends.

Hon. James C. Thompson, landowner, farmer and stockman of Devine, Medina county, has always resided in the south, his birth having occurred in Amite county, Mississippi, January 14, 1861, his parents being William and Eunice Elizabeth (Young) Thompson. His father and his maternal grandfather first came to Texas during the latter part of the Civil war and located temporarily on the Red river. William Thompson had been the owner of a large plantation but his property had been devastated by the contending armies. He and his father-in-law afterward returned to Mississippi, but in 1866 came to Texas with their respective families and located on the Blanco river about four miles from San Marcos. They lived there for two years, and in 1869 removed to San Antonio, while in 1871 they located on Chicon creek in Medina county, three miles from the present site of Devine. There the Thompson family homestead was maintained for many years and upon that place William Thompson died in 1895. He was a gentleman of fine character and a very able man intellectually. He possessed, moreover, excellent business ability and executive force, and was a successful stockman. His widow, a native of Mississippi, is still living. One of the sons of the family, W. F. Thompson, is a prominent merchant and banker at Pearsall, Texas.

Hon. James C. Thompson was reared amid pioneer surroundings in the southeastern section of Medina county, which has always been his home. This region was the hotbed of trouble during the days of the Indian raids in the '70s, and he remembers many incidents of those thrilling times. The present cemetery site in Devine was dedicated by the burial of three white men who had been killed by the Indians. Mr. Thompson's early youth and young manhood were spent in the cattle business and as a cowboy he worked all over the range of western Texas and made three trips with stock over the trails, one of them taking him through Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and



Geo. W. Brown.

Montana into the Powder river country of northwest Wyoming. His pioneer surroundings having deprived him of suitable school facilities, he determined to supply this lack in later years and spent some time as a student in Baylor University. He also studied law, first in the office of Hon. Columbus Upson at San Antonio, and later as a student in the law department of the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1888. In that year he was elected county attorney of Medina county. He built up a successful practice as a member of the bar and was county attorney for six years altogether. Although he made rapid and substantial advance as an able practitioner at the bar and seemed peculiarly fitted by nature for that profession he decided to discontinue professional labors and engaged in larger and more remunerative operations in land and the stock business. He has shown somewhat remarkable acumen in buying and developing farming land and has sold several tracts near Devine for one hundred dollars or more per acre—record prices in Southwest Texas, which is still a new country agriculturally. His land operations have made him a wealthy man and he owns several fine farms near Devine, his home place being one mile south of the town.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1896 to Miss Abbie Brown, a daughter of Ed Brown, a well known Texas pioneer, who lives in Devine. They have three sons, Homer, Leslie and Wallace. The life history of Mr. Thompson illustrates most happily what can be accomplished through determination and the utilization of opportunities. He has studied conditions and possibilities, has come to a comprehensive understanding of the natural resources of the state and by looking forward to the future has placed his investments judiciously and has realized a splendid income therefrom.

George W. Brown, serving as postmaster at Devine, Medina county, was born in New York city in 1843, and was reared and educated there. In 1860, having relatives in western Illinois, he made his way to that portion of the state in order to work on a farm with them. After the outbreak of the Civil war he went to Quincy, Illinois, and, joining one of the early regiments that was organized in response to Lincoln's first call for troops, became a member of Company E, of the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. These were the first troops of four hundred men sent into northern Missouri over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. On the 1st of January, 1862, Mr. Brown with his regiment left St. Joseph and went to Cairo, Illinois, whence they afterward proceeded to New Madrid and Island No. 10, reinforcing Halleck's army after the battle of Shiloh. Thus they continued in that part of the country to the second battle of Corinth, Mississippi, and subsequently went to Tuscumbia and to Nashville, where they joined the Army of the Cumberland. The Sixteenth Illinois became a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps under General Thomas. As a member of this army Mr. Brown fought in the battles of Murfreesboro, Tulahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all of the battles of that campaign. He afterward participated in the long siege that resulted in the battle and eventually the fall of Atlanta, ending in September, 1864. He thence went with Sherman on the march to the sea, into the Carolinas,

to Washington and participated in the grand review, after which he proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, where he was honorably discharged, subsequently returning to his old home in New York city. Mr. Brown had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of his company and before the war closed he was brigade quartermaster. On the march to the sea he commanded General Sherman's regimental foragers.

In 1866 Mr. Brown again left home and went to Texas locating on a ranch in Medina county, two and a half miles west of Castroville. He has since been a citizen of Medina county and when the town of Devine was started on the completion of the railroad in 1881 he removed to this vicinity and has since made his home here. For some years he lived on his ranch four miles west of the town but later took up his abode within the corporation limits. He has been postmaster of Devine almost continuously since 1889, and the office was raised from fourth to third class on the 1st of October, 1906. Previous to becoming postmaster he had been justice of the peace, deputy sheriff and deputy United States marshal. In the latter position he served under United States Marshals Hal Gosling and John Rankin and assisted in the capture of many notorious criminals of those days. He has also had experience in the numerous Indian troubles of Medina county from 1866 until 1876 and has braved the dangers of pioneer life. His has been a career in which there have been many exciting chapters and incidents but at all times he has displayed the qualities of a manly man, courageous in the face of danger and always loyal to his duty.

Mr. Brown was married in Medina county to Miss Hettie A. Moore, who was born in Mississippi but was reared in Texas.

John A. Kercheville, a stockman of Devine, who is filling the position of deputy sheriff in Medina county, was born in Blanco county, Texas, in 1857, his parents being A. J. and Mary (McCrocklin) Kercheville. The father, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas about 1845. He served as a soldier of the Mexican war, joining the army in 1846. He was a farmer and stockman and was identified with much of the early progress and improvements of the localities in which he made his home. He married in Washington county and later moved to Blanco county and now lives at Kyle. His wife was born in old Washington county, the seat of Texan independence. Her father, Colonel Jesse L. McCrocklin, was a noted Texas pioneer and soldier, who came to this state in 1835 from Kentucky. He settled in Washington county and became associated with General Sam Houston and Ben Milam, in their efforts to secure Texan independence. He fought in the battle of San Jacinto and participated in other military movements, resulting in the overthrow of Mexican rule. Later he participated in the war between Mexico and the United States. He was a typical pioneer who had many thrilling adventures in the wars and in fighting against the Indians for the control of this great state. He aided in subduing the wilderness and extending the frontier, and the part which he bore in reclaiming the district for civilization makes him worthy to be ranked with the honored pioneer settlers to whom is due a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

John A. Kercheville's present home—in Devine, Medina county—

goes back to 1878, at which time he came here although the town had not yet been started and it was not until the railroad was built that it had its inception in 1881. He spent several years as a cowboy on the open range and trails both in Mexico and over the northern trails to Kansas and Nebraska. During several years he drove cattle for Captain John T. Lytle, the noted stockman, and for some years he also ran cattle of his own on the range. About 1896 he established a retail meat business in Devine, in which he has since been engaged with growing success, and in 1905 he built his present business block, a substantial brick structure, which is used for his meat and cold storage business and which also contains the new postoffice.

Mr. Kercheville was married in 1883 to Miss Mattie Perkins, a native of Hayes county, Texas, and they have two sons, John Ira and Gus C. Kercheville. Mr. Kercheville is interested in matters of local progress and improvement, and his efforts have been effective forces in advancing the general good. He is a member of the board of school trustees of Devine and for the past twelve years has served as deputy sheriff of Medina county, holding the office under Sheriff Joe Ney. He is well known all over Southwestern Texas as a representative pioneer citizen and progressive business man and his labors have been an influential factor in promoting the best interests of this part of the state.

Floresville.

Levi B. Wiseman, a prominent attorney of Floresville, Texas, and connected with the bank of H. W. Wiseman & Company, was born in Wilson county, Texas, August 8, 1873. He is a son of Hugh W. and Frances L. (Anderson) Wiseman, both natives of Mississippi, and who were married in Guadalupe county, Texas. Hugh W. Wiseman was a son of W. R. Wiseman of South Carolina, whose father emigrated from England and settled in South Carolina on a large tract of land which he received as a grant from the King of England. W. R. Wiseman, who located in Texas in 1851, devoted his time to farming, and remained in Guadalupe county until his death, which occurred in January, 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. His first wife died in Mississippi and left two sons, James O., now deceased, and Hugh W., the father of our subject. The second wife, who still survives, at the age of eighty-eight years, was also mother of two sons, John E., the present nominee (1906) for district clerk of Wilson county, and Samuel, a prominent merchant.

Hugh W. Wiseman was but seven years of age when his parents moved to Texas, and he grew to manhood in Wilson county, devoting his time to farming, and being one of the most successful farmers in that section. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the company of Governor Ireland, and served as private of that company until the close of the war, being assigned to the western department, and patrolling the coast of Texas. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has for many years served as deacon and elder of that society. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married twice; first to Frances L. Anderson, a daughter of John R. and Ann Anderson of South Carolina, both of whom are now dead, he dying in 1898, at the age of seventy-two years, and she

in 1903 at the age of eighty-nine; and second to Thurza Anderson, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has had no issue. The children of his first union were born in the following order: John, Sarah, Levi B., W. R., Thurza (Mrs. R. G. Murray), Mary (Mrs. Onderdonk), Robert, Marcellus, Howard and Hattie (Mrs. Maddox).

Levi B. Wiseman early directed his attention toward the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, with the degree of Master of Arts and Law. He then took the examination before the board of examiners, and was granted license to practice his profession. In 1896 he opened an office in Floresville, and also associated himself with his brothers in the Wiseman Bank of Floresville, of which mention has before been made. This bank has a paid up capital and surplus of some thirty odd thousand dollars, with deposits amounting to $100,000, and does a general banking and loan business, enjoying the reputation of being a safe and conservative institution.

In 1898 Mr. Wiseman was married to Miss Gertrude Bump, born in the state of New York, September 11, 1871, and a daughter of J. C. and Nerissa (Allen) Bump, natives of New York, who emigrated to Texas in 1878, and settled in Guadalupe county, where Mr. Bump has since followed farming as an occupation, and in which he has been very successful. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Federal army as lieutenant, and in politics is a staunch Democrat, although never an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the order of Masons, and is now, with his wife, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life at their homestead in Guadalupe county. Their children were two in number, Gertrude and Walter, who is now engaged in farming.

Mr. Wiseman lends the weight of his influence to the cause of the Democratic party, but is not a seeker for public office, preferring to serve his party in a private capacity. Fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F., of which he is a valued member. His wedded life, though a very happy one, has not been blessed by issue.

John E. Canfield, a prominent attorney of Floresville, Texas, was born in Goliad, Texas, July 1, 1870, and is a son of William E. and Annie (Hughs) Canfield, the former a native of Mississippi, and the latter of Goliad, Texas. Zachariah Canfield, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, whence he moved to Mississippi, and came later to Texas, where he remained until his death. He had two sons, William E. and Jones, who died in Louisiana. William E. Canfield married at Goliad, at an early age, and spent several years in mercantile lines, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered the Confederate service and was assigned to the quartermaster's department, with which he served until the close of the war. Upon his return from the army he found his business in a sad state and was practically forced to make a new start. He therefore settled on a farm in Karnes county; later moved to Wilson county, and subsequently returned to Goliad, where he re-engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was occupied until his death, in the early eighties. William E. Canfield was married twice, the first union being with Miss Neeley, a sister of Mrs. John McDaniel of Floresville.

Of this union five children were born. His second marriage was to Miss Annie Hughs, whose father was English by birth, and whose first daughter, Oceanica, was born on shipboard when her mother and father were emigrating to America.

John E. Canfield, who was left an orphan when quite young, was brought up by a half-sister, Miss Callie Canfield (a daughter of William E. Canfield by his first wife), and to the motherless boy she devoted her time and attention, denying herself much and making numerous sacrifices that he might obtain an education and be fitted for a life of usefulness. She is still living and resides at Lavernia.

John E. Canfield began reading law when quite young and obtained a temporary license to practice, and being of a legal turn of mind became greatly interested in the profession. In the meantime he had become associated with some important cases, and desiring to become better qualified he redoubled his efforts, and in 1893 he had the satisfaction of passing the examination and being admitted to the bar. He has a general civil and criminal practice and one that has proved very lucrative.

In 1898 he was elected to the office of county attorney, which he held for six years and then resigned, feeling that longer to neglect his private practice would work him great injury, and he has since refused public office, devoting his time to the interests of his clients. He is now a land and investment agent for Floresville, in which capacity he is employed in settling the country, and in affording reliable information to prospective homeseekers.

Mr. Canfield was married in January, 1903, to Miss Lola Butler, born in Karnes county, Texas, in 1883, and a daughter of N. G. and Mary (Elder) Butler, both natives of Texas and descendants of old pioneer families. To Mr. and Mrs. Canfield one child has been born, Fay Coleman. Mr. Canfield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also a Royal Arch Mason and a Woodman of the World.

Judge Henry B. Gouger, a lifelong resident of Texas and county judge of Wilson county, was born in that county September 25, 1857. His parents were Henry and Martha (Barrow) Gouger, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Arkansas. The grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, moved, when a young man, to North Carolina; later to Arkansas; and in 1856 to Texas, where he located in Wilson county, making his home in his latter years with his son Henry. His children numbered four: Henry, father of Judge Gouger; William (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. Butler) and James (deceased).

Henry Gouger, father, was born in North Carolina and was reared in Arkansas, where he married. In 1856 he moved to Texas and located in Wilson county, where he engaged in stock ranching. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and was detailed to freight cotton to Mexico and return with supplies. In this work he continued until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed work on his ranch. He was a well known and highly respected member of his community and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred December 10, 1874. His first wife, who

died October 12, 1866, was the mother of five children, viz.: John A., a merchant at Pleasanton; Robert W., a stockman, now deceased; Nancy (Mrs. Morris), now deceased; Henry B., and Jeff J., a stockman of the Indian Territory. His second wife, formerly Miss Lu Ball of North Carolina, was the mother of two children, Gratz B., a druggist of Stockdale, Texas; and Nora, a rice farmer.

Henry B. Gouger was raised in Wilson county and remained under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, assisting his father in business; but at that age embarked on a business venture of his own, in the way of sheep and cattle raising. This he followed successfully until 1884, when he sold out and moved to Floresville, where he found employment as a clerk, following this for about four years. Mr. Gouger had always been interested in politics and was for several years subsequent to this employed in the offices of sheriff and tax collector, and later was elected mayor of Floresville, in which capacity he served for five years. He was successively elected justice of the peace, county commissioner, and in 1898 judge of the county court, which last office he has held continuously since, having been re-elected at each election since. Mr. Gouger has been a faithful public servant and retains the well merited respect and good will of all who know him. He has been recently nominated for the office of which he is the present incumbent.

Mr. Gouger was married in 1879 to Miss Mattie Ormand of Goliad county, Texas, a daughter of Jackson and Mildred (Rhode) Ormand, natives of Mississippi and Texas. Mr. Ormand was a Confederate veteran, a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and an honored citizen. His wife, who survived him, was later married to Hiram Griffiths, and resides at Floresville. She was the mother, by her first marriage, of seven children: Monroe, Poca, Jackson, Mattie (wife of our subject), Lee, Alexander and Henry E.

Judge Gouger is vitally interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his state and that concerns the interests of his community; has attempted in his years of public service to act in an unbiased and impartial manner; and he keeps ever in mind that the goal to be attempted is the ultimate and continued prosperity of his fellow citizens, and not the aggrandizement of a favored few. Judge Gouger is well known in fraternal circles and is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

Dr. Charles R. Watkins, who, through inherited instincts and from natural choice, has devoted his life to the "healing art," is a prominent physician and surgeon of Floresville. His birth occurred in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, December 5, 1859. He received his elementary education at Oxford, Calhoun county, Alabama. He is a son of Dr. Robert H. and Sally (Carter) Watkins, both natives of Alabama, in which state they were married. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Watkins, was born in Virginia, and was an early settler in Alabama, where he owned a large plantation. He was a general in the war of 1812, and was throughout his life a public spirited and enterprising citizen. In 1859 he moved to Washington county, Texas, where he resided until his death. He exerted his influence in favor of the cause of the Confederacy, but was too old to enter the active service. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was highly respected in Methodist

circles. He was the father of six children: Quintina, Joel W. (a physician), John L. (a physician), Louisa, Musa D. and Robert H. (father of our subject and also a physician). Robert H. Watkins was reared in Alabama and chose the practice of medicine as his profession, studying with this end in view, and was graduated in 1863 with the degree of Master of Physics. Shortly after this he entered the Confederate army, and served as surgeon until the close of the war. After the war he entered the School of Medicine at Galveston and took some post-graduate work, practising after this in the hospitals in Galveston, and subsequently locating at Brenham. In 1876 he located his practice in Floresville; in 1884 he moved to Dallas, and in 1889 he went to Mexico, where he remained until 1904. In this year he returned to Floresville, and his health having broken down he went to San Antonio, where he died in a sanitarium, July 19, 1905, aged sixty-seven years. His first wife, Sally (Carter) Watkins, was the mother of four children: Charles R., John C., who died at the age of twenty-three years; Edward E., deceased at twenty; and Musa, wife of H. T. Rice. By his second wife, who was formerly a Miss Payne, he had three children: Alice L., Laura and Robert R. The second Mrs. Watkins died in Monterey, Mexico, February 3, 1903.

C. E. Watkins began reading medicine with his father at the age of fifteen years and identified himself with his father's practice, gaining thereby much valuable practical experience. In 1885 he went with his father to Dallas and assisted him there until 1888, when he entered the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston. In 1894 he was granted a license by the board of medical examiners at Gonzales and returned to Floresville to practice. In 1894 he went to Mexico for the study of certain diseases which are somewhat rare in the United States. His sojourn there afforded him all the work he could possibly attend to, and resulted in much valuable experience. In 1901, having meanwhile returned to Texas, he located at Floresville, where he has since specialized in the treatment of cancer, and has also been very successful in treating appendicitis. Dr. Watkins enjoys a fine field for practice and has the confidence and esteem of his community. He owns a commodious cottage, in which he resides, in addition to other city property. He is a consistent member of the Church of Christ, and also holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and is connected with the National, State and County Medical Associations, being vice-president of the County Medical Society, and is also a frequent contributor to various medical journals.

Dr. Watkins has been married three times: First to Miss Susie Dean, in 1884, who died without issue; second to Miss Gertrude Richardson, who died in 1899; and on November 21, 1900, to Miss Bertha Sutton, a daughter of James M. and Mary (Carmichael) Sutton, both natives of Georgia.

Frio County.

August Obets. Among the pioneers of Frio county none are better known or more highly respected than August Obets, and his good wife, who before marriage was Miss Louisa Rihn. Mr. Obets was born in

Saxony, Germany, in 1849, and his father, Fritz Obets, who was also a native of that kingdom, brought his family to Texas when August was an infant of two years. The family first located about forty miles northeast of San Antonio, on a little stream called the Sabina, and here the father died. The remainder of the family removed to San Antonio and thence to Moore, where the mother died in 1894.

Deprived of all educational advantages, August Obets developed in this new, wild and raw country, and, under such adverse surroundings and circumstances, the outcome of his life is remarkable. The commencement of his stock career was in early boyhood and continued through the turbulent years of the frontier free rangers, when there was practically no law and when it required never failing bravery, backed by plenty of six-shooters, to protect one's family and property from both Indians and desperadoes. Mr. Obets lived in Frio county through the severest period of Indian depredations, which extended from 1870 to 1877, the last raid occurring in 1888. Before he engaged in an independent business he became well known as an expert cow man and a breaker of wild horses, some of his most valuable experience being gained while he was working stock for that famous Texan, "Big Foot Wallace," whose history as a pioneer, Indian fighter, scout and soldier of many wars, constitutes a striking chapter in the annals of Southwest Texas.

In 1870 August Obets located permanently in Frio county, establishing his ranch and homestead on the San Miguel river, about five miles from the present town of Moore, where he now resides. He and his wife were the first settlers of Moore Hollow, as the town was first called. The name is said to have been given to the creek, or hollow, from the fact that a man named Moore was killed by the Indians there in the early seventies. In 1874 Mr. Obets and wife established their home at Moore, and in 1876 built the first lumber house in town, their original residence being a glass-covered log house. From the first Mr. Obets was a successful grass man, and is now a large owner of both land and stock. His ranch is a fine property of 1,000 acres southeast of town, upon which he conducts general farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Obets have no children of their own, but, out of the goodness of their hearts, have faithfully reared three orphans.

Mrs. Obets was married in 1870, being formerly, as stated, Miss Louisa Rihn, of Medina county. The ceremony occurred at her home in Castroville, and the young couple immediately came to Frio county. Mrs. August Obets was the first white woman settler of that region, and as a girl and young wife she herself experienced all the dangers and hardships of pioneer life. Her father and grandfather, both named Lorenz Rihn, were among the little band of colonists who founded Castroville. They were substantial and honorable Germans who established their home on the banks of the Medina river, two miles below Castroville. The father entered the Civil war, and his other duties, in the early years, took him much away from home. Louisa, being the oldest of the children, assumed the burden of the household cares, and many of these responsibilities fell upon her before she was sixteen years of age. This was a most trying period in her life, as such wearing duties were performed in the midst of Indian outbreaks, with accompanying

thefts and murders. Consequently too much credit cannot be given to such pioneer mothers and faithful daughters as Mrs. Obets, who shared all the hardships and dangers of their male kindred and often, as unknown and unappreciated heroines.

John J. Little, engaged in raising cattle on a ranch in Frio county, is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in Kendall county, in 1860. His father, Bryce Little, was a native of Scotland, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, making his way direct to Kendall county. He became one of the most noted sheepmen of Texas and is still remembered in that connection. From Kendall county he removed with his family to Bandera county, thence to Mason county, and subsequently to Boerne, while in 1871 he made a permanent location in Friotown, which was then a little frontier settlement in Frio county, situated on the Frio river. This became the first county seat of Frio county and in the early days was a well-known settlement. Like the other settlers on the frontier the Little family endured all the hardships caused by the Indian raids, and the home of the family was known as the old Sheidley ranch, situated a mile and a half from Friotown. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary Cavney and was a native of Ireland. Her death occurred in September, 1900, while the father survived until November 16, 1905, when he, too, was called to his final rest. Their daughter, Mrs. Maggie Graham, met her death at the hands of the Indians in Van Horn, Texas, May 13, 1880.

John J. Little is thoroughly familiar with all the exciting incidents which occurred in Southwestern Texas during the early days when the Indians were still numerous in this section of the state. He early became interested in the stock business, with which he has been connected to the present time. At first he was engaged principally in the sheep business, but for the past eighteen years has been engaged in raising cattle, and is now the owner of a fine ranch in Frio county, situated eighteen miles northwest of Pearsall. His brother, David B. Little, is located on the Frio river near the old town of that name and is one of the best known sheepmen in the southwest, and takes frequent premiums when he exhibits his sheep in public.

Mr. Little has taken a very active and helpful interest in local political ranks and although a Republican was elected to the office of sheriff in Frio county, filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. He discharged the duties of the office without fear or favor and strictly enforced the law, so that during his administration Frio county and the town of Pearsall were rid of the rough element which had hitherto infested this district, and it has now been placed in the front ranks of the southwest in regard to respectability and order. His term of office expired in November, 1906, and he left the position as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of the public at large.

Mr. Little was married in Frio county to Miss Sallie Blackaller, a daughter of J. H. Blackaller, a well-known pioneer citizen, making his home on a ranch four miles from Friotown on the Frio river. Mr. and Mrs. Little lost their only child, Bryce Little, who was killed by a horse.

Captain James C. B. Harkness was born in Greene county, Alabama, July 23, 1842, a son of W. B. and Sarah (Bizzelle) Harkness. The father was born in South Carolina but spent the greater part of his life in Alabama, becoming a prominent planter and citizen of Greene county.

Captain Harkness was reared in his native state and it was there that he joined the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Eutaw Rifles, state troops, with which organization he went to the defense of Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay. On returning from this expedition the Eutaw Rifles were organized into two companies, becoming a part of the Eleventh Alabama in the regular Confederate service under Colonel Sydenham Moore, in Wilcox's Alabama Brigade. This famous brigade formed a part of the army of Northern Virginia, first in Longstreet's Corps and later in General A. P. Hill's Corps. Captain Harkness participated in all of the great historic battles of the war in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Taking part in the battle of Seven Pines on the 31st of May, 1862, he was subsequently in the fighting before Richmond, and here he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He likewise participated in the battles of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, the second battle of Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the crater at the latter place. It was here that Captain Harkness won his title for distinguished gallantry, the re-capture of the crater being due to Wilcox' Alabama Brigade, in which Captain Harkness was fighting.

Returning home from the war, Mr. Harkness lived in Greene county until 1874, when he came to Frio county, when this district was included in the southwestern frontier, thus becoming one of its pioneer settlers, and here he has continued his residence to the present time. He located at Friotown, on the Frio river, this being the county seat until after the railroad was completed in 1881, when the city of Pearsall sprang into existence and finally became the county seat of Frio county. During the '70s the Indians were very troublesome along the Frio river, making frequent raids on property and stock, murdering the settlers and keeping the country in constant fear. It was during his residence at Friotown that Captain Harkness was first elected sheriff, this being in 1878, and through re-election, at intervals, he served altogether for ten years, resigning from the office in 1900. Captain Harkness made a creditable record during his official connection with public affairs, performing his duties in most commendable manner, and it is largely due to his efforts that Southwestern Texas was rid of its rough characters, and has been made a peaceable and desirable place of abode.

Upon his arrival in Frio county Captain Harkness engaged in the cattle business and has continued his efforts along this line to the present time. He is now the owner of a valuable ranch near Derby, while he also owns thirty acres of land in the northern limits of Pearsall, where he makes his home. This land has been irrigated and made very productive, constituting one of the valuable farms of this section, thus making him one of the prominent and leading factors of his county. He has ever

been successful in his farming and stock-raising pursuits and has thereby won a competence that now supplies him with all the comforts of life.

Captain Harkness has been twice married. He was first married in Alabama, to Miss Rock Merriweather, a representative of an old Virginia family. Her death occurred in Friotown in 1876. His present wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Maney, a native of Guadalupe county, and their children are: Lucy, Bessie, Lynn, Margaret and Mary B. Captain Harkness is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to the Blue lodge and the chapter. The family are prominent in social circles in Pearsall and have a host of warm personal friends.

Ben Duncan is not only one of the brave pioneers who did a bold and faithful part in snatching Texas from the hands of the Indians and desperadoes who infested its soil in the early days, but has brought himself to a substantial condition of prosperity, brightened with honor and affection. He was born in Gonzales county, this state, in 1838, was reared on the frontier and remained to be a large factor in the preservation of law and the development of the country into civilized and modern communities. In 1856, then eighteen years of age, he came to the vicinity of his present home in Frio county, and has therefore been a resident of this locality for more than half a century.

Mr. Duncan is one of the small guard of old frontiersmen still living, and certainly none of that band have had a more typical experience. It is said of him that he was always one of the most fearless of the picturesque characters who in the old days were compelled to rely solely on their six-shooters for protection, held their own against Indians and desperadoes and blazed the way for the influx of settlers and the resultant prosperity of later days.

Ben Duncan has always been a stockman, but of late years has taken up such other interests as general farming and the raising of bees. He owns a fine ranch four miles north of Moore, Medina county, as well as other lands, and has a fine business block in town, where he lives and enjoys a still active life. At one time he had extensive cattle interests in Arizona, in addition to those in Texas.

Levi J. W. Edwards, pioneer and wealthy stockman of Moore, Frio county, was born in Virginia in 1829. When he came to Texas in 1850 he located in Gonzales county, and in 1856 removed to the southwest frontier of the state. Ever since that time, or for over half a century, he has resided west and southwest of San Antonio and has never abandoned his old-time occupation. He spent many years in McMullen county, and it was in that region that he experienced most of his troubles with the Indians.

In 1871 Mr. Edwards located in Frio county, which has since been his home, his residence for about seven years being old Friotown, the original county seat, situated on the river by that name. In addition to his cattle interests he conducted a mercantile business, and after leaving Friotown located at his present home about five miles west of Moore.

Mr. Edwards and his family suffered great hardships from Indian depredations, being often compelled to pursue the savage marauders. Not infrequently they showed fight, and he still bears the wounds indicative of their marksmanship. His most serious injury was occasioned by an

arrow which struck him on the head, the scar of which still remains. He was at Friotown on the memorable day that the Indians killed seven people there. His wife was formerly Miss Eliza Holland, and they have one child, L. D. Edwards.

Now nearing his eightieth year, Mr. Edwards has the satisfaction of knowing that he has passed through the hardships and dangers of frontier pioneer life with credit and eventual benefit to himself and family. He is now a wealthy man, being the owner of twelve thousand acres of fine land which is rapidly increasing in value, besides conducting quite an extensive stock business. Although highly honored and popular he has never seen fit to assume public functions, with the exception of the period of his service as county commissioner while a resident of Friotown.

James E. Berry. There is perhaps no man in Medina county who is more familiar with the early history of Southwestern Texas than is James E. Berry, for he has spent his entire life in this section of the state, covering a period of almost a half century, and in the years which have since come and gone he has been an interested witness in the wonderful transformation that has here been made as the country has been rid of the rough element which infested this state during that early period and has taken a place among the foremost ranks of civilization.

Mr. Berry was born in Medina county, in 1858, a son of Tillman Berry, who settled in the state at a very early day. The son was early thrown upon his own resources, for he lost his father when but a young lad, so that he began herding stock almost as soon as he was old enough to sit in the saddle. He has been in the stock business throughout his entire business career, first engaging in that pursuit when the Indians made constant raids upon the property of the settlers down to the present time when the pastures have been fenced and high grades of stock are being raised. Mr. Berry made his headquarters for many years on the Leona river, but later removed to the vicinity of Friotown on the Frio river. In 1878 he established his home on a ranch six miles east of Pearsall, and this has continued to be the headquarters of his ranching and cattle interests to the present time. His ranch embraces about ten thousand acres and is a very valuable property, especially in view of the fact that property here during the past four years has greatly enhanced in value. In 1902, however, Mr. Berry took up his abode in the city of Pearsall, from which place he gives personal supervision to his ranching interests, making frequent trips to his farm. He has been very successful in his business ventures, for he started out when a mere boy to make his own way in the world, and through his persistency of purpose and his laudable ambition he has worked his way up until he is now numbered among the well-to-do stock men of Southwestern Texas.

Mr. Berry was married in Medina county to Miss Martha Pigford, by whom he has eight children, namely: Ora, Kittie, Ernest, Minnie, Jack, Ollie, Ruth and Esther, the two last named being twins.

Dr. James C. Magness, a well-known practicing physician of Pearsall, Frio county, is a native of Newark, Independence county, Arkansas, where he was born in the year 1873. He was reared and educated at Newark, and even during his preliminary courses had the profession of medicine in his mind as his life work. His first regular lectures were at

Louisville Medical College and later he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899. He has since broadened his knowledge by reading and observation, and in 1904 took post-graduate courses at the New Orleans Polyclinic.

On leaving St. Louis Dr. Magness located at Devine, Medina county, Texas, about thirty miles southwest of San Antonio. Here he engaged in general private practice, both of medicine and surgery and his thorough and conscientious methods and skilful treatment won him professional success and the high esteem of the people over a large section of the country. Early in 1906 he took up the practice of his profession temporarily in San Antonio, but later in the same year decided to locate permanently at Pearsall. Here again his ability as a physician and surgeon, with his sincerity and earnestness of purpose, is winning him the confidence of the people, with the material benefits which naturally follow.

H. Evart Johnson. A substantial business and public man of Moore, Frio county, as well as one of the most prosperous stockmen on the San Miguel river, Mr. Johnson represents a pioneer family of Bexar county which established itself in what was a wild frontier region of the southwest nearly sixty years ago. His parents, Lott W. and Elizabeth (Noel) Johnson, came to Texas in 1850, first locating in Bexar county, near San Antonio. The father is a native of Mississippi and the mother of Kentucky, and they are still living at Moore, where they are honored as among the earliest of the pioneers of that region. In the next year (1851) after the family first came to Texas they located on the Medina river, in Bexar county, fourteen miles south of San Antonio. There the father continued to engage in stock operations until within a few years past. He was a member of the Home Guards of San Antonio during the Civil war, and has done his full share of pioneer work in contending with Indians and desperadoes.

H. Evart Johnson was born near San Antonio in the year 1864, and was reared in Frio and Atascosa counties, having been engaged in the stock business since very early boyhood. He had the usual strenuous experience in the days of the free range, before the period of wire fences, and made trips over the northern trail as far as Montana. Notwithstanding the wild life which was his lot, he retained a clear head and has become a successful business man, not only as a stockman but in real estate and mercantile lines. For one thing he had the advantage of good employers, being reared under the careful eye of the lamented Captain John T. Lytle, and was for many years in the employ of John R. Blocker.

Mr. Johnson has resided at Moore since 1893, and for some time has owned a fine ranch of over ten thousand acres on the San Miguel river, seven miles below Moore. He also erected one of the fine brick business blocks at that place, and is otherwise thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the town and surrounding country. In addition to his other interests he maintains a successful land and fire insurance office at Moore. He has also been honored with several local offices, having held those of county commissioner, deputy sheriff and

justice of the peace. His prominence in Masonic circles is indicated by the fact that he is a Royal Arch and district deputy grand master for the forty-second district of Texas, holding a certificate to teach Masonic work under the grand lodge. Mr. Johnson's wife was formerly Miss Lula Little, their children being Ethel and Blocker Johnson.

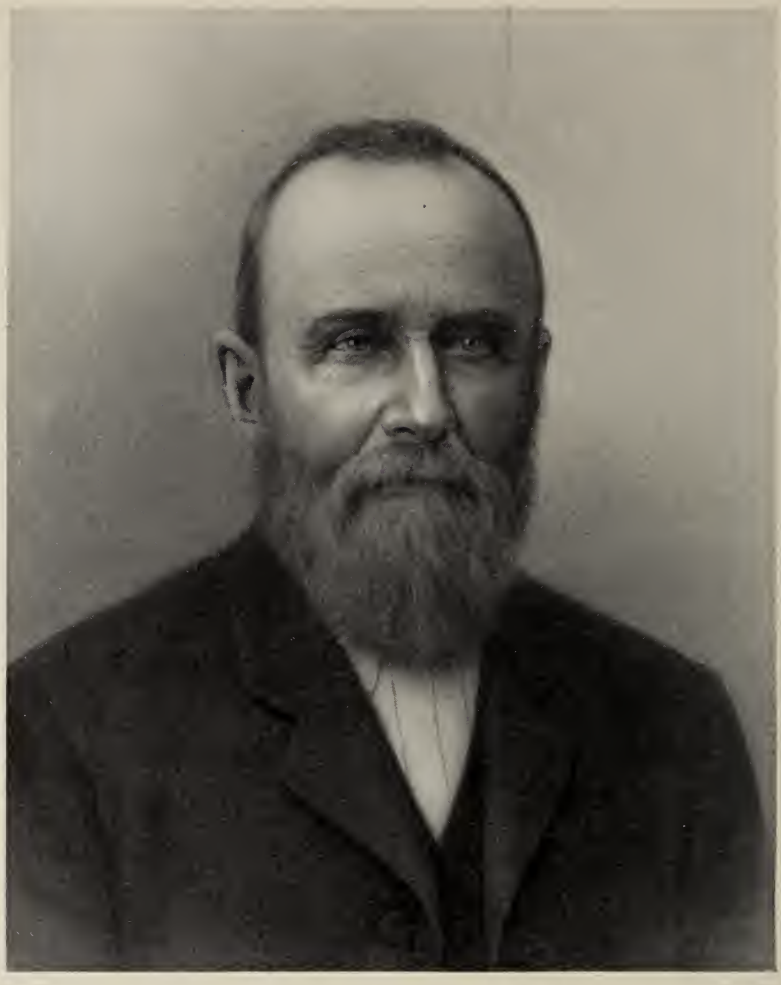
George F. Hindes is a striking example of the frontier business man, who has combined romantic adventure with the business of life to his own material benefit, as well as to the formation of a rugged, useful and interesting character. Although now only a man of sixty-three, he has been connected with the livestock business for half a century, the substantial reputation which he has made as merchant and banker being the result of late years' of wise activities.

Born in Wilcox county, Alabama, in the year 1844, the son of Moses and Mary (Mason) Hindes, George F. Hindes came with his family to Texas in 1855. In the following year they located in Atascosa county, and ever since that time George F. has lived within a radius of forty miles of his present home at Pearsall. This fact makes him one of the oldest settlers in this section of the state.

Both before and after the Civil war, and also during the period of the rebellion, the Hindes family were constantly subjected to the most trying hardships of frontier life, the Indians being the cause of their chief troubles. Several times the father was compelled to flee with his family from the savages, and more than once they made their escape afoot, as the wily red men had stolen all their horses. In 1865 Moses Hindes was killed by the Indians, his death occurring on the Frio river, in what is now McMullen county; and his was the fate of more than half of the early settlers who came about the time of the Hindes family. Even more would have been killed had the pioneers not persistently banded together for self-protection.

Amid these harassing frontier conditions George F. Hindes developed into a sturdy and self-reliant youth, and, although only seventeen at the commencement of the Civil war, he joined the Confederate army at the beginning of hostilities. The army in Texas not only had to contribute its share to the general cause of the Confederacy, but to protect the border country from Indians and desperadoes; and it was as a member of this latter force that Mr. Hindes joined the regiment of Colonel Santos Benavides, serving along the Rio Grande, at Laredo and below. Although chiefly thus engaged, the command with which he was connected also engaged and repulsed the Federal troops at Laredo. Upon one occasion during the war, with four companions he went hunting wild Mexican horses—known by plainsmen as "mustanging."

The expedition took the party along the Nueces river, in what is now LaSalle county, and George F. Hindes only survived to tell the story of their exploits, the other four being murdered by Indians and desperadoes in a very short time afterward. This was by no means the last of his mustanging expeditions, or his harrowing experiences with the Indians. Without going into details, he recalls that he literally saved his scalp four times by outrunning the red men, and upon two occasions by standing them off with his gun.



W. M. C. Patterson

In 1872 the family removed from the ranch to Pleasanton, the county seat of Atascosa county, where George F. entered the mercantile business in partnership with James Bowyer. It was in that year that he took his first herd of cattle over the northern trail to Wichita, Kansas, receiving $15,000 as the proceeds of the sale. This was the first considerable sum of money he had earned and was the starting point in his future prosperity. In the following year (1873) he took a herd of cattle to the Chugwater, above Cheyenne, Wyoming.

In 1885 Mr. Hindes removed to Frio county, and since 1889 his home has been at Pearsall, the county seat. Here he has become thoroughly identified with the largest business interests and the growth of the country. His largest ranch is located on the San Miguel, east of Pearsall, and lies in Frio and Atascosa counties. This fine property, before it was divided among his several children, consisted of 50,000 acres. Mr. Hindes has another ranch nearer town, and upon all of his property he not only raises livestock but carries on general farming. Of late years he has gone quite extensively into the specialty of horse raising.

In the spring of 1891, in partnership with C. H. Beever, Mr. Hindes founded the firm of Beever & Hindes, dealers in general merchandise, cattle and lands. They built the Mercantile block in Pearsall, and their store became one of the largest and best known between San Antonio and Laredo. Recently the business was sold to the Pearsall Mercantile Company. Mr. Hindes was one of the founders and is still a leading stockholder and director of the Pearsall National Bank, a flourishing financial institution of the place. The old firm of Beever & Hindes still exists, its one interest now consisting of a large store at the new town of Artesia, in LaSalle county. At the point named Beever & Hindes also own a tract of fine farming land, with one of the best artesian wells in Southwest Texas. George F. Hindes was married, in 1865, to Miss Caroline Fountain of Atascosa county, and they have the following children: David, Frank, Mrs. Fannie DeVilbiss, Mrs. Nettie Windrow and Miss Mary Hindes. Mr. Hindes is a prominent figure in the old-time fraternities, being, as a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery, and having taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship.

Uvalde County.

N. M. C. Patterson, who is descended from an honored and prominent southern family, is a pioneer settler of Uvalde county. No man is more worthy of an honored place in the history of this section of the state, because his life in all of its phases has rendered him worthy of the respect of his fellow men and has won him a measure of success that indicates his ability. Born in Fayette county, Alabama, on the 24th day of September, 1825, he was reared to farm life and was educated in the common schools. He spent his youth in the home of his parents, George W. and Elizabeth (McCullom) Patterson, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Alabama. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to the great-grandfather, who was a native of Scotland and came

to America in early colonial days. When the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and fought for the independence of the nation. When the republic had become an established fact he settled in South Carolina, where he reared his family and spent his remaining days.

His son, John Patterson, grandfather, was a native of North Carolina and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. He was reared in the place of his nativity, and, possessing many of the tastes and qualities of the frontiersman, he left the south for the territory of Ohio, where some of his children were born. Later when Kentucky was opened up to settlement he went to that state and subsequently became a resident of Tennessee, at all times keeping on the frontier and aiding materially in the development and progress of various new localities. He always followed the occupation of farming, giving his entire attention to his business affairs. He had no desire for public office, but was recognized as a valued citizen, noted for his truthfulness and fearless integrity—traits of character which have been manifest in the Patterson family from generation to generation. His children were: William, John, Joseph, George W., David and Kate.

Of this family George W. Patterson, father, was reared to manhood in Tennessee and was married in Alabama to Miss Elizabeth McCullom. They reared their family in the latter state, and to provide for the support of his wife and children Mr. Patterson followed the blacksmith's trade and also engaged in general farming. He owned a number of slaves, who operated his land. In each community in which he lived he became a prominent and highly respected citizen, well known for his integrity and honor. In 1847 he sold his property in Alabama and removed with his family and his slaves to Texas, first locating in St. Augustine county, where he raised one crop. In the fall of the same year he removed to Smith county, purchased land and made some improvements thereon. He placed a portion of the land under cultivation, but after living upon that property sold out and in 1851 removed

Uvalde County in the 'Fifties.

to Uvalde county, settling seven miles south of the present site of Sabinal. There he pre-empted a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres and afterward added to his land by purchase, opening up a farm and raising stock. At that time there were but few white people in the country and farming was all an experiment. Up to this time the entire district had been devoted to stock raising on the open range and there were less than a half-dozen houses in the district. Game was plentiful and wild beasts roamed at will. The red men asserted their rights by force and made it very unpleasant for the settlers at every opportunity by stealing their stock and committing other depredations. Mr. Patterson on more than one occasion had his place raided and his stock stolen by the Indians. He was too old to go after them on the raids in which many of the white men engaged against the red race, but he continued to live upon his farm until he placed his land under cultivation, raising mostly supplies for the family. He had upon his place several slaves, who worked in the fields and who were always

kindly treated, sharing with his own family in the products of the farm. He continued to reside upon the ranch and develop the property until after the outbreak of the rebellion. He was loyal to the south, but was too old for active service. When the war was over his slaves had been freed and his estate had been largely demolished. In the early days he was a strong Whig and was prominent and influential in the party. He filled the office of county commissioner, of justice of the peace and other positions of public trust in Uvalde county, and his efforts to promote general progress and improvement were effective and far reaching. He was among the earliest pioneer settlers of this portion of the state and knew every white man in the county. He assisted in organizing the county and locating the county seat, and he lived to see a modern system of civil government inaugurated together with the building of churches and schools and the establishment of happy homes. Civilization was brought to a high standard, rendering property and life safe, while all modern advantages were secured for the settlers.

Mr. Patterson was a man of social, genial nature, who enjoyed having his friends around him. He was rather quiet in manner, but nevertheless possessed a resolute spirit and was unflinching and unfaltering in his support of the truth and right as he understood it, and had no use for dishonesty or prevarication in the slightest degree. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church. He remained upon the old family homestead until 1868, when his wife died and the home was broken up, after which he found a home with his son, N. M. C. Patterson, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred in 1875. His wife departed this life in 1868. She was a daughter of Newman McCullom, who was of Scotch and English descent. Her father was born and reared in South Carolina and became a well-to-do farmer and slave owner there. Later he removed to Alabama, where his remaining days were passed, and in the community where he lived he was widely known, enjoying the good will and confidence of all by reason of an upright, honorable life. His political allegiance was given to the Whig party. The members of his family were: Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Patterson; Henry, a farmer; James, a farmer, who represented his district in the state legislature; and Joseph, who was also identified with agricultural pursuits.

To George W. and Elizabeth (McCullom) Patterson were born six children: N. M. C.; John, a farmer and stock-raiser of Uvalde county, who died while in the frontier service during the Civil war, leaving a wife and one daughter; Talitha T., the wife of W. A. Brown; Elizabeth, who married A. B. Dillard; Nancy, the wife of John Lakey; and George W., a farmer and stock-raiser. Both he and his wife died in 1904, leaving nine children.

N. M. C. Patterson was born in Alabama and with his parents came to Texas in 1847, when twenty-one years of age. He accompanied them on their various removals and while in Smith county, Texas, was married in 1849, after which he purchased land and opened up a farm in that county, placing a small tract under cultivation. In 1852, however, he sold that property and removed to Bexar county. In 1854 he came to Uvalde county and joined the pioneers who were reclaiming

this region for the purposes of civilization. He settled seven miles south of Sabinal, where he took a homestead claim, securing one hundred and sixty acres, from which he opened up a farm. He later added to this property and soon got well started in farming and in the raising of cattle and other stock. He always had plenty for the support of his family, although at times the drought proved detrimental to his crops. He had been a resident of the county for only a brief period when he had become acquainted with all of the people in this locality. All appeared to be here to stay and constituted a contented community. They were all regarded as neighbors, although some lived twenty miles distant, and on all occasions of social interest most of the settlers would be present. It was not an unusual thing to drive twenty miles to attend a party or dance, and Mr. Patterson recalls a dance at which the lady of the house not only cooked an elaborate supper but danced every set. Those were happy old days, in which there was much pleasure and amusement unknown at the present time. There were only nine houses in the county outside of Fort Inge, the government post. The county had not yet been organized, and in that work Mr. Patterson shared in 1856, in which year the county seat was located. The first election was held in the fall of the same year, and not to exceed fifty votes were cast. Other evidences of pioneer life were found in the fact that game was very plentiful and that wild beasts were numerous. In times of the full moon the Indians raided the countryside, stealing stock and committing other depredations. Mr. Patterson took part in many raids after the red men, and on one occasion Mr. Patterson and party overtook the Indians. They killed a squaw, who was dressed as a man and was running off a herd of horses together with eight Indian men. The pursuing party attacked and only one of the Indians got away and all of the horses were saved. The red men of the country continued molesting the white people until the Southern Pacific railroad was built, after which they feared to continue their raids. Mr. Patterson, with other settlers, had come to stay and they were banded together for protection and so continued until the red men were driven out. They also waged relentless warfare on the wild beasts and continued the work of development until they had subdued the wild land and converted it into uses for civilization. It was the earnest, untiring efforts of these brave pioneers that opened the country for settlement, and no man is more worthy of mention in this connection than Mr. Patterson, who has labored untiringly for the best interests of Uvalde county and the southwest. As time passed by people came in larger numbers and the work of farming was begun, resulting in a fair measure of success. At times dry farming meets with the desired results and at all times irrigated farming is a profitable industry. Mr. Patterson raised from a half bale to a bale and a half of cotton per acre, the average crop being about three-fourths of a bale. He also raised from thirty to forty bushels of corn per acre. One of the detriments to the production of cotton has been the boll weevil, which at times has destroyed the cotton.

Mr. Patterson was reared in the faith of the Whig party, but before becoming a voter he had announced his allegiance to the Democracy. He cast his first presidential vote for General Taylor, the Whig. He has

voted for some Republicans for local office, but is a stanch Democrat where matters of party principle are involved and uses his influence for the party and its success. He has been called to various offices of honor and trust and was justice of the peace when the duties of that office also combined the duties of county commissioner. He served for two terms and later was elected and served as high sheriff for two terms. He was then again elected justice of the peace and he served as county commissioner until the law was changed. He was afterward elected chief justice, in which capacity he was active when General Lee surrendered the Confederate forces to General Grant and the reconstruction period was inaugurated. The carpet-bag government was then instituted and a man was sent to fill Mr. Patterson's place and he was disfranchised. He refused to take the oath of office prescribed and waited until all disabilities were removed in the way of his exercising his right of citizenship. Then the people elected him county judge and he served for two terms. He has filled all offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. During the period of the Civil war he was Confederate assessor and later was appointed deputy collector, and while the war was in progress he was also a member of Wadkins' company of rangers in the frontier service, holding in check the Indians and the renegade thieves and deserters who endangered property and life. In this active service he continued until after the close of hostilities between the north and the south. In the early days he belonged to Captain Davenport's company of rangers and did good service in that connection.

Mr. Patterson retained the ownership of his homestead farm until 1867, when he sold that property and afterward purchased a small steam mill outfit at Uvalde, which he later took to Rio Frio. There he established a grist and sawmill and from that point furnished lumber to the government for completing Fort Inge, Fort Davis and Fort Comanche. He continued his milling operations until 1869, when he sold out and bought a third interest in the large tract of land on the main Rio Frio.

Rio Frio.

He also built another mill with water power. This was a grist and sawmill, to the operation of which he gave much attention and which he still owns. The tract of land has been divided, however, Mr. Patterson retaining over nine hundred acres, mostly lying in the valley of the main Rio Frio. He has opened to cultivation nearly eight hundred acres, has made a dam on the river, and all of his land is now accessible to irrigation. He is demonstrating that farming may be made a complete success. He rents his farming land and derives therefrom a good income. Watchful of opportunities for the development and upbuilding of the county, he platted the village of Rio Frio, sold lots, secured the establishment of a postoffice and acted as postmaster for a number of years. This section of the country has now become well settled and many are successfully carrying on farming and stock raising. Mr. Patterson has been closely identified with the work of public improvement and at the same time has successfully carried on his private business interests. He was formerly largely interested in the stock business and had an extensive herd of cattle.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Patterson chose Miss Lucy A. Dollarhite, who was born in Mississippi, and has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate in every way. She is a daughter of James Dollarhite, of Tennessee, who removed from that state to Mississippi and subsequently to Texas, becoming a pioneer of the Lone Star state in the year 1842. He was a prominent farmer and slave owner and was a very popular man. He filled the position of county commissioner and other minor offices and was a worthy member of the Primitive Baptist church. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy and he was known as a stalwart defender of all principles which he endorsed. From Smith county he removed to Caldwell county, Texas, where he remained until his death. In the family were seven children: Wesley; Jack; James; Lucy A., who became Mrs. Patterson; Isabella, the deceased wife of B. Taylor; Martha, now Mrs. Gipson; and Mary, who is the second wife of B. Taylor.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson has been blessed with seven children: John W., now living in Kansas; J. J. H., who is connected with the motor car interests of San Antonio; W. B., a stock farmer and merchant at Rio Frio; George R., who is also engaged in the raising of stock; Ben M., who died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a wife but no children; and Isabella, the wife of W. B. Nichols, a speculator in California. The wife and mother, who was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church, died in the year 1878. Mr. Patterson also belongs to the Methodist church and is interested in its growth and progress. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and has attained the Royal Arch degree. At the time of his marriage, after buying his license, he only had seventy-five cents remaining, but he has led a life of activity and enterprise, making the most of his opportunities and developing the natural resources of the county until he stands today as one of its representative, practical and honored business men. Uvalde was fortunate in being settled with a citizenship of such qualities as he represents. Of the fifty or more pioneer settlers who lived in this county in the early days when Mr. Patterson took up his abode here and who were interested in cattle and other business enterprises there was not one who was ever brought under the ban of the law—certainly a most creditable record.

Ross Kennedy, now deceased, came in pioneer days to Uvalde county, where the family home has since been maintained. Both he and his widow were natives of the north of Ireland, born in County Monaghan. The birth of Mr. Kennedy occurred in 1826 and that of his wife in 1833. He was reared to farm pursuits and educated in the common schools. His parents were George and Jane (Ross) Kennedy, both descendants of honored old Protestant families of the north of Ireland, where their ancestors had lived through many generations. George Kennedy was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. Both he and his wife died at the old homestead in Ireland, where through the careful conduct of his business interests he had become a well-to-do man, while by reason of his upright life his friends entertained for him warm and unqualified regard. Both he and his wife were reared in the Presbyterian church, of which they remained

members until called to their final rest. Their children were a large number: John P. Ross and Thomas were the only ones who came to America; the latter joined the United States army and died in St. Louis, Missouri, while in the military service but prior to the Civil war. Having lost his first wife the father married again and had three children by the second union: Edward and Robert, both of whom went to Australia; and James, who remained in Ireland.

Ross Kennedy was reared in his native country, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the farmer. He had no special advantages and on reaching manhood he determined to try his fortune in America, for the favorable reports which he had received of business conditions in this country led him to the belief that he would have better opportunities in the new world. Accordingly he made all arrangements for leaving home and in 1848 landed in New York. Gradually he made his way westward and after a short time enlisted in the United States army for five years. His company, of which he became sergeant, was attached to the western range department and patrolled the Rio Grande from its source to its mouth. He spent most of his five years' term in Southwestern Texas and saw an active service with the Indians, who had become dissatisfied and occasioned great trouble to the early settlers. Mr. Kennedy took part in many raids after the red men and participated in some fights with them, but was never wounded. He continued in active service until the expiration of his term, when he received an honorable discharge and was paid off.

Having gained thorough knowledge of the southwest and its business interests and opportunities, Mr. Kennedy in 1854 settled in Uvalde county, where he turned his attention to stock raising and soon afterward located his ranch a few miles east of where Sabinal has since been located. He soon had gained a good start in his new business, but found that the Indians were becoming hostile and were stealing considerable stock. Therefore he joined with other settlers in making many raids after the red men to recover the stock and from time to time participated in fights with the savages. To be prepared for all emergencies he erected a one-story rock house and bored holes on either side through which he might shoot in case the Indians attacked him in his home, but he did not have to defend himself in this way. He became well settled on the range and soon was conducting a prosperous business as a stock man, for the grass was good upon the prairies and the range was free.

Mr. Kennedy had made a fair start when in 1857 he returned to New York and claimed the sweetheart of his youth for his bride. She was Miss Jane Rankin, who was born and reared in the north of Ireland and was a daughter of Eban and Margery (Gray) Rankin, who also belonged to old and prominent Protestant families of that section of the Emerald Isle. Her father was well known and was highly respected as a farmer and business man, conducting a commission business in the country town of Monaghan. Both he and his wife continued residents of the Emerald Isle until called to their final home, and were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, to which they always adhered.

Most of their children came to America. John became a resident of Canada but afterward removed to Iowa, where he died. Robert took up his abode in New York and there spent his remaining days. Jane came with her brother Robert to the United States, where she married Ross Kennedy. Ebenezer established his home in Uvalde county, where he engaged in stock raising up to the time of his death.

Following their marriage Ross Kennedy brought his bride to the home which he had prepared in Uvalde county, Texas. Here they fought out the battles of life together, Mrs. Kennedy carefully managing the household affairs, while Mr. Kennedy gave his attention to his business interests, which were carefully controlled until he became one of the wealthiest men in the county. He soon got a good start in cattle and horses, he also raised a number of hogs that he might have pork and lard and he likewise placed a small amount of land under cultivation for the production of home supplies; and he thus engaged in business of various kinds, all of which he carried forward to successful completion. He went through the usual hardships, experiences and difficulties incident to frontier life in a region infested with savages, who were continually making raids upon the ranches. Although he participated in many raids and fights he was never wounded, but lost much stock of all kinds. During the period of the Civil war he co-operated with others to guard the frontier families, and he also did contract freighting, hiring men and using ox teams to convey cotton and other crops from various points in Texas to Mexico. The business proved very profitable and though freighting at that time was attended with much danger he carried on the work and found it a very remunerative source of income. When the war had ended he secured the contract from the federal government for supplying beef to Fort Davis and removed his family there. The contract covered a year's time and later he secured other contracts from the government. As he saw that the free range was going to be closed he began investing in land and bought large tracts. He had confidence in his own ability to take care of and handle his money and did not buy bank stocks nor place his money to any great extent in banks. On the contrary he made safe and judicious business investments and was known throughout the length and breadth of Southwestern Texas as a man of keen discernment, whose word was as good as gold. He was stern in his deportment and independent in his manner of living and dress. All who knew him, however, respected him for his genuine worth and many excellent traits of character.

Mr. Kennedy held membership in the Presbyterian church in early life, but as there was no organization of that denomination in Texas he joined the Christian church on coming to this part of the country and remained one of its faithful members. He was also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was interested in all that pertained to the welfare and progress of this section of the country and co-operated in many movements which were of direct benefit here. He aided in organizing the county and selecting the county seat, and assisted in reclaiming the district from barbarism and converting it into uses for civilization. He saw the countryside claimed and converted into farms and ranches, while the wild beasts were driven out and in their place

were found large herds of good stock. He has also seen the Indian wigwam replaced by the substantial homes of permanent settlers, while the entire county is now inhabited by a prosperous and contented people. Mr. Kennedy reared his family of nine children and left all well provided for and they are now prominent and respected residents of this part of the state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were born two sons and seven daughters: Margery, the wife of Thomas Adams, a stock farmer and rancher; Jane, the wife of Louis M. Peters, a pioneer merchant of Sabinal; Clara, the wife of A. J. Durham, postmaster and farmer of Sabinal and an enterprising man; Rosalie, the wife of L. F. Heard, a hardware and furniture merchant of Sabinal; Mary, the wife of C. W. Giffin, a prominent farmer of Reaves county, Texas; Vine, the widow of D. Malone, who died leaving one child; George, a stock man; Ross, a prominent stock dealer and proprietor of a meat market in Sabinal; and Maud, at home.

The death of Mr. Kennedy occurred February 15, 1891, when he was seventy-three years of age, and was deeply deplored by many friends, for all who knew him entertained for him warm regard. He was a man of excellent business ability, sound judgment and keen discrimination and his prosperity resulted entirely from his own labors, as he came to America empty handed. As the years passed he worked his way steadily upward to the plane of affluence and not only gained success for himself but also contributed in large measure to the substantial improvement and progress of the community. Mrs. Kennedy still survives her husband and she and all of her children are members of the Christian church. They are a family of prominence in the community and Mrs. Kennedy is one of the honored and worthy pioneer women, having for almost a half century lived in Uvalde county, during which time she has witnessed many changes here, her memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

A. J. Davenport, a pioneer of Uvalde county prominently identified with its progress and development, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, June 19, 1843. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, John Davenport, was a native of Tennessee and was first married in Kentucky to a Miss McNew, after which he removed to Missouri. By this marriage there were seven children. Following the death of his first wife he was married in Missouri to Miss Susan Little. He engaged in business in that state until 1843, when he sold his interests there and removed to Kaufman county, Texas, where he purchased land and opened up a farm, whereon he remained successfully in business until 1853. In that year he came to Uvalde county, locating in the Sabinal Canyon in the Ware settlement, giving his attention to stock raising. The range was then free, grass grew luxuriantly and he soon got a good start in stock. After remaining in that settlement for two years he then took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres two miles east of where Sabinal now stands. There he established a permanent home and ranch, continuing to reside there until his death, which occurred in October, 1875, when he was seventy-eight years of age. When he first settled in Texas Indians were not so hostile as they became

later, but they were always running off stock and subsequently manifested the utmost hostility to the white race, so that it was a hard problem for the pioneers to handle them. Mr. Davenport lost much of his stock through their raids and took part in many hunts after them. He was never in any battles with them, however, being too old for that. He left the fighting for his sons to do, and they were always willing to do their share. Mr. Davenport was a Democrat and a worthy member of the Methodist church. He was a large, strong man, of robust constitution and led a busy and active life. He possessed a social nature and charitable disposition that led him to entertain his friends with cordial hospitality and to assist the poor and needy. He was greatly respected for his sterling integrity and honor. He founded the family in Uvalde county and they have since been carrying forward the work which he inaugurated. The children of his first marriage, all born in Missouri, were: James, a stockman who died in Bandera county; William, who was a large farmer and stockman and died in Davenport station in Bexar county; John M., who was killed by the Indians near where Sabinal is now located. He made a good fight against a large band before he gave up his life, although he had but a pistol with which to defend himself. The daughters are: Dorcas, the wife of Rolla Miller; Mrs. Ann Goff; Mrs. Jane Barnett, and Mrs. Kate Patton. The father's second marriage, which occurred in Missouri, was to Susan Little of Kentucky, who in early life went to Missouri with her parents, although little is known of the family history. She was a member of the Methodist church and died in 1874. There were two sons of the marriage: Lewis C., a prominent stockman of Uvalde county, and A. Jack.

Mr. A. J. Davenport is familiarly known throughout the county as Jack. During his infancy his parents removed to Texas and when he was ten years of age came to Uvalde county. He spent his young manhood in this county, where he has since remained. He was largely reared in the saddle and when a boy joined the older men of the locality in making raids after the Indians, taking part in a number of fights. He helped recover and save much stock and during all this time he was never wounded by the Indians, although he saw many others who were injured or killed by the red men. In 1862 he entered the state ranger service on the frontier, serving for one year, during which time he participated in many raids and fights with the Indians. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company F in Duff's Thirty-third Texas Cavalry, with which he continued to the close of the war, serving with the Trans-Mississippi army and patrolling the coast of Texas and southwestern department. Later the regiment brigaded with General Gano's command, with which Mr. Davenport continued until the close of the war, being in Arkansas part of the time. He was there stationed when the army disbanded and he returned to his home.

Mr. Davenport resumed business as a stockman and on the 18th of December, 1865, was married. When he left for the war he had got a good start in stock, but owing to the ravages of war he lost all that he had saved and his first effort afterward was in the manufacture of shingles, whereby he gained a small amount of ready money. He then commenced raising stock, and not discouraged by any of the hardships

and difficulties of the work, he succeeded in developing a very extensive business. At length he succeeded in getting his ranch established. The range was free and the grass good and for some time he won success. In 1878 he bought his first land, comprising five hundred and ninety acres, which he yet owns, and he erected thereon good ranch buildings and made many substantial improvements. He yet remains two miles north of Sabinal and having added to his first purchase now owns fifteen hundred acres. His home he has remodeled and has a commodious residence and outbuildings, also a good tenant house. He likewise has telephone connection with the cities and is thoroughly modern in all of his methods of living and in his business. He and his brother, L. C. Davenport, bought a tract of ten thousand acres on the Frio river, where they ran stock successfully for a number of years, at the end of which time Mr. Davenport sold out to L. C. Davenport and later bought a tract of five thousand acres on Little Blanco river, which he fenced and on which he engaged in stock raising until 1905. He then sold the ranch and cattle to Kelly & Bell. He has reduced his business to his home farm and ranch. He now has less stock, but it is of a higher grade, having much registered stock, including Hereford, Short-horns and Durhams. He will have none but the finest cattle about him now. For thirteen years he has also run sheep in connection with cattle and found this very profitable. He is a self-made man, owing his prosperity entirely to his own labors, and has been the creator of a large estate. He now has over one hundred and sixty acres of land under cultivation and has had good success with dry farming, the seasons yielding fair annual crops. He is a stockholder in the Uvalde National Bank and has a very gratifying bank account. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat.

Mr. Davenport was married to Miss Mary Binnion, who was born in Titus county, Texas, September 1, 1849, her parents being John and Minerva (Phillips) Binnion, both of Alabama, where they were married, coming thence to Texas in 1847. They settled in Titus county, where Mr. Binnion operated his ranch by the aid of slave labor until the black race was liberated. In 1864 he sold out and removed to Uvalde county, locating first in the Ware settlement near Utopia, where he engaged successfully in stock-raising for a few years. He then bought land adjoining the homestead, whereon he spent his remaining days, passing away June 29, 1883. He diverted his interests from cattle to the sheep business and was a successful sheep man. He voted with the Democracy and was a member of the Christian church. His wife was the most noted woman of all this wide country at an early day—"Aunt Minerva." She was well educated and when a young woman had the use of the old family physician's medical books and received instruction from him. She became well versed in the methods of medical practice and after coming to this wild country where there was no physician she engaged in administering to the needs of the sick for a long period, her services being in demand far and near. Those wounded by the Indians were cared for by her and she did excellent surgical work as well as medical practice. "Aunt Minerva," as she was called, was known to every white person in the country and is kindly remembered by all because of her warm heart and her skill. She was a brave woman and once when a

band of Indians were approaching her home she quickly donned a suit of her husband's clothes, shouldered her gun and with her husband went outside the house. The Indians then did not know how many men were in the house and feared to attack it and thus she and her husband achieved a victory without firing a gun. She survived her husband for a number of years, passing away in 1897. The children of this worthy pioneer woman were: John, who was accidentally killed when twelve years of age; Robert, a stockman, who died and left five children; Susan, who died in childhood; Samuel, who was killed by Indians at the age of twenty-two years; Mrs. Mary Davenport; Mrs. Sarah Newley; Martin, a stockman, who died leaving five children; and Charles, who went to the west, since which time no news has been heard of him.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have been born the following named: Edwin, born September 30, 1869, is engaged in farming and stock raising on the old homestead; Robert, born January 21, 1864, is a prominent physician of Trinidad, Colorado; Oscar, born December 7, 1872, is a stockman of Goliad county; Mittie is the wife of F. J. Rheiner, cashier of the Uvalde National Bank; Roy is an assistant in the Uvalde National Bank. The wife and mother is a worthy member of the Christian church.

J. Monroe Fenley. The name of Fenley figures prominently in connection with the history of Uvalde county, and J. Monroe Fenley, a well-known rancher and farmer, has fully sustained the excellent reputation which has always been borne by his ancestors. He was born in Jasper county, Georgia, July 31, 1841, and received a limited education in the subscription schools, but through the experiences of life has gained a good practical education. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to two brothers of the name of Fenley who came to America from Scotland during the time when this country was numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. They settled in Virginia and one of these brothers married and had a son, and soon after the birth of this son enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war on the side of independence. He was killed and left a wife and son, the latter being John Fenley, the great-grandfather of our subject and the founder of this branch of the family. The mother afterward married a Mr. Powell, who removed with his wife and stepson to South Carolina, where John Fenley was reared to manhood. He was married in Georgia and soon afterward settled in Alabama, where he spent his remaining days, being a well-known farmer and slave owner of that locality. His children were Charles, John and Isom.

Of this family Charles Fenley was born and reared in Alabama, where he married Miss Elizabeth McCamy. He turned his attention to farming and inherited a portion of his father's estate, but luxurious living caused him soon to run through with his portion of the property. He afterward removed to Louisiana, where his remaining days were passed. His children were: John M., James M., who served throughout the Civil war and in 1866 came to Uvalde county, where he died at the age of ninety-two years; Joel C., who in 1853 came to Uvalde county and after living through the experiences of pioneer life amid hostile

savages died in this section of the state; Mrs. Theodosia Gilliland, living in Eastern Texas; and Mary, who died in Alabama.

John M. Fenley, father of J. Monroe, was born in South Carolina and spent his youth in Georgia and Alabama. He afterward removed to Louisiana, where he remained for a number of years, and in the fall of 1853 arrived in Uvalde county, where he spent his remaining days, passing away May 23, 1897, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. He

Early Settlement in Uvalde County.

first lived in Ware settlement near Utopia. At that time there were only a few settlements of white people in the county and they were twenty miles apart. One was the Patterson settlement established in 1853 and the second was the Ware settlement, which was started in 1851. The Indians began to assert their rights, as they thought, and became very troublesome, so that the settlers were obliged to keep in close touch with each other in order to protect their families. The red men usually went upon their raids in the light of the moon. Mr. Fenley bore his full share in the work of converting this district from conditions of barbarism into that of advanced civilization. He assisted in organizing the county in 1856 and in the fall election of that year only fifty votes were cast for the location of the county seat—a fact which indicates the sparsely settled condition of the district. Each man was well acquainted with all the settlers and the main topic of conversation was the hostile Indian and how to exterminate him. In those early days the settlers purchased no land, as the range was free and they did not therefore need to buy. Mr. Fenley established a home and ranch, placing a small tract under cultivation in order to produce supplies for his family. Mr. Fenley engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs. He had the usual difficulty because of the Indians stealing his stock and he lost many horses in this way. He remained at his first settlement about fifteen years and as the Indians were driven back he advanced toward the Nueces river country. In 1867 he took up his abode in the Mula river country, twenty miles west of Uvalde, where he raised stock, the range being free, while there was plenty of good grass and fresh water. He afterward took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he erected a comfortable rock house, occupying it for many years. Later he retired from the ranch and established a home near Uvalde, where he spent his declining days, his death occurring May 23, 1897, at the age of eighty-six years. In the meantime he had purchased two sections of land at Utopia, which he continued to own until his demise. The history of pioneer experiences in all its varied phases is his. He was a member of the Christian church and was esteemed by all who knew him. His wife survived him and passed away in 1899. She was a daughter of Dempsy Holland, a prominent farmer of Virginia, who likewise belonged to the Christian church. In that family were two children: John, who came to this county when an old man and died here, and Almeda, who became Mrs. Fenley.

The children of J. M. Fenley and his wife were: Joel C., a prominent rancher of this county residing in Uvalde; J. Monroe; C. D., of

Uvalde; James T., of El Paso, a stockman; and Elizabeth, the wife of John Ware.

J. Monroe Fenley came to Uvalde county with his parents in 1853 when eleven years of age and was reared here, largely in the saddle. He assisted his father with the stock and shared with the family in all the hardships and difficulties incident to subduing the wilderness and extending the frontier. In 1866 he was married and then, taking up his abode upon his mother-in-law's ranch, he took charge of the place, which he operated on the shares, remaining there three years. He then settled near his present place of residence two miles northeast of Sabinal. When he was married and commenced his business pursuits he owned two ponies and thirty head of cattle and had sixteen dollars in money. When he settled upon this farm he had about one hundred and eighty head of cattle and he bought at tax sale fifteen hundred acres of land. Later the original owner of the land came and he discovered his title to the land was void, so that he again bought land, for which he paid four dollars per acre, making permanent settlement thereon. He has since added to his property and now owns about seven thousand acres. It is mostly fine grazing land and can be converted into agricultural uses. He has given all of his attention to stock, at one time handling horses, cattle and sheep. Finding that the last named were profitable, he ceased to deal in horses and later he abandoned sheep raising, while his attention is now given solely to the cattle industry. In later years he opened up some land to cultivation and now has one hundred acres, on which he first cultivated corn, while later he has engaged in raising cotton. He has had a few short crops but usually there is a good yield and altogether it averages up well. His entire life has practically been given to stock raising, in which he has prospered. He has speculated to a very little extent but he still owns some vacant lots at Sabinal. His energies are concentrated upon his business affairs and his diligence and perseverance have been the dominant factors in his success. The town of Sabinal having been established in this locality, his land is in consequence increasing in value but is not for sale.

Mr. Fenley married Miss Margaret C. Davenport, who was born in Kaufman county, Texas, October 19, 1849, a daughter of John M. and Mary J. Davenport. The mother was a widow when she became the wife of Mr. Davenport, and she was born in Tennessee. Mr. Davenport was born in Johnson county, Missouri, February 8, 1827, and was a son of John Davenport. Their marriage took place in Kaufman county, Texas. Mrs. Davenport was a daughter of John Crane, of Tennessee, who became an early settler of Texas when it still belonged to Mexico and he fought for its independence as captain of his company. He was in the battle of San Jacinto, which resulted in securing Texan independence. For this service he received a headright from the republic of twelve hundred and eighty acres, which he located in Montgomery county, and there he carried on stock raising until his death, being killed by the Cherokee Indians. He was a public-spirited and enterprising man, possessed of a strong constitution, and was a fearless and typical frontier settler. Mary J. Crane was first married to James Elkins, a pioneer of Texas, in which state his father, James Elkins, Sr., located at

an early day. The two children of this union were one who died in infancy and Polly Ann Elkins, who was reared by J. M. Davenport and who married L. C. Davenport. They yet reside in this county. J. M. Davenport after his marriage removed from Kaufman county, in company with his father and family, to Lockhart and afterward to Cibolo, while in 1852 he arrived in Sabinal Canyon in Uvalde county. The range was free and the grass good and he engaged in stock raising. After about a year he removed to D'Hanis and subsequently located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres southeast of the present site of Sabinal. There he established his ranch and after getting started in the stock business opened a store of general merchandise. He also prepared a small field and raised home supplies, feed, etc. In the days of his early residence here the Indians were very troublesome and continually occasioned losses to the settlers. Mr. Davenport was the first man to raise a company and as their captain led them against a large band that had raided the country and gathered much stock. Captain Davenport with his company followed and overtook them on the Leona, where a battle occurred, the white men exterminating most of the "braves" and recapturing all of the stock. Mr. Davenport continued a leader in many raids and was a man of unquestioned bravery, always accomplishing what he undertook. In 1859 he went over on the Blanco for a yoke of oxen and when returning with the cattle alone he was overtaken by a large band of red men, who opened fire on him. He returned it with a six shooter, but the Indians were too many for him and after killing two and wounding the third he himself was killed. John Bowles was also killed the same day and the settlers banded themselves together and joined with some military forces from Fort Inge to avenge the death of these men. They followed the Indians for three hundred miles, when a running fight ensued, all of the Indians being killed with one exception. Mr. Davenport had been very successful in his stock-raising and merchandising interests and had a large number of cattle, so that he left his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He contributed in many ways to the development and improvement of the community and following his death his wife sold the store, continuing in the stock-raising business until August, 1901, when her death occurred at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years. She was a member of the Christian church. In her early life she was acquainted with General Sam Houston, who often had her make coffee for him.

The children of John M. Davenport and his wife are: M. C., now Mrs. Fenley; Newell R., who was accidentally killed when young; John W., a prominent stock man of this county; Ambrose, also a stock man; and James, who died at the age of fourteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Fenley have been born three children: John D., who is assisting in the management and operation of the ranch and farm; James I., who died at the age of twenty-one years; and Marvil D., who is an invalid. The family are members of the Christian church and Mr. Fenley is a stalwart Democrat. In his business affairs he is thoroughly reliable and he and his family occupy a prominent position in the regard of their fellow townsmen.

A. J. Durham, a business man and postmaster of Sabinal, who is also connected with farming and stock raising interests in Uvalde county, was born in Harford county, Maryland, September 16, 1857. He was reared to farm pursuits and educated in the common and high schools, while later he studied law and civil engineering. During the process of acquiring an education he made his home with his parents, David and Dorcas (Wood) Durham, who were born, reared and married in Maryland and eventually passed away there. The paternal grandfather, Abel Durham, was also a native of Maryland and was a son of David Durham, who became an early settler of Ohio, where he died. Abel Durham, however, remained in his native state until his demise and was there extensively engaged in farming. He was of English descent and he and six brothers served in the war of 1812 to 1814, and Samuel and John Durham, ancestors of the family, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. They afterward settled in Maryland and all became influential and highly respected people. Abel Durham had four children, David, Sarah A., Mary E. and William, and the last named is yet living.

David Durham spent his entire life in Maryland, where he passed away January 6, 1877, while his wife died May 22, 1862. He was a prominent farmer, following that occupation through life. He voted with the Democracy and he and his family were active and devoted members of the Primitive Baptist Church. His children were: Sarah E. T., wife of S. J. Lowe; Mary A., who married H. Poteet and died leaving a family of children; Allie, Margie, the wife of P. R. West, and A. J.

After acquiring a good preliminary education in his native state, A. J. Durham took up the study of law and civil engineering and in Uvalde county and other parts of Texas has done much surveying. While in his native state he also worked at the carpenter's trade to some extent and in 1878 he arrived in Uvalde county. Here he was first employed at herding sheep for Mr. Rheiner and after a brief period obtained from his employer one thousand head of sheep, which he run on shares of the increase and the clip. This proved profitable and he soon obtained a good start in the sheep-raising industry. Later he bought and ran sheep on his own account for fifteen years and before retiring from that business had gained a good start in cattle. He is still engaged in cattle raising. His next venture was to build the pioneer cotton gin and mill at Sabinal, which he conducted five years, during which time he bought and shipped cattle and sheep. He then engaged in the livery business at Sabinal and added to his other interests the buying and shipping of grain. Since making a start in life he has always owned lands and has bought and sold much ranch property. He still owns several surveys and has three good farms near Sabinal. For thirteen years he has been doing dry farming and has one hundred acres in each farm in a good state of cultivation, raising diversified crops. He has always gathered good harvests, save in 1892, when he lost money, but in 1893 the crop was much above the average, producing nearly a bale and a half of cotton to the acre and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. He has had some short crops, but many very good ones, and altogether has had average success in his farming, which he carried on with improved machinery. He has a small acreage which he irrigates for early vegetables,

and this tract produces bountifully. He also has a field of alfalfa which does well and his various farms are splendidly improved. His home farm is about a half mile from the town and thereon he has a commodious residence and substantial outbuildings with many modern equipments. His farms lie on different sides of the town and he has made an addition to Sabinal and sold several blocks to permanent settlers who have built good homes.

Mr. Durham assisted in organizing the Sabinal Drug Company, of which he became a stockholder, and upon its incorporation was chosen president. His activity in matters relating to the welfare of the town has also led to his co-operation in political affairs. He is a strong Republican and in 1902 was chosen for the office of county commissioner, being nominated and elected by the Democrats, who recognized his fitness for the position. He has since been re-elected, so that he is serving his second term. The position came to him entirely unsolicited. One of his more recent business ventures is in the line of banking. In 1905 he became a stockholder and assisted in the organization of the Sabinal National Bank, of which he is a director. He also took stock in the telephone corporation and is secretary and director of that. In 1905 he received the appointment of postmaster at Sabinal and is acting in that capacity. This is an office of the third class with two rural routes. He is likewise road superintendent and secretary of the Sabinal Cemetery Association. Thus many interests and enterprises have felt the stimulus of his energy, business resource and capability. To him have been entrusted many interests relating to the public welfare and his business affairs have likewise been of a nature that have contributed to general prosperity.

On the 4th of July, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Durham and Miss Clara Kennedy, who was born in Uvalde county in 1860, a daughter of Ross and Jane (Rankin) Kennedy, both natives of county Monaghan, Ireland, born in 1826 and 1833 respectively. The father was reared to farm labor and was educated in the common schools. His parents were George and Jane (Ross) Kennedy, descendants of honored old Protestant families that had lived in the north of Ireland for many generations. George Kennedy was a farmer and both he and his wife died at the old homestead. They were reared in the Presbyterian faith, from which they never departed. Their children were: George, Jr., who spent his entire life in Ireland; Ross, who came to America at the age of twenty-one; Thomas, who came to the United States and joined the army, his death occurring in St. Louis prior to the rebellion. By a second marriage the father had three children: Edward and Robert, who went to Australia, and James, who remained in Ireland. An extended sketch of Ross Kennedy will be found on other pages and need not be repeated here.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Kennedy was blessed with nine children: Margery, the wife of Thomas Adams, a stock farmer and rancher; Jane, the wife of Louis M. Peters, the oldest merchant of Sabinal; Clara, the wife of A. J. Durham; Rosalie, the wife of Leon T. Heard, a prominent hardware merchant and vice-president of a bank; Mary, the wife of C. W. Giffin, a stockman of Reeves county, Texas;

Vine, who married D. Malone, a stockman, and died leaving one child; George, a stock rancher; Ross, who has a stock ranch and conducts a meat market at Uvalde; and Maud, who is living with her mother.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Durham has been blessed with three interesting children: Rosalie, born November 9, 1886; Nettie, January 12, 1896, and Abel J., Jr., February 20, 1898. Mr. Durham belongs to the Presbyterian church and his wife to the Christian church and they are both interested in religious work. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. Everything he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion, has been watchful of business opportunities and of all indications pointing to success. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and he justly merits the prosperity which has been vouchsafed him.

Leon F. Heard is the junior member of the firm of L. F. Heard & Company, dealers in hardware and furniture at Sabinal, and his business enterprise and intense and well directed activity easily place him in the foremost ranks of the representative merchants of this part of the county. He was born in Chambersville, Arkansas, February 25, 1866, his parents being A. E. and Sarah (Dixon) Heard, who were natives of Georgia, but were married in Arkansas. The paternal grandfather, Wyatt T. Heard, was also a native of Georgia. Nearly all of the Heard families in America are descended from Stephen Heard, who came from Ireland at an early day and settled in Virginia, where he remained and died. His descendants largely lived in the southern states. Wyatt Heard was born in Georgia in 1799 and was there reared to manhood and married. After the birth of all of his children he removed to Texas and settled in Bell county, where he died. His attention was given to farming and he commanded the respect of all who knew him.

A. E. Heard (father) was born and reared in Georgia and went to Arkansas prior to his marriage. Following his marriage he settled upon a farm there and remained for many years. He was a natural mechanic and built houses for himself and others and also made many articles for family use, being able to construct almost anything out of wood. He was also a prudent and conservative farmer. During the Civil war he was assigned to the freighting department, in which he continued until the close of hostilities and in consequence thereof he never carried arms nor participated in any conflict. After the close of the war he returned home and in 1869 removed from Arkansas to Louisiana, where he purchased land and improved a farm, remaining thereon three years. He then sold out and came to Texas. After raising a crop in Bell county and one in Comanche county he removed to Sabinal Canyon in Uvalde county in 1874 and there engaged in farming for two years. He afterward located a homestead on the Dry Frio, built a house and began the work of improving a farm, but death claimed him in 1877. Up to the time of his last illness he had been a man of strong constitution but he was cut off in the prime of life when hoping to make a permanent home here. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat but though often solicited to accept office he always declined. He belonged to the Methodist church and was a devoted adherent of the cause, while of the Masonic fraternity he was likewise an exemplary member. His wife, surviving him, kept their

children together and remained upon the old homestead. Through her capable management and the assistance of her sons a good farm was developed, on which she lived until 1890, when her children having married and gone to homes of their own, she sold the property and afterward found a good home at Sabinal with her daughter and her son Leon. Mrs. Heard was a daughter of Thomas Dixon, of Georgia, who removed with his family to Arkansas, where he followed farming as a pioneer settler and served in the Confederate army. He died from the effects of hardships and exposure. His family remained in Arkansas, where his wife died. She was a faithful member of the Methodist church. In the Dixon family were three children: Mrs. Sarah Heard; Kate, the wife of Dr. A. S. Holderness; and William, who died at the age of twenty-four years.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Heard: Thomas D., a carpenter and stock farmer; William D., a stock farmer, who served for two terms as county assessor; Wyatt E., a stock farmer; Leon F.; Harvey, who died at the age of eighteen years; Maria M., the wife of Ross J. Kennedy; and Kate, who died when twenty years of age.

Leon F. Heard accompanied his parents on their various removals until he became a resident of Uvalde county. He early became familiar with farming and stock raising through the assistance which he rendered his parents in the care of the farm, and in the public schools he obtained his education. He was eleven years of age at the time of his father's death and he assisted his mother in the farm work and with the stock, remaining at home until the family was broken up. He afterward lived upon a farm till 1893, when he came to Sabinal and closed out his agricultural interests in 1894. He had carried on general farming and also raised some stock, having cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. Removing to Sabinal in 1894, he entered the employ of the firm of Johnston & Riley, merchants, with whom he remained for two and a half years. In 1898, in company with L. M. Peters, he engaged in the hardware and furniture business on his own account. The business has since been maintained and is now conducted under the name of L. F. Heard & Company. The stock is carefully selected and the trade has now reached large and gratifying proportions, Mr. Heard being recognized as one of the leading merchants of the city. He is also interested in a small herd of registered red polled cattle. In 1905 he became a stockholder and assisted in the organization of the Sabinal National Bank, with a paid-up capital of thirty thousand dollars. The following officers were chosen: L. M. Peters, president; Leon F. Heard, vice-president, and Merton Swift, cashier. Mr. Heard is actively and helpfully interested in the development and progress of the town and is a broad-minded, intelligent business man, whose efforts have been of direct benefit to the locality.

In 1897 Mr. Heard was married to Mrs. Rosalie Barnard, the widow of C. W. Barnard, who at his death left a wife and one child, Jane Barnard, who was born in 1892. Mrs. Heard bore the maiden name of Rosalie Kennedy and was born in Uvalde county in 1866, her parents being Ross and Jane (Rankin) Kennedy, both of whom were natives of county Monaghan, Ireland, the former born in 1826 and the latter in 1833. The history of Ross Kennedy, one of the most noted pioneers and Indian

fighters of Western Texas, is given complete on previous pages. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Kennedy had a family of nine children: Margery, the wife of Thomas Adams, a stock farmer and rancher; Jane, the wife of Louis M. Peters, a pioneer merchant of Sabinal; Clara, the wife of A. J. Durham; Rosalie, now Mrs. Heard; Mary, the wife of C. W. Giffin, a stock rancher of Reeves county, Texas; Vine, the widow of D. Malone, a stock man, who left one child, George, a stock raiser of Uvalde county; Ross, who is engaged in raising stock; and Maud, at home. The mother and all of the children are members of the Christian church.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Heard has not been blessed with any children, but her daughter by her former marriage is living with them. They own a nice home on a sixty acre tract of land in the corporate limits of the town of Sabinal also a frame business house well located for business. In politics he is independent and has held no office. Belonging to the Christian church, he takes a very active and helpful part in its work, has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Woodmen of the World. He has led a life of activity crowned by success and from his boyhood days has made his home in Texas. Since the above was prepared, Mr. Heard purchased on January 10, 1907, the interest of L. M. Peters in the business of L. F. Heard & Co., and he is now conducting the business as the sole proprietor.

John H. Zachry. The southwest with its limitless possibilities, its natural resources and business advantages, has attracted a large number of young men who have improved their advantages and have been promoters of the districts in which they lived, their labors resulting in uniform and rapid progress and substantial upbuilding. To this class of men belongs John H. Zachry, who is at the head of the Zachry Mercantile firm at Uvalde, in which connection he is meeting with large and well merited success. He was born in Dallas, Texas, March 5, 1873, and in early life was taken to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a public-school education. His parents were H. D. and Anne (Hannagan) Zachry, the father a native of Georgia and the mother of Dublin, Ireland, in which country she was educated. The Hannagan family was very prominent in Dublin and for many years her father was a leading merchant of that city, where his death occurred, his widow afterward bringing her family to the new world. She was a worthy member of the Catholic church. Among her children were John Hannagan, a prominent and successful merchant of Denver, Colorado; Annie, who became Mrs. Zachry; and others, now deceased, whose names are not remembered.

H. D. Zachry, father of John H., was born and reared in Georgia and traces his lineage to one of the old and honored southern families. His father was among the most extensive planters and slave owners of the Empire state of the south, having over three hundred slaves and several large plantations. He was not only an extremely wealthy, but also a very influential man and did much to mold public thought and opinion. He lived through the period of the rebellion to see his life's labor and savings swept away, while the large estate which he had created for his children vanished because of the ravages of war. He continued to reside

J. H. Zachry

in Georgia up to the time of his demise. He had nine sons, one of whom enlisted for service in the Mexican war, and as he never returned it is supposed that he was killed in the service. Eight of the number served in the Confederate army in the Civil war and two are yet living, namely: Lyman, of New Mexico, and H. D. Zachry. The latter entered the Confederate army in Georgia and served until the close of hostilities, being connected with several different commands and participating in many hotly contested battles. He was twice wounded and was twice taken prisoner. He was very faithful and loyal to the cause which he espoused and saw hard service, undergoing many privations together with the exposure meted out to the soldier. When it was known that the cause was lost he returned home to find his father's estate in ruins, while all that was left for him to do was to enter actively upon a business career and make the most of his opportunities, depending solely upon his own labor.

Accordingly H. D. Zachry came to Texas, settling first at Jefferson, where he engaged in business as a cotton speculator. Later he was married there, after which he removed to Dallas, which was then a small and inconsequential town. In that place he turned his attention to manufacturing interests, in which he met with good success, and in 1876 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where with his brother-in-law he engaged in the manufacture and sale of soda fountains and fixtures. He also prospered in that undertaking, which he continued for several years, when he returned to the Lone Star state. He then located in Fort Worth, where he engaged in general merchandising, remaining in that city for a few years. He afterward lived at different places and eventually settled at Lampasas, Texas, where he continued in merchandising. While living there his wife died and the family afterward became scattered. Mr. Zachry went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and after visiting various camps he went to Arizona, where he engaged in copper mining, yet continuing in business there, his headquarters being at Douglas. He has had an eventful life since the war, fraught with varied experiences that have connected him with many parts of the country. Wherever he has lived he has been known as a broad minded and intelligent business man, enterprising in his private affairs and public spirited in all that relates to citizenship. He is a stanch Democrat and has filled a number of offices, acting as alderman while in Lampasas. He has been recognized as an influential and earnest party worker, and is also a worthy and devoted member of the Methodist church. His children were reared in that faith and, like him, have become adherents of that denomination. His wife was reared in the Catholic faith and never departed therefrom. In their family were two sons and a daughter: John H.; Emmett, a real estate and loan agent in the Indian Territory, and Annie, who is attending school in San Antonio.

John H. Zachry was about nine years of age at the time of his mother's death. The family became broken up then and he was thrown upon his own resources. He is entirely a self-made man and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He was first employed at Lampasas as cash boy in a large department store, where his fidelity, industry and business enterprise were recognized, winning him the confi-

dence of his employers so that he was promoted from time to time until he eventually became a leading employe in that establishment and was made manager of the large business and purchasing agent for the store, in which capacity he often made trips to New York. He remained with that firm as one of its most trusted and honored representatives for fourteen years, when on account of failing health he was compelled to resign. Later he made his way to the city of Mexico, where he secured employment with the Wells Fargo Express Company, with which he continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he located in Texas and followed merchandising at Goliad, where he continued until 1898. He next removed to Angleton and opened a general store with good prospects. He was there, however, at the time of the memorable storm and flood and was a heavy loser owing to the disaster which nature wrought.

In 1889 Mr. Zachry was married and in the following year he removed his stock of goods to Uvalde, where he opened up a stock and has since continued in business, managing his mercantile affairs along modern lines of progress. After a time he admitted a partner and subsequently the business was incorporated under the firm style of Zachry & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and general merchandise. They do a general trading business and buy and ship all products of the country, handling on an extensive scale mohair, pecans, wool and hides and other things produced in this section of the state. To accommodate their large and rapidly increasing business they have erected a commodious double store, in which they have ample warehouse and also handle large stocks of goods. As evidence of his confidence in the future of Uvalde Mr. Zachry has invested in several other business properties on the square and also has residence property in the city. He has also made purchases of lands in the county and has a five thousand acre ranch, on which he is running horses and goats. This is another profitable industry of the county and his business enterprise is of a character that has contributed to general progress and upbuilding as well as to individual success.

Mr. Zachry was married to Miss Emma Bartell, who was born in California and was educated in Kansas University, from which she was graduated. Later she pursued post-graduate work in Austin, Texas, and is a lady whose superior intelligence and culture combined with a genial social nature have rendered her a favorite in society circles in Uvalde. She is also an able and helpful member of the Presbyterian church. Her father, A. H. Bartell, now of Houston, Texas, is a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to America in early manhood. He was married in this country and has led a busy and useful life. Living at different times in various localities, he at last went to Houston, where he now owns large realty holdings and has for a number of years been an active dealer in real estate, making judicious investments and profitable sales and also negotiating many important realty transfers for others. He is a man of sound judgment and enterprise in business affairs and figures prominently in commercial and financial circles there. Politically he is a Republican, but without desire for office. His wife departed this life in Houston. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bartell were eight children: George, an extensive and prosperous merchant of Seattle, Washington; Alice, at

home; Laura, deceased; Herbert, a real estate dealer of Houston; Mrs. Emma Zachry; Mrs. Cora Rue; Mrs. Ellen Westgate, and Edith. To Mr. and Mrs. Zachry have been born two sons; Jack, who died when four years of age, and Henry, born in August, 1902.

In politics Mr. Zachry is a strong and influential Democrat, taking an active and helpful part in the work of advancing the interests of the candidates who represent the organization. He is chairman of the county executive committee and a member of the executive committee of the Business Men's Club. He is also captain in the commissary department of the Texas National Guard. Although he has never sought or desired political preferment he was chosen by his fellow townsmen to the position of county commissioner, in which office he is yet serving. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, and is an officer in both the lodge and chapter. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In his business career he has risen from the position of cash boy to that of a prominent and prosperous merchant and his course has awakened the respect and admiration of his contemporaries and all who know aught of his career. As a business man he has been enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times and has been rewarded by an ample success. He has attained to a position of prominence through his own exertions and may justly be proud of what he has wrought. He is a man of generous impulses and gives liberally of his time and money to all worthy causes and in everything that he does he tries to make the world brighter and better.

Edward L. Witt & Sons are prominent ranchers of Uvalde county, engaged extensively in the raising of goats and other live stock. The senior member is descended from a well known pioneer family. His birth occurred in Dallas county, Texas, March 26, 1849, and in his youth he attended the public schools, while during the periods of vacation he became familiar with agricultural pursuits, both in the line of stock raising and tilling the soil. His parents were Preston and Harriet (Huffman) Witt, who were born in Illinois and were married there. The paternal grandfather, John Witt, was a native of Tennessee, whence he removed to Kentucky and afterward to Illinois, settling there at an early day. He became one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of his community and late in life he removed from the Prairie state to Texas, taking up his abode in Dallas county, where he spent his remaining days. Public office had no attraction for him, as he preferred to devote his energies to his business affairs. His children were: Harrison and Bartlett, who remained residents of Illinois until called to their final rest; Jack, Eli; Pleasant; Preston; Wade H. and Mrs. Polly Ellis.

Preston Witt was married in Illinois and about 1845 emigrated to Texas with a yoke of oxen and a covered wagon. He also had a saddle pony, but his possessions were very limited. He first located in Lamar county, where he raised two crops, and afterward removed to Dallas county, where he purchased land and developed a farm. There he carried on farming on an extensive scale, operating his land with the aid of slave labor. Prospering in his undertakings, he accumulated considerable property and built the first mill in his part of the county. It was one of the

old style tread mills and both horse and oxen were used as motive power. Mr. Witt took toll from each grist which was brought to mill and his enterprise became quite an important and extensive one for a new country. He was very successful in his business interests and later he and his brother, W. H. Witt, built a steam mill with large capacity on the Elm fork of the Trinity river, about fourteen miles northwest of Dallas. This was called the Trinity mills and the brothers carried on an extensive business in both toll and merchant milling. Their trade extended for many miles around, the settlers coming as far as seventy-five or one hundred miles to get their grist ground. The brothers also took government contracts and furnished flour and meal to Fort Belknap and Camp Cooper. The mill and its owners became widely known and the old milling plant is yet well remembered by many a man who as a boy took the grain to that place to be converted into meal or flour. The enterprise proved of marked value to the county in pioneer times. At a later date Preston Witt sold his mill and engaged in the stock business. At that time all of the range was free and from time to time he would move his stock to a better feeding district. Eventually he located in Palo Pinto county, where he remained for a year and a half and had become well established in business when the hostile Indians caused him to turn back to Parker county. There he made permanent settlement and bought large tracts of land. He opened an extensive farm and was a successful agriculturist and stockman, remaining upon that place until 1862, when on account of illness he sold out and took up his abode in Jackson county near the coast. After a number of years he returned to Dallas, where he lived retired until his death. One of his sons also died in Dallas, after which Mrs. Preston Witt returned to Jackson county and subsequently went to Kansas, where she passed away. Mr. Witt was a strong secessionist and used his influence to further the cause, but was too old for active service in the army. Having implicit confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Confederate arms he sold all of his property and took Confederate money in exchange, so that he lived to see all the earnings of a lifetime swept away through the depreciation of that currency, so that there was naught or little left for the family. He manifested a valorous and loyal spirit in support of the Federal government during the Mexican war and raised a company, of which he became captain, serving as its commander throughout the period of hostilities with Mexico. He was in active duty under General Scott and while in the Mexican war he became acquainted with Beauregard and with Robert E. Lee, who at that time was General Scott's engineer.

When he came to Texas Mr. Witt settled in the Peters colony and got a grant of land. During the early years of his residence in Dallas county he had much trouble with the Indians and with other settlers took part in many raids after them in order to recover the stock. He once had a hand to hand conflict with a brave and narrowly escaped with his life. The news came to the neighborhood that a large band of Indians had been south and were coming north with an extensive herd of horses. The settlers prepared for the fray, but the main body of Indians, with their horses did not come over this route. Four of the Indians, however, left the main body, made their way to the neighborhood and secured

a bunch of horses. The settlers then took up the trail, which they followed for three days to Wise county, where they overtook the red men and a hard fight ensued. Mr. Witt took the lead and was in the heat of battle. One Indian was about to get away and Mr. Witt, seeing this, started his horse on the run and overtook the red man who, seeing that he could not escape through flight, halted and began to fire. Mr. Witt discharged his gun, which was his last load and he had no time to reload. The Indian had his quiver full of arrows and Mr. Witt found his only chance therefore was to get hold of the red man and keep him from using the arrows, so he closed in on him and they had a hard struggle, but Mr. Witt used his knife and killed his opponent. One of the Indian's arrows was well aimed, but Mr. Witt dodged it and though it cut across his breast the wound was not deep enough to occasion much alarm. All of this band of Indians were killed and the white men returned home with their stock. Mr. Witt was a strong, muscular man, fearless and brave, and saw much frontier service. He was broad minded and intelligent and was widely known and highly respected. He voted with the Democracy and could have commanded almost any office within the gift of the people and was often solicited to become a candidate for the legislature, but always declined to do so.

His wife was a daughter of John Huffman, a native of Kentucky and one of the early settlers of Illinois, where he became prominently known as a leading farmer, continuing his residence in that state until his death. In the Huffman family were two daughters: Harriet, who became Mrs. Witt; and Mrs. Sally Perry, who removed to Texas and died in this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Preston Witt were born five children: Margaret E., the wife of W. D. Ayers; John F., who died in childhood; Edward L., of this review: Lewis C., who died when twenty-four years of age, and Douglas, who died in Jackson county, Texas.

Edward L. Witt accompanied his parents on their various removals during the period of his childhood and when he attained his majority he was married and settled in Jackson county, where he engaged in farming and in raising cattle and hogs. Success attended his efforts in this direction and he continued in business there until 1882, when he came to Uvalde county. Here he made a start in stock raising, but after one year he returned to Jackson county, where he lived for some time longer. He then again resided for a time in Uvalde county and in 1889 went to Kansas, where he remained for two years. While in Uvalde county he had taken up the sheep industry and upon his return from Kansas he continued in the business until the tariff measure of Cleveland's administration caused the business to prove unprofitable. He suffered heavy losses thereby, never receiving the full value of his sheep, some of which he sold and some of which he traded for goats. This led to his embarkation in

Goat Raising in Uvalde.

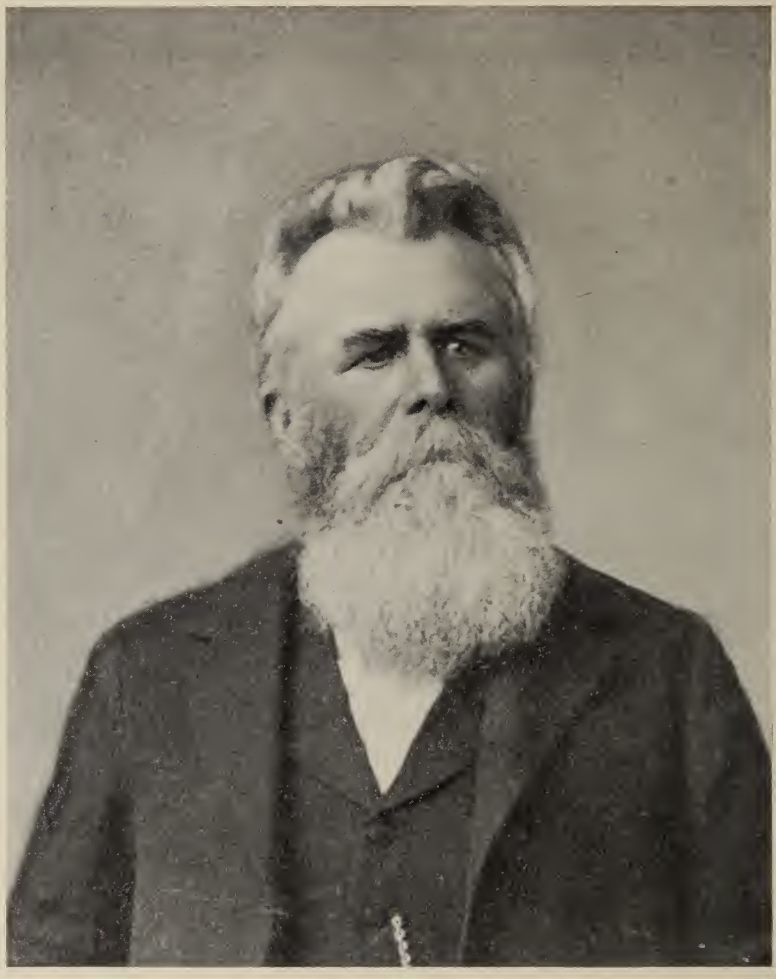
the raising of goats. In the fall of 1894 he got started in this work and found a good sale for the mohair at a profitable price. He has since continued in the business with gratifying success and has been joined by his sons under the firm name of E. L. Witt & Sons. This is the strongest firm in the county in the goat industry, with which Mr. Witt has been

connected for twelve years. He has found it a profitable business and now has fifty-five hundred head of goats. The firm leases thirteen thousand acres of land from the New York Land Company and has the herd divided into two ranches. They have eight hundred registered goats and in 1905 they imported a fine buck from South Africa at a cost of over fifteen hundred dollars. This is the finest animal of the kind in America. They also raise some registered sheep and are raising and trading in cattle. To some extent they likewise engage in farming, producing feed for their stock, and in addition to their other industries they are devoting considerable time to the raising of bees and the production of honey, having three hundred stands of bees. In fact, they are interested in all of the standard business enterprises of Uvalde county and are making a success. After the sheep failure in 1893 Mr. Witt began with two hundred and eighty goats and is now at the head of the largest goat firm in Uvalde county. They are extensive dealers in all kinds of stock and their success is attributable entirely to their own labors and has been achieved since 1893.

Edward L. Witt was married in Jackson county, Texas, in 1872, to Miss Rosa Rogers, who was born in Jackson county and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Evans) Rogers, both of whom were natives of Alabama. They were married in Texas, after which Mr. Rogers settled down to stock farming. He arrived in this state in 1830, was one of the soldiers under General Sam Houston in an early day and assisted in achieving Texan independence. He was not at the decisive battle of San Jacinto, however, for he had been detailed at that time to look after families of soldiers and settlers in the famous Run Away Scrape. He took part in some of the earlier and smaller fights and did much hard and long service. When he came to Texas the Mexican government gave him a league and labor of land amounting to nearly 5,000 acres and upon that tract he first settled in Jackson county, continuing to make it his home until his death. He was a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and organized many congregations of that denomination in this district. He was among the prime movers in promoting the moral as well as the material development of the state and was a very faithful and earnest worker in his Master's vineyard. During the time that Mexico owned this country and also before the war Mr. Rogers filled the office of alcalde, which is equivalent to that of justice of the peace. His children were: Rosa, now Mrs. Witt; Frances; Clark; Lizzie; Samuel Mack; Emma; and Minnie.

To Mr. and Mrs. Witt have been born seven children: Samuel P., Lewis E., Mack L. and Perry C., all of whom are partners with their father in business; Ray M., Thomas L. and Arthur P., all at home.

Mr. Witt votes with the Democracy. He has no aspirations for office but has done much to advance public progress. He is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church, also of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. When disaster overtook him in his business career Mr. Witt did not yield to discouragement but resolutely set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and has become the pioneer in the promotion of a new industry



Joel C. Fenley

in this section of the state. He is now meeting with success and is well known as a representative stock dealer of Southwestern Texas.

Joel C. Fenley. The name of Fenley has been associated with the history of Uvalde county since its organization, and representatives of the name have been active factors in the events which have led to its present day progress and prosperity. Mr. Fenley is carrying on the work of improvement instituted by his father and as the years have passed has made for himself a creditable position in business circles as a farmer and stockman, meeting with very gratifying and well merited success. He was born in Jasper county, Georgia, November 2, 1839, and was reared to farm life in the home of his parents, John M. and Almeda (Holland) Fenley, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Richmond, Virginia. The marriage, however, was celebrated in Georgia. The paternal grandparents were Charles and Elizabeth (McCamy) Fenley, both of whom were natives of Georgia, where they were married. The great-grandfather, John Fenley, a native of Virginia, was the orphaned son of a Revolutionary soldier who was killed in battle while fighting for the independence of the colonies. The Fenley family was founded in America by two brothers, who came from Scotland during the early colonial epoch in the history of Virginia. One of these brothers reared a son, who married and had a son born to him. He soon afterward entered the army to fight for the cause of American liberty and left his wife and little son, who was John Fenley, the great-grandfather of our subject, and the progenitor of the branch of the family to which Joel C. Fenley belongs. Later the widow married a Mr. Powell, who removed with his wife and stepson to South Carolina, where John Fenley grew to manhood. The second brother who came from Scotland disappeared and there is no record of his whereabouts or of his descendants.

John Fenley was reared in South Carolina and was married in Georgia. Soon afterward he settled in Alabama, where he reared his own family and spent his remaining days. He was well known as a leading farmer and slave owner and was regarded as a man of influence and prominence in his locality. His children were Charles, John and Isom Fenley.

Of this family, Charles Fenley, the paternal grandfather of Joel C. Fenley, was born and reared in Alabama, where he married Elizabeth McCamy. He began farming on his own account and received his proportion of slaves and other property from his father's estate, but he largely used his patrimony and left little to his children. He was not a money making man, nor did he accumulate much property. After a time he removed to Louisiana, where he died. Although he did not possess the qualities of a money maker he displayed many characteristics which were worthy of emulation and won him the esteem of his fellowmen. His children were John M.; James M., who served through the rebellion and in 1866 came to Uvalde county, where he died at the ripe old age of ninety-two years; Joel D., who arrived in Uvalde county in 1852 and experienced the usual difficulties with the hostile red men, continuing his residence here up to the time of his death; Mrs. Theodosia Gilliland, of eastern Texas: and Mary, who died in Alabama, where all were born.

John M. Fenley was married in Georgia and later spent one year in

Alabama. He afterward removed to Louisiana, where he remained for a number of years, the younger members of his family being born in that state. In the fall of 1853 he removed to Uvalde county, Texas, where he remained until called to his final rest on the 23d of May, 1897, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. On coming to Texas he first located in the Ware settlement, where the village of Utopia now stands. At that time there were only two settlements in the county and these were about twenty miles apart, namely, the Ware and the Patterson settlements. The latter was on the Sabinal river and the first residents of that locality took up their abode there in the early fifties. These were George W. Patterson, John Lakey and Butch Dillard. Others soon afterward came and within a few years there were several families. The first members of the Ware settlement arrived in 1851 and were William Ware, John McCormick, Gid Thompson, Aaron Angland, Henry Robinson, Abe Kelly and James Davenport. In 1853 John M. Fenley arrived and also Jasper Wish. All had families and all built cabins and staked out claims. On account of hostile Indians they were compelled to rely on each other for mutual protection. It was usually in the light of the moon that the savages made their raids upon the stock pens and when any Indian sign was seen all of the white families would assemble together for protection. From year to year others came and settled and these were the first pioneers to penetrate into the wilderness and reclaim the region for the purposes of civilization. They laid the foundation for the present development and progress of the county and performed the arduous task of driving out the wild beasts and reclaiming the region from the domain of the red men. They underwent all the deprivations, hardships and dangers of pioneer life and well do they deserve the gratitude and honor of their descendants and the settlers of the present day, who are enjoying the results of their labors. Those early settlers came to stay and in 1856 they organized the county. At the first election held in the fall of that year for locating the county seat there were less than fifty votes cast. As a rule the early settler bought no land but established a home and engaged in the stock business upon the open range. Nearly all opened up small farms whereon to raise family supplies. Owing to conditions which existed they became mutually dependent upon each other and warm ties of friendship and brotherly kindness were thus built up and practically they lived as one family. No such hospitality is known at the present time as then existed. Those original settlers all came from prominent families and all became honored citizens of the new county. Their labors have borne good fruit in the development and improvement of this part of the state and through their efforts Uvalde county is rapidly winning its way to a foremost place among the leading counties of this great commonwealth.

John M. Fenley, father of Joel C. Fenley, first located in the Ware settlement. He began farming on a small scale, always raising some corn. He, however, turned his attention to the stock business and got a start in hogs. The hogs fattened on the range and he always had pork and lard, while his farming brought him other table supplies. He was making a good start in the stock business, but had considerable difficulty with the Indians, who would drive off the horses and cattle. However, he remained in the Ware settlement for fifteen years and owing to the vigilance

and bravery of the early residents the Indians were driven back. Mr. Fenley removed to the Nueces river country, where he resided for a short period and in 1867 he took up his abode in the Mula river country, twenty miles west of Uvalde. There he had a free range and became owner of considerable stock. At length he removed to New Ranch, where he took a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, building there a comfortable rock house. In that locality he began farming and he remained there for many years, successfully engaged in business. Later, however, he left the ranch and developed a homestead property near the town, whereon he spent his declining years and the place is now occupied by his son, Dempsy Fenley. There the father died May 23, 1897, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. After he had got well established at the Mula river ranch he purchased two sections of land at Utopia, which he held through life. From the time that he arrived in the county the Indians were troublesome and frequently made raids upon the stock of Mr. Fenley, but he was cool-headed and not excitable, was fearless and brave and was sound in his judgment, so that he utilized to the best advantage the opportunities which he had of regaining his stock and getting even with the red men. He took part in many raids after the Indians and in a large number of battles. Three times he faced a party of savages at his own door when he was without help, but his fearlessness and thoughtful conduct saved his life and his home. He saw the Indians approaching and would stand in the doorway without a gun or other weapon, although he had his gun near at hand. He made no demonstration nor said a word but the Indians noted his stern demeanor and his fearlessness. As they rode toward the house they formed in single file and each group rode around the house. From his attitude they decided he had a force of men in the cabin and, believing this, they rode away, leaving him unmolested. Had they begun to fire at him he would have sold his life dearly, for he had his own gun near by and he was at all times brave and valorous. In the conflict with the Indians he was never wounded and he resolved that he would not be driven from his home nor the country, so he took a bold stand for his rights. He was enterprising and public spirited, was social in disposition and charitable in nature and enjoyed having his friends about him. The latchstring of his door always hung on the outside and those who knew him regarded him as a good neighbor and friend. He was highly esteemed for his unassailable integrity and his honor was an unquestioned fact in his career. In speech and manner he was plain and unpretentious but all recognized in him a man of genuine personal worth, whose life was actuated by high ideals and guided by principles of manly conduct. For many years he was a devoted member of the Christian church.

Mrs. John M. Fenley survived her husband three years and died in 1899. She was a daughter of John Holland, a prominent farmer of Virginia, in which state his death occurred. He was a member of the Christian church. His children were: John, who came to this country with his father and died here; and Almeda, who became Mrs. Fenley. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Fenley was blessed with five children: Joel C., John M., of Sabinal; Charles D., living at the old homestead at Uvalde;

James T., a stockman, carrying on an extensive business at El Paso, Texas; and Elizabeth, the wife of John Ware, of Utopia.

Joel C. Fenley came to Uvalde county with his parents when a youth of thirteen years and grew to manhood in the saddle. He has thorough familiarity with all of the experiences of pioneer life with its dangers and privations and can relate many interesting incidents of the early days. He remained at home, assisting his father with the stock and on the farm until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the Confederacy, becoming a member of Company B, Thirty-third Texas Cavalry. This was Colonel Duff's regiment and with the command he was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi army, doing duty in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. The regiment was largely engaged in skirmishing and in guarding the coast. Mr. Fenley was in many hotly contested engagements and saw difficult service and at the time of General Lee's surrender he was stationed near Shreveport, Louisiana.

Not long afterward he returned home and in a short time was married. He wedded Miss Margaret A. Miller, who was born in Missouri in 1846, a daughter of Rolla and Dorcas (Davenport) Miller, of Tennessee, who came to Uvalde county in 1853. Her father was well known here as a stockman and remained in this county until his death. He was among the pioneers who aided in the organization of the county and in planting the seeds of civilization. He, too, aided in the struggle with the red men for the supremacy of the district and had many unpleasant and oftentimes thrilling experiences. He took part in many raids and fights with the Indians and lost much stock because of their thieving propensities. His son, George W. Miller, was killed by the Indians and he revenged the death of his son by killing an Indian the following day. He was a practical and successful cattleman and created a good estate. He possessed a social nature, so that he enjoyed having his friends around him, and his door was always hospitably open for the reception of friends or strangers of the white race who visited this locality. He displayed many sterling traits of character. He passed away upon his ranch in 1877. His wife died soon afterward. She was a daughter of John Davenport, a worthy and honored pioneer settler, who also assisted in organizing Uvalde county and in planting the seeds which have resulted in its material and moral development. The last act of his life was in his own defense. He had gone from home to Blanco Creek after a yoke of oxen and on his return was overtaken by a band of Indians, who attacked him, but he sold his life dearly, fighting manfully to the end. Some Mexicans saw the fight but, fearing to go to his assistance, lay in hiding until the Indians had left. They then went to him and he tried to talk but was unable to do so, as he was so badly wounded and had been scalped. He died a few minutes later. The Mexicans said that he had killed two Indians with his six shooter. The same band of Indians killed John Bowles the same day and were pursued by a large force of settlers and soldiers with Lieutenant W. B. Hazen in command. He was from Fort Inge and with his troops followed the band and a desperate battle ensued, in which all of the Indians were killed but one. One of the Indians killed had been badly wounded by Mr. Davenport in his fight with them and his six shooter was recovered from the

dead Indian. John Davenport was a prominent stockman and a representative and worthy early settler of this portion of the state. His children were: William; James; Mrs. Dorcas Miller; John, who was murdered by the Indians; and one daughter whose name is not remembered. To Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Miller were born six children: John; Sarah, now Mrs. Crane; George W., who was killed by the Indians; Mrs. Margaret A. Fenley; Martha; and James. With the exception of the last named all were born in Missouri.

After his marriage Joel C. Fenley engaged in the cattle business, in which he yet continues. At that time the range was free and he was successful and as his financial resources increased he invested in lands and bought different surveys. When the country had to be fenced and the free range abandoned he fenced his ranch and yet holds it, his land lying in Uvalde, Zavala and Maverick counties, comprising more than eleven thousand acres. He also has six thousand acres of leased land. When he first engaged in business he raised and run all kinds of cattle but in later years handles only steer cattle on the home ranch. He also has another ranch in Terrell county, where he raises stock of all kinds, including horses and cattle. He is well pleased with his success and thinks Uvalde county is the best in the state for stock raising purposes. He continued upon the home ranch for many years and his children were all born there. In 1893, wishing to provide better school facilities, he purchased a forty acre tract of land adjoining the corporation limits of Uvalde and built thereon a commodious two-story frame residence in modern style of architecture and supplied with all modern conveniences and equipments. He has a deep well with a windmill and tank and there is an abundance of good water for all purposes. He has improved the entire tract and now has a very desirable farm and fine home.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fenley have been born five children: George W., a stockman, who is now high sheriff of Terrell county, Texas; Green B., a prominent attorney at law of Uvalde; Constant J., who is assisting on his father's ranch; Guy and Lela, both at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fenley are faithful members of the Christian church. He votes with the Democracy and uses his influence for the party and its success but has no desire for office. He serves as an elder in his church and does everything in his power to advance the intellectual, material and moral progress of his community. He was once appointed to fill out an unexpired term and was once elected to the position of county commissioner but otherwise has never consented to hold office. When he first came to the county and while yet a boy he was familiar with the conditions that here existed when the white men and the red race were contesting for the dominion of the land. He was soon in the saddle with the men on the trails and raids and was also in some of the interesting trials of marksmanship. Like his father, he has always carried on farming to some extent, raising corn and feed for the stock and also supplies for the family. He is well known as an enterprising and practical rancher and stockman, who has created a large estate. He owes his success entirely to his own efforts and his diligence and perseverance have been strong and essential elements in gaining for him the prosperity which he now enjoys.

G. B. Fenley, a prominent attorney at law and ex-county judge of Uvalde county, was born in this county March 3, 1872, and his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for here he has so directed his labors and developed his native talents as to win distinction at the bar and gain a place of prominence in his practice before the courts. He is a son of Joel C. and Margaret A. (Miller) Fenley, the former born in Jasper county, Georgia, November 2, 1839, and the latter in Missouri in 1846. The history of the family in detail is contained in the preceding sketch of Joel C. Fenley and need not be repeated here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Fenley had five children: George W., a stockman and now high sheriff of Terrell county, Texas; Green B., of this review; Constant J., who is assisting his father on the ranch; Guy and Lela, also at home.

Judge Fenley was reared to ranch life and to the stock business. His early education acquired in the common schools was supplemented by study in Add Ran College at Thorp Springs and in the law department of the state university at Austin, Texas. He also studied law with the firm of Clark & Old of Uvalde prior to entering the state university and was admitted to the bar in this city in 1892. He then began the practice of his chosen profession here and has since continued practicing in all of the courts. A liberal and distinctively representative clientage has been accorded him and his knowledge of the law, his correct adaptation of its principles and his devotion to his clients' interests have gained him a high and most gratifying reputation. He is rated among the successful attorneys of Southwestern Texas and has a well equipped office with a large library. He is likewise connected with his father, Joel C. Fenley, and his brother in the ranch and cattle business, in which they are extensively and successfully engaged.

Judge Fenley was married in 1892 to Miss Callie Brashear, who was born in Missouri in 1874 and is an esteemed and cultured lady. Her parents were L. D. and Sally (Simpson) Brashear, who were married in Missouri and removed to Uvalde county in 1886, settling on a ranch near the city of Uvalde. Mr. Brashear is now a well known and prosperous stock farmer and in politics is a strong Democrat. His wife is a sister of the late well known John F. Simpson of Uvalde, who was closely identified with the progress and improvement of the city and who died in December, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Brashear had four children: Callie, now Mrs. Fenley; Belle, a teacher in the graded schools of Uvalde; Kittie, who is also teaching; and George, at home. The marriage of Judge and Mrs. Fenley has been blessed with four interesting children: Byron L., born March 14, 1894; Harold D., November 27, 1895; Russell, June 23, 1897; and Green B., August 18, 1899. Mrs. Fenley is a member of the Christian church and Judge Fenley is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat but without aspiration for office, the only political positions he has ever filled being in the direct line of his profession, those of county attorney and county judge. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon the practice of law, prepar-

G. B. Fenley.

ing his cases with provident care, and his wide research and investigation render him a strong and able lawyer at the bar.

D. W. Barnhill, conducting a drug store in Uvalde, where he is also serving as postmaster, is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, born on the 11th of December, 1861. His parents, Thomas and Matilda (Welsh) Barnhill, were both natives of the Emerald Isle, but became acquainted in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was celebrated. The father was a boot and shoe maker, following that trade for a number of years, doing custom work. He removed from Philadelphia to Minnesota and in 1860 became a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he afterward joined the Federal army for service in the Civil war as a member of Company H, First Kansas Regiment, for ninety days. He went to the front and took part in the Missouri campaign, engaging in the battle of Wilson's Creek, which was most hotly contested. After the expiration of his first term of service he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years or during the war and was assigned to the army of the Trans-Mississippi department, doing duty in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. He was afterward transferred to the engineering corps and at Lake Providence, Louisiana, when engaged in the construction of a defense, he was in charge of a party felling trees when a falling tree injured him. Later he was transferred to a steamer, which was to take him to Memphis, Tennessee, but he died while en route and was buried in the national cemetery at Memphis in August, 1863. He was a devoted and loyal son of his adopted country and at the president's first call to aid in defense of the Union he offered his services and died a martyr to the cause, passing away at the age of thirty-seven years. His wife remained a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1866 married Patrick O'Connor, a baker by trade. The same year they removed to Fort Benton, Montana, and soon afterward Mr. O'Connor joined the United States army. He and his family remained residents of Fort Benton until 1868, when he received an honorable discharge from the regular army. They then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed railroading, but subsequently he went to Dakota, where he again joined the army, continuing at that place until 1874, when he was transferred to Detroit, Michigan, where he continued in military service until 1885. He then retired upon a pension and the same year removed his family to San Antonio, Texas, where both he and his wife died, Mr. O'Connor passing away in 1904, while his wife departed this life in 1903. By her first marriage she had five children, of whom D. W. Barnhill is the youngest. The others were Wesley N., who died in childhood; Mary, who is a sister of charity and resides in Montana; Margaret, who died at the age of seven years; and Edwin, who at the age of two years was lost while the family were living in Minnesota and when found was dead.

D. W. Barnhill, the only surviving son of the family, accompanied his mother on her various removals and received good educational training at home, but had no opportunity to attend school until the family located in Detroit, here for five years he pursued his studies in the graded and high schools. Thus he completed a course of study which well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. In April,

1879, he went to San Antonio, Texas, and after ten days proceeded to Menard county and to Brackett, where he engaged in teaching school for a year. His next venture was in newspaper work at Brackett and later he bought out the *Press,* although but nineteen years of age at the time. He continued successfully in its publication until 1886, when he sold that paper and taught school. During the winter he was appointed to fill a vacancy as justice of the peace. He had been elected and served for one term prior to this time and he continued to occupy the position until 1887, when he married and resigned in order that he might change his place of abode. The same year he removed to Uvalde, where he has since resided.

He had been married in this city in April, 1887, to Miss Mary L. Crisp, who was born in Colorado county, Texas, in 1863. Her parents were Dr. D. H. and Betty A. (Mitchell) Crisp, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where they were married. Early in the '50s they came to Texas, settling in Colorado county, where Dr. Crisp remained practicing his profession successfully until 1883, when he came to Uvalde, where he died in June, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Throughout his entire business career he has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, giving his attention and energies to his duties in this direction, and he was well known as a successful physician, whose labors have been of direct benefit to his fellow men. He belongs to the Presbyterian church. In his family were these children: John C., a prominent attorney at law of Beeville, Texas; William M., a farmer of Bexar county, Texas; Anna, the wife of A. J. Harris; Mary L., now Mrs. Barnhill; Albert S., who is editor of a paper at Cuero and is a member of the Texas legislature; Anderson M., cashier of the F. A. Piper Mercantile Company at Uvalde; Alice Patti, who is now Mrs. Speir of South America; David H., who is with Piper & Company; and Lillian, at home.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Barnhill removed to Uvalde and purchased the Uvalde *News,* which he conducted until 1900. During that time he had bought a half interest in a drug store and from 1807 until 1900 conducted this enterprise with a partner, but in the latter year became sole proprietor and has since carried on business alone. In 1899 he received the appointment to the position of postmaster and has since acted in that capacity. The business of the office has greatly increased during this period and he has given a businesslike and capable administration. In 1902 he sold a third interest in his drug business and has since sold a second third. The firm has erected a commodious building and has a complete stock of everything kept in a first-class drug store. He is a stockholder and director in the Uvalde National Bank; also secretary and treasurer of the Uvalde Wholesale Company and holds the same positions in the Uvalde Gin and Milling Company. His interests are varied and extensive, making him a leading and influential resident of the city in which he resides.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill have been born four children: Mebane C., who was born March 26, 1888; Lester, born September 8, 1891; Nell, who died March 12, 1895, at the age of four years; and Mary E., who was born March 12, 1904. Mr. Barnhill belongs to the Methodist

church and his wife to the Presbyterian church. He takes a very active part in church work, has served as steward for many years and has been superintendent of the Sunday schools for twelve years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World and he is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has served as alderman for two terms and as a school director for six years, while for one term he was county commissioner. His interest in community affairs is deep and sincere and has led to co-operation in many movements which have been proved beneficial to the county. He is a broad-minded, intelligent business man and Uvalde has profited by his residence in this section of the state.

Hiram J. Bowles, better known as Hy. J. Bowles, filling the office of county clerk, represents a family whose history is inseparably interwoven with the annals of Southwestern Texas. He was born in Brazos county July 13, 1864, and was reared on a cattle ranch and farm, while the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. His parents were J. Frank and Maggie C. (Martin) Bowles, both of whom were natives of Mississippi, where they were reared and married. The paternal grandparents were John and Millie C. (Pate) Bowles, both of whom were natives of Mississippi. The grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent, the Bowles family having been established, however, at an early day in Virginia. General Bowles, from whom this branch of the family is descended, married the daughter of a famous Indian chief and after some children were born to them they left the Old Dominion and went to Tennessee and when General Jackson was raising volunteers for the war of 1812, General Bowles joined the army and was killed at the battle of New Orleans. He was twice hit by the bullets of the enemy and died from the effects of his wounds.

John Bowles, grandfather of Hiram J. Bowles, was born in Virginia in 1802 and went to Tennessee with his parents. After attaining his majority he removed to Mississippi, where he was married to Miss Millie C. Pate and they became the parents of six sons and seven daughters. About 1849, with all of his family, he removed to Texas, settling first in Bell county, where he purchased land and improved a farm. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising amid pioneer surroundings. He helped to organize Bell county in 1851. The following year he went overland to California, where he joined his son, J. Frank Bowles, who had preceded him to the Pacific coast by two years. They engaged in mining and met with a fair measure of success in their undertakings there until 1855, when they returned to "the states." John Bowles then settled in Uvalde county and sent for his family, who later joined him here. He engaged in raising cattle and other stock, living here at a time when large herds of cattle grazed on the open prairie. Uvalde county was not yet organized and he also assisted in its organization, in 1856. He had been chosen as one of the commissioners to select the site for the county seat and the election was held the fall of the same year to decide upon a permanent location. There were less than fifty votes cast all told, which indicates the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time. His first home was on the Sabinal river in the Patterson settlement, ten miles south of the town of

Sabinal, where he purchased a small tract of land to make a home. The range was free at that time and he did not want much land, for the cattle roamed at will, grew fat and were in good condition. After a few years he changed his location to Leona river, more distant from the settlement. There he established his ranch and continued successfully in business there for a number of years. While he was living on the Sabinal the settlement was raided by the Indians at the light of the moon and, with other settlers, he had much difficulty with the red men. He took part in many raids and battles with them and on one occasion he and his three sons started in pursuit of the Indians, who had been committing depredations at the ranch. On overtaking them they engaged them in a skirmish, and during the fight Mr. Bowles killed three Indians at one shot—the most remarkable record ever known. He and his sons, however, succeeded in recapturing the stock and taking them home again. He took part in a raid nearly every time the moon was full, for the Indians chose that period for stealing. The few settlers banded themselves together to protect their mutual interests.

Mr. Bowles was a brave and fearless man and the Indians feared and hated him. They determined to kill him and when at last they accomplished their purpose it was at a heavy loss among themselves. He had taken part in many raids and some hard-fought battles with them on the Leona river before he moved there and none but a fearless man would have gone into that district, as that was one of the favorite haunts of the savages. He had got well settled on his new ranch when he learned that some of his stock had wandered back to the old ranch and he went to round them up and bring them to the new feeding grounds. While there the Indians stole his horse and he started in pursuit. In order to delude him they hitched the horse where he could see the animal, while they lay in hiding and when he came for his horse they shot him, scalped him, took the horse and made their escape. Runners were sent out in all directions and it was soon found that the Indians had also killed John Davenport. Doke Bowles, his son, as fearless as his father, led the settlers in pursuit. They laid in a supply of provisions and notified Lieutenant W. B. Hazen, who was in command at Fort Inge and who came with thirteen men, while the settlers' force numbered ten men. Everett Wilson was selected as chief trailer with Doke Bowles as assistant. They followed the trail rapidly and after traveling for two hundred miles came upon the Indians. Lieutenant Hazen then took command and led in the fight and a hot battle ensued, during which the large band of Indians scattered. It was a running fight for twenty miles. The entire band were killed with the exception of one "brave," who got away, and they recovered the scalp of John Bowles and other things which were taken when he was killed, also that of Davenport. They likewise secured the stock which had been stolen. Lieutenant Wilson was wounded and fell from his horse and several others were wounded, but all recovered from their injuries. The body of John Bowles lay for several days before it was found. Two of his sons were in the raid that followed the band of Indians and revenged the killing of their father.

John Bowles was deeply interested in the progress and development

of the town and county of Uvalde and as a pioneer settler did much for its development in laying the foundation upon which has been built its present progress and prosperity. He aided in reclaiming the region from the dominion of wild beasts and hostile Indians and in transforming it into a district possible for settlement and civilization. No citizen is more worthy of honorable mention in connection with the history of Ulvade county or the southwest than John Bowles and his family. He was a tall, muscular man, of athletic build and a hardy pioneer, who at all times was brave and resolute and who was regarded with terror by the Indians. He possessed a very social, genial nature, enjoyed meeting with his friends and neighbors and knew every man in the county in the early days, commanding the confidence and respect of all by his integrity and honor, which were above reproach. The last fight in which he participated was in 1859, as in that year he passed to the great beyond. His wife survived him and died at a ripe old age. She was a very devoted member of the Methodist church and was a brave pioneer woman, who by her husband's side faced the hardships, trials and deprivations of pioneer life. The children of this worthy couple were as follows: Adeline became the wife of Dr. Kilgo and removed from Mississippi to Arkansas; Hiram, Sr., came with the family to Texas; J. Frank was the father of our subject; Caroline became Mrs. McDowell; Fannie married Mr. Townsend; Emma married Joe Brown; Greenville is a cattleman; David C. is living in Bell county; Jane is now Mrs. Townsend; Lizzie is the wife of G. W. Patterson; Mrs. Webb was the next of the family, and Booker was killed in the ranger service.

J. Frank Bowles was born in Mississippi, August 15, 1828, and was married there in 1847. He came to Texas with the other members of his father's family in 1849 and they all settled in Bell county. In 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he left his wife and children with his father's family and went overland to California, where he engaged in mining for two years, when he was joined by his father and together they continued in mining successfully until 1855, when they returned to Texas, the father settling in Uvalde county, while J. Frank Bowles joined his family in Bell county. Later he sold his property there and removed to Brazos county, where he settled and opened up a farm. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, with which he continued until the close of the war, serving in the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where all of his command were made prisoners and all were paroled. Mr. Bowles was a lieutenant of his company, which was under command of Captain Hoag. They participated in many skirmishes and a number of hotly contested battles and Lieutenant Bowles was regarded as a brave soldier, always on duty in the front ranks. He saw much hard service and underwent many deprivations and exposure such as is incident to warfare.

Following the close of hostilities J. Frank Bowles returned to Brazos county and joined his family, who in the meantime had been busy in improving the farm and had got some stock around them. Soon afterward he sold out and took up his abode in the town in order to provide his children with better educational privileges. In June, 1872, he came to Uvalde county to visit friends and was so well pleased with

the country that he decided to remain. He purchased a large tract of land at Fort Clark crossing of the Nueces river, where he built a large rock house and made other substantial improvements. He was then engaged in the stock business and in farming, in both of which he was successful. He raised good crops of corn, which he sold to the government at high prices, together with all other supplies that he could furnish. He remained upon his ranch until 1878, when he sold the property and removed to Jones county, where he was engaged in the stock business. From there he made several moves and for a time was located at Angelo, where he conducted a livery stable during the winter. In the spring of 1880 he was attacked by the gold fever and arranged for his family to come to Uvalde county, while he started for Tombstone, Arizona, which was then supposed to be the mining Eldorado. Being an old California miner, he knew how to find the yellow metal and began prospecting, but soon afterward, through the accidental discharge of his own gun, he was shot and never recovered from his injuries, his remains being interred at Tombstone. Thus was ended an eventful life in August, 1880. He was an enterprising and public-spirited man, possessed of good business qualifications. In politics he was a strong Democrat but without aspiration for office. A man of athletic build, he was fearless and brave and was well fitted to cope with the conditions of frontier life. He was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and was regarded as a good neighbor and faithful friend. His wife and family returned to Uvalde county and Mrs. Bowles kept her children together and reared them to lives of honor and respectability. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church and died April 24, 1894. Her father was Henry Martin, a prominent planter and slave owner of Mississippi and was one of the respected residents and substantial citizens of his community. He died in his native state, leaving behind him the priceless record of an untarnished name. He was a prominent and influential church worker and was much beloved by all who knew him. He reared a large family of children, but only three are now remembered: David; Maggie C., who became Mrs. Bowles; and Mrs. Lucinda Dockery.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Bowles were born six children: W. A., a stockman; John H., a boss painter; James M., of San Marcos; Belle, who became the wife of F. B. Brooks and at her death left two children; Hiram J., of this review; and Mrs. Mollie E. Estes.

Hiram J. Bowles was born in Brazos county, Texas, and accompanied his parents on their various removals to Uvalde, to Northern Texas, and upon the return to this county, where the family arrived in 1880. He then began working in order to assist his mother in the support of the family and in 1883 he went to Alpine, Texas, where he was employed on a ranch. There he remained until 1887, during which time he accumulated quite a band of cattle. In the year mentioned he took a drove of horses to New Mexico, where he remained for about a year, and upon his return to Alpine he sold out all of his stock and then joined his mother at Uvalde in 1888. Here he has since remained and was actively engaged in business as a stock dealer for a number of years. In fact he still continues in this line, in which he has been quite suc-

cessful. He is interested with a partner in two ranches—a small one near the town of Uvalde and the main ranch, containing fifty thousand acres, some distance away, and on which they are running a large herd of cattle.

In 1892 Mr. Bowles was a candidate for sheriff, but was not successful in his race for the office. In 1896, however, he was elected district and county clerk, which position he is still creditably and capably filling and when he retires from the office he expects to return actively to the stock business. He has been deeply interested in the growth and upbuilding of the county and has co-operated in many movements that have been of direct benefit toward its development. He has a commodious cottage in the city where he resides and he is a self-made man, who as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

On the 10th of February, 1897, Mr. Bowles was united in marriage to Miss Sallie A. Dalrymple, who was born in Uvalde county February 6, 1871. She is a daughter of James and Jane (Patterson) Dalrymple, the latter of Smith county, Texas, and the former of Williamson county. They were married, however, in Uvalde county. Mr. Dalrymple was a son of William C. and Elizabeth (Wilbarger) Dalrymple. William C. Dalrymple was a native of North Carolina and was a politician and popular office holder, devoting the greater part of his life to public service. He was a devoted and worthy member of the Presbyterian church and removing to the west spent his last days in Georgetown, Texas. In his family were four children: Janette; Sally, who died at the age of eighteen years; James, of Uvalde; and William T., who died in Llano county, Texas, in 1896.

James Dalrymple, father of Mrs. Bowles, came to Uvalde county early in the '60s, was here married and soon afterward entered the Confederate army, serving throughout the war. He saw hard service and underwent the privations and exposures incident to the life of the soldier. After the close of hostilities he settled in Uvalde county, where he engaged successfully in the stock business and at one time was a prominent stock dealer of the county. He also conducted a meat market in Uvalde. A Democrat in politics, he used his influence for the party and for a number of years served as hide and animal inspector. He was also a candidate for sheriff, but failed to secure the nomination. He did his full share of jury work and was regarded as a man of incorruptible integrity, faithful to every trust reposed in him. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. In 1903, as the result of illness, he lost his eyesight and is now blind. His wife died December 29, 1899. She was a daughter of John C. Patterson, and a granddaughter of George W. Patterson, members of a leading and well-known pioneer family of Uvalde county, who helped to reclaim this district from the domain of the savages and convert it into a settlement where all of the advantages known to the white race may be enjoyed. John C. Patterson was among the prominent and well-known residents of this part of the state. He died early, leaving but one child, Mrs. James Dalrymple. By her marriage she became the mother of six children: Mrs. Sallie A. Bowles; Zena; Ottie, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Lela, Riley and Henry, all at home. Mr. Dalrymple

yet resides at his homestead near Uvalde. His wife is a zealous member of the Methodist church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have been born five children: Manilla, who died at the age of three years; Orin, born August 14, 1899; Jack, May 20, 1901; Garrett, April 1, 1903; and James F., December 30, 1904.

Mr. Bowles is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. Both are held in high esteem in the community where they reside and enjoy the warm friendship of many with whom they have been brought in contact. Both represent old families of Texas and Mr. Bowles has from pioneer times resided in this state and now stands as an exemplar of modern progress and improvement.

J. G. Smyth, a veteran of the Confederacy, has been the promoter of many business enterprises which have contributed to the substantial upbuilding of the southwest and is now a factor in industrial and commercial progress of the city of Uvalde and the agricultural interests of the county. His ready recognition of opportunity combined with energy and ambition have been the dominant points in his successful career and made him widely known as a prominent business man of the south. He is descended from a prominent and honored pioneer family of Texas and was born in Jasper county, this state, February 25, 1847. His parents were George W. and Frances M. (Grigsby) Smyth, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Kentucky. They were married at Nacogdoches, Texas, by an alcalde, a Mexican justice, for Texas at that time was a province of Mexico and there were Mexican laws governing marriages. This was before the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which made Texas a free and independent republic. They participated in what is known in history as the "Runaway Scrape." The settlers, hearing of the approach of the Mexican general, Santa Anna, and his army, fearing that he might slaughter all who remained, left their homes and fled for their lives to the east, making their way to Louisiana. The men were mostly in General Houston's army and few were left to care for the families save the old men, who were incapacitated for military service. It was an exciting time and one long to be remembered. The Smyth family is of Scotch descent, but the names of the grandparents of our subject are not remembered. The grandparents, however, were early settlers of Alabama, where they reared their family and spent their last days. Their children were: George W., Andrew F., M. C., Mrs. Susan Isbell and Mrs. Ann McCallister, all of whom came to Texas.

George W. Smyth, born and reared in Alabama, acquired a liberal education there and mastered the profession of civil engineering. He came to Texas with a view of following the profession of surveying here and located in Jefferson county, where he was thus engaged. He was a highly educated and broad-minded man, intelligent and enterprising, and his opinions became valued factors in measures and movements relating to the development and progress of the new country. In fact he was one of the leaders in all of the affairs bearing upon its growth and improvement and upon its political conditions. He was a member of that body of organizers that declared Texan independence and was one of the signers of its declaration of independence. During the existence of the

J. G. Smyth wife & Baby

state as an independent republic he was influential in its councils and in movements relating to its upbuilding along many lines. He filled the office of land commissioner for several terms and after the annexation of Texas to the United States he was elected and filled the office of congressman one term. He was continued in many offices of honor and trust up to the time of the secession of the state. His sympathy, however, was with the Union cause and he opposed secession. In connection with General Sam Houston he made speeches throughout the state and predicted the result that would follow civil war just as it came to pass. He labored untiringly among the people in an effort to get them to settle their differences without resort to war, believing that they had no right to disavow allegiance to the Federal government. He lived to see his predictions concerning events of that period verified. He was a slave owner and an extensive farmer, having a large force of colored people to work his place. After the close of the war he was a delegate to the first reconstruction convention held at Austin that formulated plans for reconstruction, and while there he was taken ill and died, thus passing away in 1866. The first Congress of the United States, however, passed reconstruction laws doing away with all of the work of the Texas assembly and put in "carpet bag" officers all over the southern states. In his death at a momentous crisis in the history of Texas the state lost one of her foremost men, whose wisdom and sound judgment have been of the greatest benefit to the commonwealth. He counseled wisely and well and his labors were effective and far-reaching. He was a successful man in all of his business undertakings and his name was ever above reproach. He was honorable in action, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, never swerving in his support of the cause which he believed to be right. He did much in surveying work in the early days of Texas and his labors were carried forward with great accuracy, so that after he had abandoned surveying as a profession he was often called upon by his neighbors and those in authority to establish lines and boundaries and settle disputes connected therewith. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian and lived a consistent Christian life.

Mrs. Frances M. Smyth survived her husband until 1877. She was a daughter of Joseph Grigsby, one of the pioneer residents of Jefferson county and one of the four men who bought the land and platted and established the town of Beaumont, Texas. He was accounted a leading farmer and carefully managed his business affairs, without desiring office or seeking prominence of that character. His last days were spent at what was known as Grigsby's Bluff in Jefferson county. His children were: Mrs. Sarah Allen; Mrs. Frances Smyth; Mrs. Susan Thompson; Mrs. Ann Allen; Mrs. Elizabeth Glen; Matilda, deceased; Enoch, who served in the Mexican war; William and Nathaniel, both of whom are prominent farmers.

To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smyth were born seven children: Sarah, the wife of J. T. Armstrong; Susan, who married Sam Adams; Matilda, the wife of Rev. R. T. Armstrong, a minister of the Methodist church; George W., a prominent mill and lumberman of Beaumont, Texas, who served throughout the Civil war as orderly sergeant in Ross'

brigade and was wounded in the shoulder; Francis, deceased; Emily, the wife of W. H. Smith; and J. G., of this review.

Upon the home farm J. G. Smyth was reared and acquired a common-school education. He remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Confederate army in Keith's company and Colonel Griffin's command of artillery, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was located mostly at Sabine Pass and while he was still there the war was brought to a close and he was paroled at Jasper by General Custer. Through the two succeeding years he attended school and in 1868 he was married. He then settled on a farm, where he remained for three years, when in connection with his brother, George W. Smyth, he engaged in the lumber business at Beaumont. They at first operated in cypress timber and also conducted a small store. They built a sawmill at Smyth's Bluff in Jefferson county, where they engaged in the manufacture of lumber for three years and then built a mill at Beaumont, which they conducted for two years. At the end of that time they traded their property for some farms and were engaged in general agricultural pursuits for a year, after which Mr. Smyth entered the employ of a firm as logman, being thus engaged until 1887. He then again formed a partnership with his brother and at Wise Bluff, in Jasper county, Texas, they built a tram logging railroad and bought a tract of land. They operated their road for a year, after which they sold their plant to the Beaumont Lumber Company and removed to Suddith's Bluffs on the Sabine river, where they constructed a tram railroad and put in logs for the Orange mills, continuing at that point until 1898, when they built a sawmill for themselves at Deweyville, Texas. They also bought large tracts of timber land and operated extensively, where they have sixty-five thousand acres of timber lands bought at different times. In 1899 they purchased a sawmill at Juanita, Louisiana, together with twenty-five thousand acres of timber, and they continue to operate both plants with an output of lumber of from fifty to sixty million feet per annum, finding market for their product in different parts of the world, their shipments not only being made to various points in America but also to Germany, South Africa and Mexico. Their trade is constantly increasing and their business possessions in this connection have grown from a few ox teams and a small amount of capital to an extensive plant, their holdings being estimated at about three million dollars. Their business is returning a very gratifying remuneration and in fact is one of the important productive enterprises of the south, the business having been conducted along modern progressive lines in keeping with the trend of activity and thought in the business world of today.

Mr. Smyth remained in charge of the operative department of this extensive business until 1891, when he came to Uvalde and with a partner invested in a cattle ranch of twenty thousand acres. They conducted the ranch for five years, and Mr. Smyth then purchased his partner's interest and has since increased his land holdings to thirty thousand acres, whereon he matures steers, having a herd of thirty-five hundred head at the present time. His ranch borders both sides of the Nueces river in the south part of Uvalde county. Mr. Smyth has also extended

his efforts to other lines of business activity. In 1903 he purchased an extensive stock of hardware, furniture and house furnishing goods from J. H. Green and is now conducting one of the leading stores in the city of Uvalde. He is also a stockholder in the Uvalde Commercial National Bank, which he assisted in organizing in 1903, when he was elected vice-president and is still filling this position. His time is now devoted to the supervision of his varied and important business enterprises and the scope of his activity has continually broadened as he has extended his efforts into other fields, in all of which he has operated in a manner resulting in success.

Mr. Smyth has been married twice. He wedded Miss Ella Green, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of Robert F. and Mary A. (Armstrong) Green, of Alabama, who removed from that state to Arkansas and subsequently to Texas. Mr. Green became a prominent merchant of Sabine Pass, Texas, where he carried on business for a number of years, and he died in Huntsville, Texas, in 1866, when attending a convention there. He was a very prominent Mason, widely known in the fraternity, and his position in business and social circles was equally commendable. His children were six in number: Mrs. Alice Carway; Ella, who became Mrs. Smyth; Susan; Laura; J. H. of San Antonio, Texas; and Keenan, who died in young manhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Smyth were born two children: Ella M., who is assisting in the store in Uvalde; and Ethel G., who is a successful school teacher. The wife and mother died in 1883 in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was a devoted member. In 1884 Mr. Smyth married Miss Epsie B. Miller, who was born in Georgia, a daughter of Lewis B. and Nancy Miller, who came to Texas in 1872. The father, a farmer by occupation, lived in eastern Texas and served as a private in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner and afterward paroled and at that place he was wounded in the right hand. He was a faithful and valorous soldier and met uncomplainingly the hardships of military life. He belonged to the Methodist church and was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. His children were: Mrs. Nancy Clark, Mrs. Lou Lanier, Mrs. Jessie Henderson, Mrs. Epsie B. Smyth and Lewis Miller.

The children born of Mr. Smyth's second marriage are Lewis, Jennie, Joseph G., William H., Andrew, George W. and Murra G., all at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smyth are members of the Methodist church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. In politics he is independent, voting for Democratic candidates at local elections but supported McKinley and Roosevelt for the presidency. He is a man fearless in defense of his honest convictions and reserves to himself the right of forming his own opinions in unbiased manner—a privilege which he also accords to others. His position in business circles in the southwest is a most creditable and enviable one. He has wrought along modern business lines and has achieved a prominence that is evidence of his ability and keen discrimination. Laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth his best efforts in the acquirement of success and at all times his methods have been such as neither seek nor require disguise.

F. J. Rheiner is prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Southwestern Texas. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success and his connection with business enterprises has been of decided advantage to this section of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner. He is now acting as cashier of the Uvalde National Bank and the able manner in which he meets his business duties is indication of his capacity and ability.

Mr. Rheiner is one of the native sons of Uvalde county, having been born on the 24th of February, 1877, and reared upon his father's ranch. His parents were Peter and Mary (Santleben) Rheiner, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Texas. The father belonged to a prominent old family of the land of the Alps and there acquired a liberal education in his native language. He also attained considerable knowledge of the English tongue, which he could speak with fluency when he came to the United States at the age of eighteen years. He crossed the Atlantic in order to become free from the yoke of monarchial oppression, making the journey to the new world in company with a young man, Mr. Whetstine. Their destination was California and they had in mind the intention of engaging in the sheep industry, but after arriving in the Golden state and spending some time in prospecting they decided that it would not be a good place to locate. Favorable reports which Mr. Rheiner heard of Southwestern Texas led him to leave California and make his way into this district, arriving at Utopia in Uvalde county in the fall of 1855. He had brought some money with him from his old home in Switzerland and being favorably impressed with this country he, with a companion, went to Mexico, where each man bought two hundred and fifty head of ewes which they brought to Utopia, and thus he made his start in the sheep industry. Mr. Whetstine came with him but each man engaged in business alone. Mr. Rheiner soon got his ranch established and owing to his vigilance and care and his knowledge of the business he rapidly succeeded and his flock increased in numbers. He afterward joined with other settlers in making raids against the Indians who stole the stock. Mr. Rheiner's stock, however, could not be run off, but the Indians often killed and ate one of his sheep. The few pioneers lived almost as one family, for they were mutually dependent upon one another for protection and Mr. Rheiner was ever ready to join in the defense of his neighbors and take part in the raids after the red men. He was never wounded and he continued to engage in the sheep industry, his flocks increasing and his success being thereby augmented. With great love for his adopted country, in 1862 he arranged with other parties to care for his flocks while he should go to the war. He volunteered with Captain Robinson's company of the Thirty-third Texas Cavalry, which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and was actively engaged in military service in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. He did much scout duty on the border and along the gulf coast and a detachment of soldiers invaded Mexico after some renegades. The Federal gunboats at the mouth of

the Rio Grande, however, cut them off and the troops became divided. In a skirmish Mr. Rheiner sustained a wound through the shoulder and from the effects of this he received an honorable discharge in 1863.

Returning to his home and his ranch, he resumed control of his flocks and soon afterward was married to a Miss Watson, by whom he had two children. Later she was accidentally drowned and a few years afterward Mr. Rheiner wedded Miss Mary Santleben, a native of Texas, whose father, Christian Santleben, was a pioneer of Medina county, this state. He was a stonemason by trade and became a prominent rancher and farmer of Medina county. Of German birth, he displayed many sterling characteristics of his German ancestry and successfully managed his business affairs, being well known at the same time as a worthy citizen devoted to the general welfare. Both he and his wife died in Medina county. In the Santleben family were the following named: Mary, who became Mrs. Rheiner; August, of San Antonio; and Ferdinand, a prominent cattle rancher of Uvalde county. Both were reared on the frontier and were identified with the work of early settlement and improvement.

A brother of Peter Rheiner came to America after he had crossed the Atlantic and settled at San Antonio, where he reared a family of three sons, who yet reside in that city or vicinity.

Peter Rheiner continued in the sheep ranching business and bought large tracts of land which he held during his life. He possessed keen business discernment and enterprise, was a good financier and created a large estate. He helped to organize the county and underwent the usual difficulties and trials of pioneer life. He gave a loyal support to every movement or measure for the general progress and endorsed those plans which have for their basis the material, intellectual or moral development of the community. He loved his adopted country and was one of its most worthy citizens. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his allegiance and his fidelity, elected him to the office of county commissioner and he filled other local positions. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in the year 1879, while his wife, surviving him for several years, passed away in 1884. Their children were: William, now living in Arizona; Etta, the wife of Judge Garner, now in the United States Congress; Peter, who died at the age of thirteen years; August D., of Uvalde; and F. J.

F. J. Rheiner has spent his entire life in Uvalde county and here acquired a liberal education. He began his studies in the common schools and later attended a private school of San Antonio and also a Catholic school of that city. He was likewise a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Alabama. His first efforts in an independent business career were in the line of stock raising. He had a ranch and cattle and conducted the business for two years with

Uvalde National Bank.

considerable success. He then disposed of his ranch and stock and in 1899 assisted in organizing the Uvalde National Bank, of which he became one of the original stockholders. This bank was the outgrowth of the private bank of Collier & Company and was capitalized for seventy-

five thousand dollars, while at the present time there is a surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars with additional liability of stockholders to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, making a total of two hundred thousand dollars. Upon the organization of the bank Mr. Rheiner was made cashier, which position he yet fills, while W. W. Collier was the first president. Upon his retirement J. F. Simpson became president and since his death J. M. Kincaid has been president. With these exceptions there have been few changes in the offices. The bank has always had a strong force of officials and is among the solid and reliable financial institutions of Southwestern Texas. The officers at the present time are: J. M. Kincaid, president; J. A. Mangum, vice-president; and F. J. Rheiner, cashier. A general banking business is carried on in accordance with modern ideas of financial transactions and Mr. Rheiner gives his entire attention to the bank, carefully guarding its interests and doing all in his power to promote its growth and success.

In April, 1899, was celebrated the marriage of F. J. Rheiner and Miss Mittie Davenport, of Sabinal. She was born in this county in 1878, her parents being Jack and Mary (Binyon) Davenport, both representatives of prominent pioneer families. Her father was born in Missouri and came to Uvalde with the first pioneer settlers. He helped to drive out the wild beasts and the hostile red men and to sow the seeds of the present civilization and progress. For some time he engaged in cattle raising and he yet resides at Sabinal, being a worthy and esteemed citizen of that locality. He had five children: Ed, a farmer; Robert, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Trinidad, Colorado; Oscar, a rancher; Mrs. Mittie Rheiner; and Ray, who is a bookkeeper in the Uvalde National Bank.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rheiner has been blessed with two children: Ralph, born in May, 1900; and Jack, on the 11th of February, 1906. Mrs. Rheiner belongs to the Christian church and Mr. Rheiner is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His entire life having been passed in the county, he is well known to many of its settlers because of his long residence here as well as by reason of his connection with important business interests. He is wholly worthy the respect that is everywhere tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and the individual.

W. P. Dermody, who at the age of fifteen years started upon his business career and upon his diligence and enterprise has placed his dependence, building thereon the superstructure of his success, is now the cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Uvalde and is prominently identified with the development of the city and its business interests. He was born at Flora, Illinois, September 28, 1864, and was reared as a boy about town, attending school and enjoying the pleasures of the playground as most boys do. His parents were John and Jane (Michaels) Dermody, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Indiana. The father came to America when young and was reared to manhood in this country, acquiring his education here. He always had the strongest attachment for the land of his adoption, and no more loyal citizen could be

found among the native sons of America. When a man he found employment with the railroad company and was engaged in railroad service successfully for many years, after which he invested his savings in land and turned his attention to farming. He also prospered in that undertaking and now in honorable retirement from further labor he and his wife are spending their declining years in the enjoyment of the fruits of their former toil in a pleasant home in Flora, Illinois. He has had no aspiration for public office, content to do his duty as a private citizen, and in the community where he resides he is one of the well known and highly respected residents. His wife is a daughter of Casper Michaels, of West Virginia, who removed from that state to Indiana. He was a cabinet maker by trade and followed the pursuit for many years, possessing much ability in that direction. Both he and his wife have now passed away. In their family were the following named: Solomon; William J.; Elizabeth, the wife of J. A. Haggerty; Nancy, the wife of J. Shipley; Mary, the wife of O. Stanford; Emeline, the wife of G. Schroyer; Mrs. Hetty Boltz; and Jane, who became Mrs. Dermody.

To John and Jane Dermody have been born seven children: W. P., of this review; John, who became a resident of Texas and died in this state; James, who is yet living in Illinois; Daniel, a member of the United States navy; George, who died at the age of eighteen years; Jerry P., who is living in Flora, Illinois; and Mollie, who died at the age of two years.

W. P. Dermody was born and reared in Illinois and when fifteen years of age secured employment in a railroad office, where he learned telegraphy. He was soon capable of managing an office and became telegraph operator and station agent, in which capacity he served for more than eight years. He was employed by the Iowa, Burlington & Western Railroad, serving at different stations in Indiana and Illinois in a manner entirely satisfactory to the company. Later he left Illinois and removed to the southwest, securing a position as station agent and telegraph operator on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Subsequently he was transferred to Pecos City, where he continued successfully until 1888, when he resigned his position with the railroad company and engaged in merchandising there. He continued in business at that place for seven years, meeting with a gratifying measure of prosperity, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Wise county, where he again engaged in merchandising for about a year.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. Dermody arrived in Uvalde county and became connected with cattle raising upon a ranch. He is still identified with that industry and conducts a ranch of six thousand acres on the Nueces river, running steers. He regards this as an excellent district for stock raising purposes and believes that it will also prove to be a profitable farming country. In addition to his ranch Mr. Dermody also has a small farm near the town of Uvalde which he is renting. It has been under cultivation for three years and each year good crops of cotton and corn have been produced. The first year the cotton produced over a bale to the acre. Dry farming is carried on without irrigation and excellent success has resulted. Mr. Dermody is a man of marked business ability and enterprise, and in 1903 assisted in the organization

of the Commercial National Bank of Uvalde, in which he became a stockholder. He was then chosen cashier and has since acted in that capacity, while the other original officeholders are still occupying their respective positions. The bank is capitalized for sixty thousand dollars and has fifteen thousand dollars in undivided profits. This is a bank of deposit and discount and also issues drafts and buys and sells exchange all over the world. The business is conducted in accordance with strict banking principles and the institution has become one of the solid financial concerns of Southwestern Texas owing to the conservative policy and business capacity of the men who are in control.

Mr. Dermody was married in Pecos City in 1889 to Miss Lee Havins, who was born in San Angelo, Texas, in 1873, her parents being Ira and Frances J. (Mills) Havins, the former a native of Raines county, Texas, and the latter of Florida. Mr. Havins has been identified with the settlement and development of Texas for many years. He served on the range for a number of years, helped subdue the red men and extend the frontier and aided in planting the seeds of civilization. He has for many years been prominently connected with the cattle business, in which he has met with merited success. In 1896 he removed to Uvalde county and has been connected with the cattle interests to the present time. He is also a stockholder in the Commercial National Bank and now resides in the city of Uvalde, where he is well known and highly esteemed as a man of excellent business capacity and of genuine personal worth. In politics he is an earnest Democrat but has no desire for office as a reward for party fealty. His wife died in 1904. In their family were but two children: Lee, now Mrs. Dermody; and Pearl, who became the wife of J. E. Comport and died leaving three children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dermody have been born eight children: John H., born in 1890; L. H., born in 1892; George B., in 1894; Louise, in 1896; Ira, in 1898; Lawrence, in 1900; Gerald, in 1903; and Bernard, 1904. The parents are members of the Catholic church. The family have a commodious residence in the city and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Dermody is a self-made man, who has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well. He feels that he made no mistake in choosing Texas as a place of residence. Recognizing in its natural resources and conditions the business opportunities which lead to success, he has firm faith in the future of the country and is doing much to develop this part of the state.

D. C. Milam. Among the more recently developed industries of Uvalde county is that of the culture of bees and the production of honey and to this industry Mr. Milam is now devoting his time and energies. He is also engaged in the raising of goats in addition to dry and irrigated farming and is widely recognized as a man of excellent business qualifications. He was born in Alabama, October 13, 1854. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Milam, a farmer by occupation, died in that state. In his early life he was a member of the Primitive Baptist church and afterward became a member of the Christian church. His children were: James L.; Monroe and Harrison, who died while serving in the Confederate army; William, who died at Greenville, Alabama;

John, who resides now in Alabama; Mrs. Caroline Lewis, now living with D. C. Milam; Mrs. Betty Hall; Mrs. Polly Richardson; Mrs. Ellen Hall; Mrs. Lucindy Eliza Howell; Rebecca; Emily, and Henry.

The eldest of the family, James L. Milam, and the father of our subject, was born in Georgia and was married in Alabama to Martha A. E. Dunn, a native of Alabama. But little is known of the history of the Dunn family. She had three brothers; David, who died in Tennessee; Solomon and Richard, who served in the Confederate army, and Richard died in the army. The father of these children passed away and the mother afterward married a Mr. J. B. Griffin, by whom she had four children: Mary, Euphemia, Silas and Henry. The maternal grandparents of our subject were both members of the Primitive Baptist church.

Following his marriage James L. Milam located in Alabama and subsequently removed to Tennessee, where he remained until 1874, when he took up his abode in Delta county, Texas, purchased land and improved a farm, carrying on business successfully there until 1892, when he settled in the city of Uvalde, where he conducted a bottling business for four years. He then retired from active business life, but he still owns some business interests and property which give him a good income. He was in the Confederate service in the Civil war, joining the army from Alabama. By trade he was a shoemaker and was detailed to service in the shoe and harness shops at Columbus, Georgia, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned home and resumed farming. In January, 1866, he removed to Marshall county, Tennessee. He has led the life of a busy and enterprising man and his genuine personal worth has made him highly respected by all who know him. He holds membership in the Church of Christ and is loyal to its interests and teachings. His wife died in Uvalde in 1900 in the faith of the Church of Christ, of which she was a devoted member. To Mr. and Mrs. James L. Milam were born nine children: David C.; Mrs. Mary K. Wilson; Mrs. Martha J. Patterson; Mrs. Laura Hooten; John W., in the Indian Territory; Benjamin F. and James Lafayette, both of Delta county, Texas; Sally, the wife of G. W. Cantrell; and Thomas, an attorney at law now practicing in Uvalde county.

D. C. Milam, the eldest of the family, was born in Alabama but was reared in Tennessee and came with his father's family to Texas in 1874. The home was established in Delta county and later Mr. Milam married and began farming on his own account. He bought land, which he cultivated for a number of years, but his family did not enjoy very good health in that locality and because of this and other facts he made a prospecting tour to the west. He then returned to Delta county but after a few months left the farm and in 1890 took up his abode in Uvalde county. He brought with him his family and a few colonies of bees. Here he turned his attention to dry farming and succeeded in raising a fairly good crop of corn, cotton and cane. He then rented some land, on which to establish his apiary, and during the succeeding four years gave the most of his attention to the raising of bees. He afterward bought a small tract of land for apiary purposes and soon afterward sold his farm in Delta county and added eighty acres to his first purchase.

Later he added different surveys and he now owns about two thousand acres of valuable ranch land. In the meantime he also bought twenty-four acres near the corporate limits of Uvalde, where he established his homestead and yet resides. He has made comfortable, modern improvements here and has a nice residence near the school. His ranch borders the Nueces river, so that there is plenty of flowing water, and on the back part of the ranch he has a windmill and well, supplying plenty of water for all purposes. He has made good improvements on the ranch and in addition to the raising of bees he also engages in raising goats and hogs and in all branches of his business is meeting with success. He follows diversified farming and has placed his land under cultivation, a part of it being dry farming, while a portion of the land is irrigated. Through a decade, with the exception of one year, he has had good crops by dry farming and the irrigated districts never fail to return rich harvests. He has prospered in his different branches of business in Uvalde county and he regards the bee industry as one which is always sure to produce good returns. He has had a good average crop through the fifteen years in which he has conducted his apiary and with the increase of the colonies he has had as many as one thousand. Regarding this as too many for one place, however, he has sold many of his stands of bees and now has about five hundred colonies. He has also established a ranch at another place and has divided his colonies. He has turned over all the other branches of his business to his son, while he gives his undivided attention to bee culture and the care of his honey, using all modern appliances to assist the little workers. There is a constantly increasing demand for Uvalde honey because of its light color and fine flavor. He ships all of his own product and buys from others, and he finds a good market for all the honey that he can produce. As the years have passed he has increased his estate in this county very satisfactorily and his health has also been restored here, so that he has every reason to be satisfied with his present location. He was appointed assistant bee inspector for Southwestern Texas, which position he still fills.

On the 15th of August, 1877, in Delta county, Mr. Milam was married to Miss Mary E. Patterson, who was born in Tennessee in 1854, and is a lady of intelligence and culture, who has been a worthy helpmate to her husband. She is a daughter of George W. and Jane Patterson, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, where they were married, coming to Texas prior to the Civil war. In Lamar county Mr. Patterson bought a farm, which he continued to cultivate until he joined the Confederate army. He was elected captain of his company and served until the close of hostilities with the Trans-Mississippi department, taking part in the border warfare and aiding in suppressing the Indian uprisings in this part of the country. When the war ended he returned to Lamar county and afterward sold his property and removed to Delta county, where he resided until his death. He was a popular and influential citizen there and filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He also served for two terms in the Texas legislature and filled many minor positions. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. In his family were eight

James A. Weir

children: James H., who is living upon the Delta county farm; Mrs. Hattie Woodard; William, a farmer of Delta county; John C., a farmer of the same locality; Mrs. Mary E. Milam; Mrs. Salina Waller; Mrs. Sophronia Vaughn; and S. D., a farmer.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Milam has been blessed with six children: Arnolia, who for six years has been a popular teacher in the public schools; James A., who is conducting the ranch; Joanna, the wife of B. E. Smith; Mozell, a teacher; Lulu, at home; and Hattie, in school. The parents and all of their children are members of the Church of Christ, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part. Mr. Milam is one of the leading members of the church in Uvalde and for a number of years has served as elder. In politics he is independent, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, which have been capably conducted. He has been watchful of opportunity; noting every indication pointing to success and as the years have gone by he has labored diligently and persistently, his work resulting in the attainment of a position in the business world that is gratifying and that yields him a very desirable income.

James A. Weir, one of the leading members of the bar of Uvalde county, Texas, with a large and distinctively representative clientage, is yet a young man, but his merit and ability are such that he has mastered intricate problems of jurisprudence and won many notable successes at the bar. He is a native son of Texas, having been born in San Antonio on the 24th of June, 1877. His parents were Henry and Sally (Evans) Weir, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of San Antonio, while both are descendants of well known and honored pioneer families of that city. Henry Weir was a son of James Weir, a native of Ireland, who came to America at an early day and located in Kentucky, where he married. Sometime in the '40s he removed to San Antonio, Texas. His labors resulted in making the country accessible for permanent settlement and civilization and no man is more worthy of honored mention in the history of Southwestern Texas than James Weir. On settling in Bexar county he took up his abode on a ranch near San Antonio and became a very prominent and successful rancher and cattleman, accumulating a large estate. He was a broad-minded, intelligent business man and good financier and the extent of his operations and the methods which he employed made him well known and highly respected. He continued to reside upon the old homestead up to the time of his death and there reared his family. He had seven children, the eldest son of whom was Henry Weir. The others were: Mrs. Fannie Simpson; Mrs. Lee De Howard; Mrs. Lavinia Dobbin; Mrs. Mary Herndon; and Thomas and James, both of whom follow farming.

Henry Weir was born in Kentucky and went to San Antonio with his parents when young. He was reared to manhood in Bexar county, where he acquired a liberal education, displaying ability and enterprise in that work. He was reared on the old home place, assisting his father, so that he early became familiar with the ranch and stock business. When he started out in life for himself he chose the same occupation, engaging in ranching and stock raising, in which he met with well merited and gratifying success. He continued in that line for many years,

his family residing in the city, and from that point he superintended his business affairs. His political support was given the Democracy and the party recognized him as one of its stalwart and influential advocates in his locality. He was loyal to the south and to the Confederacy and at the time of the Civil war raised a company and entered the Confederate service. He served throughout the war as captain of his company and was a good soldier, always on duty and never faltering in the performance of any military task which was assigned him. In days of peace he filled the office of county commissioner of Bexar county and was closely associated with public interests, doing all in his power to promote political progress and business enterprise. He was widely known and highly respected for his integrity as well as for what he accomplished and while conducting his business affairs he created a goodly estate. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church and died in that faith in March, 1877. His widow survived him and afterward became the wife of William Aubrey, a prominent attorney of San Antonio, who yet resides in that city. There was one child of that marriage, John F. Aubrey. The mother was a daughter of Onecimus Evans, who was of Welsh descent, and became one of the early settlers and pioneer merchants of San Antonio, where he remained successfully for many years, conducting a business of large and profitable proportions. His labors were an element in the commercial development of the city. He was a prominent and worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. The members of the Evans family were as follows: Mrs. Laura Richer; Mrs. Fannie Dinwiddie; Mrs. Sally Weir; Mrs. Lillie Callaway; Alfred, deceased, who was an assistant clerk in the state house at Austin; Riley, deceased, an attorney at law; and John, who is living retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weir had a family of six children: Mrs. Bessie Devine; Mrs. Nanny Smith, who died leaving two children; Mrs. Emma Culberson; Mrs. Lillie Sims; Hal, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving a wife and one son; and James A. The mother of these children departed this life in 1891.

James A. Weir spent his boyhood days in his native city, where he attended school, while later he became a student in the Agricultural College at Bryan, Texas. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he began reading in 1885 with Devine & Smith as his preceptors, prominent attorneys of San Antonio. Mr. Weir continued reading under that direction until 1889, when he was admitted to practice at the San Antonio bar, being then but nineteen years of age. Having the age disability removed, he continued at San Antonio for one year and afterward went to Houston, Texas, where he remained until 1898. He then removed to Uvalde, where he built up a large practice, connecting him with litigation in all of the courts from that of the justice court to the supreme court of the state. He is now attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad, having been connected with the corporation for several years, and he gives entire attention to his professional duties in the practice of civil and criminal law. In both departments he has been successful and he is rated as one of the prominent attorneys of the state. He prepares his cases with great precision, thoroughness and care, pre-

sents his cause with force, his deductions being logical, his arguments clear and his reasoning sound.

James A. Weir was married in 1899 to Miss Bertha Partridge, who was born at Mobile, Alabama, and is a daughter of Charles S. and Elise (Herpine) Partridge, who were also natives of Mobile, the former of English and the latter of French descent. They were married in their native city, where for many years Mr. Partridge was a prominent and successful hardware merchant, enjoying a large and lucrative trade which gained him a wide acquaintance and made him a factor in the commercial development of the city. Both he and his wife spent their last days there. In their family were six children, of whom Mrs. Weir is the youngest. The others are: Mary H.; Elise L.; D. W. and T. J., who are hardware merchants of Mobile, Alabama; and John H., who died in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir have a daughter, Elise, who was born in August, 1902. Mrs. Weir is a consistent and devoted member of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Weir is an earnest Democrat, but has no desire for office for himself, although he is interested in the success of his friends and his party. Pleased with Uvalde and its prospects, he is laboring for its development and interests and is a young man of enterprise and determination, keeping in touch with modern progress and bringing to bear a spirit of successful accomplishment upon all that he undertakes whether in professional or business life or for the welfare of his community.

B. M. Hines, M. D., successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Uvalde, was born in Mississippi, December 7, 1869, a son of John H. and Amanda (Toler) Hines, both of whom were natives of Mississippi, in which state they were reared and married. The paternal grandfather, William B. Hines, was also born there and for many years was a well known Methodist minister of Mississippi, where he died at an advanced age in 1904. His children were: John H.; William B.; Mary, the wife of T. D. Reed; and Lucy, the wife of O. H. Smith.

Dr. John H. Hines (father) was reared in Mississippi, took up the study of medicine and when a young man entered upon the active work of the profession. He always remained a resident of the locality in which he was born and became a distinguished physician of that region, having an extensive practice. He served throughout the Civil war as a member of the commissary department. Of the Methodist church he was a devoted and loyal member and his name was on the membership rolls of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He passed away in 1894 and is yet survived by his wife, who resides in Gloster, Mississippi, at the age of sixty-four years. She is a worthy member of the Baptist church. Their children were B. M.; John, a real estate dealer; R. E., a manufacturer of sauces; Annabell, the wife of Dr. A. J. Monagan; and Mary, at home.

Dr. Hines was reared to farming and began his education in the common schools, later attending the Normal Institute at Iuka, Mississippi, from which institution he was graduated. In the meantime he took up the study of medicine, which he read for five years and in 1891

regularly devoted his time to the mastery of the principles of the medical science under the direction of his father, Dr. Hines, with whom he also made professional visits. In 1892 he attended lectures at the Vanderbilt University and was graduated in 1894 on the completion of a thorough course in medicine and surgery. He practiced two years in Mississippi, when on account of failing health he came to Southwestern Texas, settling at Alpine, in 1897. In 1900 he came to Uvalde and owing to the excellent climatic influences here his health has been fully restored. On his arrival he purchased a drug store, which he conducted in connection with the practice of his profession. His health improving and his practice increasing, he sold the drug store in order to devote his entire time and attention to his profession. He has made a specialty of the diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, and in 1904 he attended lectures in Chicago to perfect himself in his specialty and is now well prepared to treat all pulmonary diseases with intelligence and skill. He has both a large office and visiting practice and has fully merited the confidence of the community. His offices comprise four rooms, contain a large library and all modern instruments and equipments to facilitate his work; three operating rooms are well fitted with all modern appliances.

Dr. Hines is taking much interest in the development of the city and county along its material and business lines and rejoices in what is being accomplished for its industrial, commerical and agricultural growth. With a partner he has invested in an apiary and is engaged in the raising of bees and the production of honey. They own three of the largest apiaries in Uvalde county, which is famous for its fine honey and also for the large amounts produced here. With restored health and a prosperous outlook for his professional success and business interests Dr. Hines feels that he is permanently located here and is in thorough sympathy with the county and its efforts for advancement.

In 1894, in Mississippi, Dr. Hines was married to Miss Anna Dean, who was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Mississippi. Her father, Professor H. A. Dean, was president and owner of the Iuka Normal Institute, a popular educational institution of Mississippi, in which state he has for many years been a well known educator. He is now retired, however, from active teaching and resides upon a farm in Tennessee. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war and his experiences were such as are usually meted out to the man who becomes connected with military service. Both he and his wife are consistent Methodists. His life work has been of the greatest benefit to his fellow men in the promotion of intellectual and moral growth and he justly deserves the high honor in which he is uniformly held. His children are: Anna, now Mrs. Hines; Guy D., of Scranton, Mississippi, who is superintendent and teacher of the Scranton and Pascagoula schools. Dr. and Mrs. Hines have one son, John, who was born August 23, 1898. Mrs. Hines belongs to the Methodist church. The Doctor holds membership relations with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and with the Woodmen of the World, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the Uvalde County and Texas State medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Hansel W. House, well known in Uvalde as an enterprising business man, where he is engaged in dealing in carriages and buggies and is also a funeral director, was born in Washington county, Illinois, July 13, 1857. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days, for he worked in the fields through the summer months and attended the public schools in the winter seasons. His youth was passed in the home of his parents, John L. and Anna Elizabeth (Moore) House, both of whom were natives of Illinois, where they were married. The paternal grandfather, Hansel W. House, was a native of Tennessee and became an early settler of Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming. He served in the war of 1812 and was also in the war with Mexico, being thus a veteran of two of the important military contests of the country, in which he displayed unfaltering bravery and loyalty. He remained upon his farm in Illinois until 1858, when he went to California, where he soon afterward died. His family then remained in that state for a considerable period. Mr. House was a consistent member of the Methodist church. In his family were eight children: John L.; Robert, who died in Missouri; Wesley, of Kansas; Mrs. Mary Thompson, who after losing her first husband married Mr. Seawell; Mrs. Alcey Seawell; Mrs. Hester Horn; Ann, and William, deceased.

John L. House, father of Hansel W. House, spent the days of his youth in Illinois, where his time was largely given to the occupation of farming. After his marriage he took up his abode in that state and continued to follow farming until 1868, when he removed to Minnesota. In the fall of the same year he was stricken with smallpox and died. In politics he was a Republican, although he was the only member of the family affiliated with that party. In each community in which he lived he was respected because of his honesty of purpose and his upright life and he was a worthy member of the Christian church and of the Masonic lodge. In his last sickness he was cared for by his brethren of the Masonic fraternity, who also conducted the funeral service. He left his family in rather limited financial circumstances. His wife survived him for a number of years and returned with her children to the old home county in Illinois, where she remained until 1870. She then came with the family to Texas, first locating at San Marcos, where she rented a farm and raised a crop. They afterward removed to Blanco county, where she raised a crop and subsequently settled in the town of Blanco, which was the county seat. There the son assisted in the support of the family, keeping the children together. In 1880 Mrs. House was again married, becoming the wife of Rev. C. S. Martin, and they afterward removed to Plugerville, while later they took up their abode upon a farm and subsequently returned to Blanco, where they yet remain. Mrs. Martin was a daughter of Robert E. Moore, a prominent farmer of Jefferson county, Illinois, who spent his life upon the old homestead place in that state. She was one of five children, the others being Green, Byron, Robert and Susan. She was the third in order of birth and by her marriage to Mr. House became the mother of six children: Hansel W.; Robert, who died at twenty-two years; Sarah, the wife of John Zimmerman; Susan, the wife of C. P. Jenkins; Matilda, the wife of W.

T. Barnes; and Mrs. Alcey Wells. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Christian church, taking an active and helpful part in its work. By her second marriage she has had no children.

H. W. House, who was born in Illinois, removed to Minnesota with his parents and when his mother and the other children returned to his native state he remained in Minnesota and found employment on a railroad. There he continued for a year, when in the fall of 1870 he accompanied his mother and the other members of the family to Texas, living for some time in Blanco county. In the town of Blanco he learned the trade of carriage making and painting and during that period he assisted his mother in the support of the younger members of the household, whom she reared in the most creditable manner, so that they have become citizens of genuine worth and respectability. After learning the trade Mr. House worked as a journeyman and remained in Blanco from 1871 to 1878. In the latter year he went to Hillsboro, Texas, where he opened a shop for himself. At a later date he abandoned carriage making and established a grocery store, which he conducted from 1881 until 1884, when his health became so badly impaired that he was forced to seek a change of climate. He therefore closed out his business at a sacrifice and in 1884 came to Uvalde county. Being unable to engage in any very arduous labor, he turned his attention to the raising of bees and the production of honey. He leased land for his apiary and started with forty stands of bees, which number, however, he continually increased, carrying on the business successfully for eleven years. He made a good living in this way and never failed to raise a good harvest of honey save one year, this being in 1892. His health, too, improved from the time that he reached the county until it was completely restored. He decided to remain here and in 1892 was elected city marshal, in which capacity he served for five years. In 1898 he purchased an undertaking business and has developed an excellent trade. He has two hearses of modern style and a large assortment of caskets on hand. He also engages in general repair work on buggies and carriages and in 1900 he began selling all kinds of vehicles, now having a large repository and keeping on hand an extensive line of buggies, carriages and other vehicles of a popular make. His trade in this department is continually increasing. In 1893 he resumed operations as a bee culturist in connection with a partner, J. W. Reed, and they have already made a good start and have flattering prospects. They now are using leased land but expect soon to buy land and make the business permanent. They have at present at their apiary one hundred and sixty-seven stands of bees. Mr. House believes this to be an important industry and has been a leader in the line of bee culture. In his first venture in this direction he was among the pioneers to use the modern improvements which are of great assistance to the bees and also in preparing the output for the market.

Mr. House was married at Blanco, Texas, in 1876, to Miss Margaret Carson, who was born in eastern Texas and was reared at Blanco. Her father, Thomas Carson, became an early resident of this state. He served through the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army, taking part in a number of hotly contested engagements. He married a Miss Allison and continued to reside in Texas up to the time of his

death, which occurred in Blanco, while his wife, an estimable lady and a member of the Christian church, died at Coleman, Texas. In their family were three daughters and a son: Margaret, now Mrs. House; Emma, the wife of Ben Cage; Joel, of Blanco county; and Mattie, the wife of E. B. Sweeney.

Mrs. House is also a member of the Christian church. Mr. House is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World, belonging to Uvalde lodge. In politics he is an earnest Republican. Classed with the intelligent and enterprising business men and able financiers, it is not difficult to imagine that Mr. House is a self-made man, who has been the architect and builder of his own fortunes. He certainly deserves credit for what he has accomplished, as he started out in life at an early age empty handed. He soon came to realize the value of industry and perseverance as factors in the achievement of success, and as the years have gone by he has made a most creditable business record and gained a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Judge John F. Robinson is a veteran and ex-captain of the Confederate army, and for a long period has been numbered among the distinguished and representative citizens of Uvalde county, having located here in pioneer times. A native son of Texas, he possesses the spirit of resolution and enterprise which have reclaimed this district from barbarism and converted it to civilization. His birth occurred in Sabine county when Texas was an independent republic, his natal day being October 3, 1837. His parents were Henry M. and Eva (Lagrone) Robinson, the former of Virginia and the latter of Georgia. Mr. Robinson was of Scotch lineage, while his wife was of German descent, and they were married in Alabama. Her parents were Jacob and Catherine Lagrone, natives of Germany, whence they emigrated to America and took up their abode in South Carolina. Afterward they went to Georgia and subsequently to Alabama, and together with the Robinson family they came to Texas in 1836, locating at first in Sabine county, where Mr. Lagrone engaged in farming, operating his fields with slave labor. He continued successfully in business there until 1841, when he sold out and removed to Harrison county, where he carried on farming until his death. He passed away at the venerable age of ninety-six years, while his wife died at the age of eighty-six years. His children were: Eva, who became Mrs. Robinson; Jacob, Washington, Elizabeth, Frances, Martin, Jackson and Susan. The four sons were all members of General Houston's army and thus aided in the establishment of Texas Republic.

A Soldier for Independence.

Henry M. Robinson was also enrolled with General Houston's forces and was detailed to look after and assist families in the noted Run Away Scrape, being thus engaged at the time of the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which gave Texas her liberty. After the republic was established he received a headright of twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, which he located in Upshur county. He improved a good farm and remained on it until 1848, when he sold out and returned to Harrison county. In 1849 he disposed of that place and started west-

ward. He lived in Kaufman county until 1851, when he settled in Bexar county, residing there until 1852. He next took up his abode in Sabinal canyon of Uvalde county, first locating one mile south of

Ware Settlement.

where the village of Utopia now stands. He came with Captain Ware. Gid Thompson had arrived a short time previous. The settlement became known as the Ware settlement and within a short time other pioneers arrived. The pioneers banded themselves together in mutual protection against the Indians, who resented the encroachment of the palefaces upon their hunting grounds and determined to keep them away if possible. Each pioneer family commenced the work of establishing a home, and Henry M. Robinson opened up some land to civilization. He carried on farming in order to furnish supplies for his family and also got started in stock raising. He was thus engaged until 1855, when he entered the government employ as a guide for United States troops, piloting soldiers through this country. With the soldiers he went upon the Indian trails as the military men aided in subduing the red race. In 1856 he moved his family to the vicinity of Fort Inge, a few miles south of Uvalde. He was in the government employ until 1858, when he resigned and his son, J. F. Robinson, took his place. The father then removed his family to Rio Frio canyon, where he spent one year at farming and then returned to Uvalde. In 1860 he removed to the Nueces river, fifteen miles from the city, where he engaged in stock raising until 1861, when in company with Henry Adams he started to Camp Wood. The camp was being broken up, the soldiers being called out for active field duty in the Civil war. When they were about seven miles from home they were attacked by a band of thirty-five Indians, who killed both white men, who were found lying dead side by side. Mr. Robinson was scalped and the Indians raided his home and wounded his son George in the arm. The family, however, escaped with their lives by hiding, but the Indians plundered the house and took everything that they wanted. To get the bed ticks in which to carry their plunder they emptied the beds upon the ground. The family was left destitute of many of the necessities and comforts of life. Mr. Robinson was a brave and fearless man, who was in many raids and fights with the Indians, and thus they feared and hated him and were watchful of an opportunity to murder him. Up to the time of his death he had never been wounded in an encounter with them. He underwent all the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life and contributed in substantial measure to the development of this section of the state, being one of the organizers of Uvalde county. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and before removing to the west both he and his wife became members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Robinson survived her husband for many years and died in August, 1904, at the venerable age of very near one hundred years. After her husband's death she managed as none but a good mother could do, keeping her young family together and rearing them so that they were able to fill positions of responsibility and credit. In her later years she found a good home among her children and in her declining days she spent

much time with her son, Judge Robinson, passing away at his home. The members of the family were: Elizabeth, the wife of E. L. Kelly; John F.; James, a stock farmer of this county; Jane, the deceased wife of John Dixon; Melvina, the wife of T. York; George, of Sabinal; Henry, who was killed by Indians in 1865; Ann, the wife of F. M. Mason; and William, a stock farmer.

John F. Robinson pursued his education in the subscription schools and was reared under the parental roof. He accompanied his parents on their various removals, keeping on the frontier, and was thus reared among the enterprising pioneer settlers who reclaimed the region from barbarism and converted it into the uses of civilization. Following his father's death he assisted his mother in her effort to keep the children together and he worked at carpentering and at the stock business. When his father resigned from the position of government guide and ranger he took his place as scout and guide for the soldiers in 1858 and thus continued in the range service until the inauguration of the Civil war. In 1861 he joined an independent company at San Antonio and they were detailed by the provost marshal to go to Gillespie county and declare martial law on account of the large band of renegades that had infested that district and were committing many unlawful acts. They were ordered to administer a rigid oath to them, and those who refused to take the oath were to be allowed only thirty days in which to leave the county. They found one hundred and five who refused to take the oath and who left the county, but soon after they rendezvoused at the head of the Guadalupe. Twenty-five men were detailed from each of the four Confederate companies to follow them and see that they left the state. When they overtook them a battle ensued and when the smoke cleared away it was found that thirty-three were killed and many wounded. Most of them had hidden in the cedar brakes and the attacking party got many of their horses and other equipments of war. In the soldiers' band two men were killed and eighteen wounded. A physician was secured from Fort Clark and later the wounded were moved to that fort, where four of the number died. Mr. Robinson was wounded through the right thigh. At a later date the command had a fight with another company, in which some were killed, while the remainder of the renegades fled to Mexico. Judge Robinson, on recovering his health, continued in the frontier service until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army under Colonel James Duff of the Thirty-third Texas Cavalry. He was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and after the first month the command reorganized at Fort Brown, where he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and later to first lieutenant. In the fall of 1863 he was commissioned captain, serving with that rank until the close of the war. The troops patrolled the coast for a considerable time and in 1864 were at Victoria, where a battle ensued. Thence they marched to Bonham, where they lay in camp for two months, after which they were ordered to Fort Gibson, but soon afterward were ordered back to Texas, being stationed near Paris. Later they were in Arkansas with General Gano and in January, 1865, were ordered to Shreveport, Louisiana. After being in camp there for three weeks they had a fight and took

a number of prisoners to Tyler Barracks, from which point Captain Robinson and his command proceeded to the Brazos, where they remained until the surrender of General Lee, when they disbanded. Captain Robinson was never wounded save the one time mentioned, nor was he ever made a prisoner. He saw much hard and arduous service, however, and continued at the front until the close of the war.

Following his return home he was employed by G. W. Walls, as wagon boss, freighting from San Antonio to Indianola on the coast. After acting in that capacity for some time he returned to Uvalde and following his marriage engaged in merchandising at this place until the fall of 1867. He then entered upon a contract with the government to furnish wood and beef for Fort Inge, and in 1868 got the government beef contract for Fort Stockton. In 1869 he returned to Uvalde, where he engaged in carpentering and repair work. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace, the duties of the office also including that of county commissioner, while the court was called a police court. Judge Robinson thus served until 1871, when he sold his Uvalde property and removed to the Rio Frio river, where he had charge of a cattle ranch until 1873. He then returned to Uvalde and again engaged in carpentering. The same year he traded his cattle for sheep, which he took to Kinney county and removed his family to Brackettville near Fort Clark. He was employed with a beef contractor for Fort Clark annd continued with him, taking charge of his flocks of sheep in 1874. He also figured prominently in public affairs there and in April, 1876, was elected the first county judge of Kinney county. He entered upon the duties of the office, and in order to give undivided attention thereto, in 1877 he let his sheep out on shares, but in 1878 had to take them from the man to whom he had entrusted them and who had let the flocks diminish from twenty-two hundred to nine hundred. Judge Robinson then ran his sheep until May, 1880, when the big flood came and he lost all. He was re-elected and continued to serve as county judge in Kinney county for ten years, filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. He then entered the government employ and took charge of a gang of men repairing and erecting buildings at Fort Clark. He continued in that work for eight months, after which he returned to Uvalde county in 1889 and for one year had charge of the Garner farm, during which time he built a home for himself and also did carpentering. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled for one term, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected county judge, to which position he has been re-elected, so that he served continuously as the incumbent to the present time. His knowledge of the law enables him to give a correct decision which is based also upon the equity of the case, and that he is biased by neither fear nor favor is shown by the fact that he has been long continued in the position.

Judge Robinson was married January 11, 1866, to Miss Mary Garner, who was born in Texas in 1843, a daughter of Hulick W. and Mary J. (Eason) Garner, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, but became early settlers of Uvalde county, Texas, in 1856. The father was a leading stockman until the Civil war, when he entered the army, but because of his age was given an honorable discharge. In the early

days he made raids after the Indians and lost much stock because of their thieving propensities. He was a local Methodist preacher and contributed in substantial measure to the intellectual and moral as well as the material development of his part of the state. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and died in Uvalde about 1889. His wife yet survives, living in Uvalde at the age of seventy-seven. She, too, is a Methodist in religious faith. Their children were: Noble, who died while serving in the Confederate army; Anson J., who was a stockman and merchant at Uvalde and Del Rio, where he died; Mrs. Mary Robinson; Hulick, engaged in sheep raising; Samuel, Henry and George of Uvalde.

Judge and Mrs. Robinson have six children: John F., sheriff of Val Verde county; Harry A., a railroad man; Lee, a contractor; Ed, a painter of Uvalde; Mrs. Mamie Isbell; and Frank, at home. The family occupy a commodious residence and Judge Robinson also owns fifteen vacant lots in the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. He has been before the public for many years and in many capacities, and has always been found true to the trust reposed in him, whether it has been of a business or political nature.

D. M. Edwards is a pioneer bee keeper of Uvalde county and was the first to introduce here many of the modern appliances now known to bee culture. He is also agent for A. R. Root & Company, dealers in bee supplies in Ohio, and in this connection he has succeeded in introducing many of the modern inventions which are of direct benefit in the care of bees and the production of honey. Uvalde has become famous as the center of the honey producing district and the labors of Mr. Edwards have been an important element in acquiring this reputation. Born in Cherokee county, Georgia, on the 10th of September, 1850, he is a son of Benson L. Edwards and a grandson of Daniel Edwards, the latter a native of North Carolina. The great-grandfather was one of three brothers who came from Wales to America. One of the number was a bachelor and settled in New York, where he became a wealthy man. He leased property for a long term of years and this became very valuable. The other two brothers settled in North Carolina and one of them was the father of Daniel Edwards, who was born and reared in the old North state. He was also married there, established his home in North Carolina and became a prosperous planter, who owned a large tract of land and many slaves. He continued to make his home upon his place up to the time of his demise and the property is still in possession of his descendants. He was prominent and influential in the locality in which he moved and his opinions carried weight among his fellow townsmen. He belonged to the Methodist church and his religious faith found exemplification in his daily conduct. In his family were eight children: Benson L.; David; Watson; Malcolm; Lucy; Frances; Mrs. Angeline Brineger, and Aletha, who became the wife of Colonel A. Smith, who was a member of the United States army prior to the Civil war.

The eldest of the family, Benson L. Edwards, a native of North Carolina, spent his childhood and youth in that state and was there

married to Miss Frances Hill., She was a descendant of the Hill family who trace their ancestry to nine brothers who came to America from Ireland. They scattered to different parts of the United States and many of the Hill families of this country are numbered among their descendants. Her father took up his abode in North Carolina, where he reared his family and spent his remaining days. He was a school teacher by profession and became recognized as one of the most able and popular educators in his part of the state. Most of the members of that branch of the Hill family were literary people and had marked influence upon the intellectual development of their various communities. There were many of the name who served in the Confederate army during the war between the north and the south and a number of them held commissions and were prominent in military as well as in social and professional circles. Mrs. Edwards was the elder of two children. Her brother Washington was a prominent educator and surveyor. She held membership in the Methodist church and was a lady of many sterling traits of character. Following his marriage Benson L. Edwards began farming in North Carolina and later engaged in farming and merchandising in Georgia, purchasing a plantation in Cherokee county, where he not only opened up a farm but also conducted a cross-roads store for a number of years. Eventually he sold out and removed to Calhoun, Georgia, where he remained for four years, when he withdrew from business there and took up his abode in Dalton, Georgia. There he resided for two years, during which time he made a prospecting tour through Texas.

After his return to Georgia he rented a large plantation at Chickamauga, Tennessee, where he remained until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted for service with the southern army. As a private he went to the front and continued actively in duty until the siege and battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded by a minie ball through the breast, thus giving his life in defense of the cause which he loved. He was a member of an infantry regiment and saw arduous service, being often in the thickest of the fight and never faltering in the performance of any military duty assigned him. His political support was originally given to the Whig party and in 1856 he voted for Bell and Everett. He was a man of athletic build and strong constitution, wide awake and enterprising in business affairs and social and genial in his nature, so that he had many friends, whom he delighted to have around him, extending to them the generous hospitality of his home. He belonged to the Methodist church and to the Masonic fraternity. His wife survived him for a number of years, passing away in 1875, but at the time of his death the home was broken up and the children became scattered.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benson Edwards were born seven children: Adelia, who became Mrs. Pulliam and after the death of her first husband became Mrs. Hudson; Uestula A., who died at the age of twenty-four years; Thomas A., deceased; David M.; Noah H., who went to San Antonio in 1882 and was a carpenter and contractor of Southwestern Texas until he died of consumption; Temperance V., who died at the age of twelve years; and Francis C., who died in infancy. Of this family Thomas A. Edwards entered the army when only fourteen years

of age under General Forrest and was taken prisoner. He was in Fort Delaware for eleven months, when exchanged and soon after the surrender of General Lee he returned home. In 1883 he came to Uvalde county on account of his health and was the first to engage in bee culture here with modern appliances. He was quite successful and his health improved. Later he returned to his family and settled in Florida, where his health again became impaired and in 1887 he passed away.

David M. Edwards was reared to farm pursuits and pursued his education in the schools of Calhoun and Dalton, Georgia, and of Chickamauga, Tennessee. He accompanied his parents on their various removals and was fifteen years of age at the time of the close of the Civil war in 1865. He remembers well the distress and devastation caused by the war and he saw some of the battles and heard the canonading. He could see at a distance the warfare that was raging at Chickamauga when his father was killed. After the war he went to an old friend of the family and worked for his board and clothes, remaining there until seventeen years of age, when he was employed for wages upon a farm, working in that manner until twenty years of age. Subsequently he served a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's and builder's trade and later was employed as a journeyman for a similar period, after which he began contracting and building on his own account. He first came to Arkansas and later to Fannin county, Texas, and in 1875 located at Honey Grove, where he did contract work for seven years. In 1883 he arrived in Uvalde county, where he worked at his trade for a few months and through the influence of his brother he turned his attention to the conduct of an apiary. He and his brother

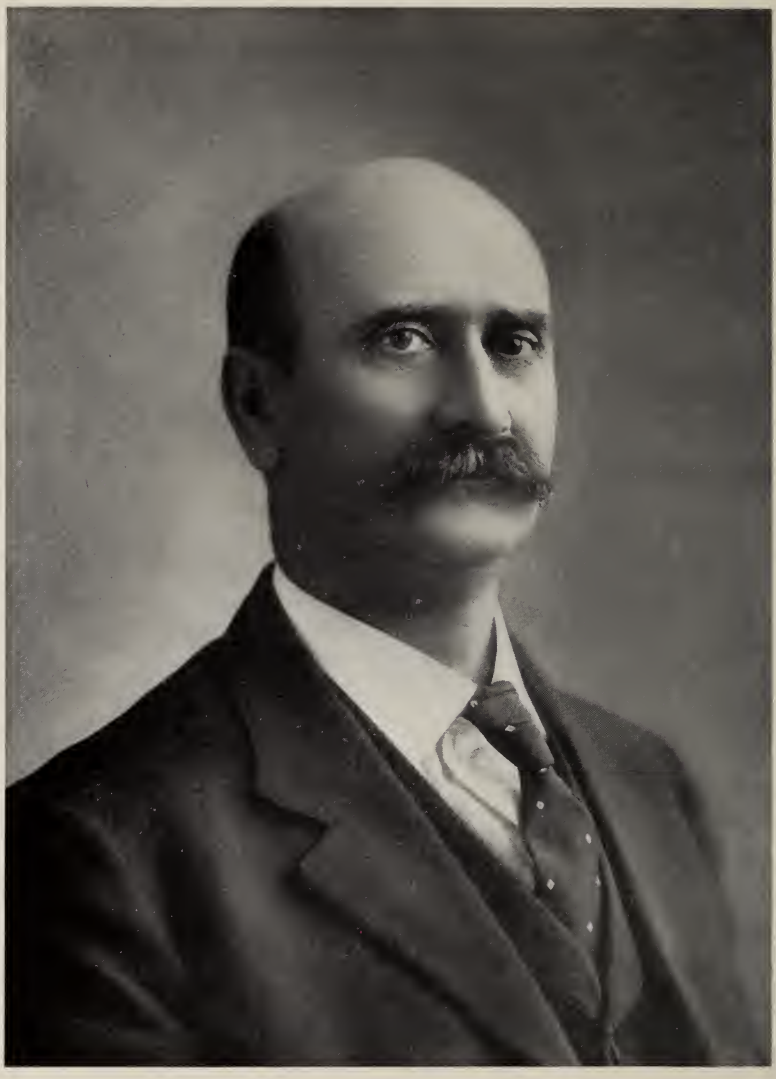
Bee Culture.

were the first in the county to use the modern appliances which have been so beneficial in bee culture, and in this business he has continued to the present time. He and his brother made a close study and devoted much time to the discovery of the different brush which the bees work on. In fact he has always been a close observer of everything bearing upon his business, has read extensively upon the subject and has made thorough investigation and research concerning the growing of bees and the production of honey and as the result of his labors and close application his business has been a prosperous and profitable one. He has given employment to as many as ten men at a time and supports on an average from year to year two families, the members of whom are engaged in the care of the bees and the honey. At first he built his own stands, while later he ordered from A. R. Root & Company, of Ohio, Mr. Root having been the first to manufacture and use the modern bee stands. He also brought into use the machine for extracting honey and is the pioneer in the development of modern bee culture. He issued a bee journal that had a large circulation and educated the bee culturists in the work to which they were giving their time and energies. Mr. Root also invented machinery and perhaps has done more than any other man to promote this industry. Mr. Edwards purchased his first outfit from the A. R. Root Company and in 1884 commenced ordering for others in the business. For fourteen years he has bought by the car load and he keeps on hand all supplies which are needed in connec-

tion with this industry, including extractors and comb foundations, machines, etc. There is a large demand for these supplies and he has extensive sales which bring to him a good return. When he first engaged in business he leased land for his apiary and in 1896 he bought five hundred acres to be used permanently for this undertaking. He also has at another place a smaller apiary. At one time he had a thousand stands of bees, which was more than he could care for, so that he has been selling off to some extent. He now keeps about three hundred stands of bees and during twenty-three years he has had only three failures in his honey crop, when he did not produce enough honey for sale. At times the crops have been extremely large and the average for the twenty-three years would be a good annual crop. He developed a market for the honey and the Uvalde apiaries are now enjoying an extensive patronage. Mr. Edwards ships his own product and for a number of years he bought the surplus offered by others. One season he shipped a thousand cases, including one hundred thousand pounds of his own crop. Uvalde county honey has become famous for its almost perfectly white color and its superior flavor. It is shipped to all parts of the United States and has become a recognized article of commerce, merchants gladly buying and dealing in this commodity, so that as high as one million five hundred thousand pounds have been shipped in a single season. In fact this is one of the most important industries of the county.

Mr. Edwards' business, however, does not depend entirely upon this industry but is of a diversified nature. He raises some stock, also crops of different kinds and because of the extent and importance of his business is able to furnish employment to a number of laboring men. He is regarded as the authority on the subject of bee culture and any information desired by his neighbors is always imparted freely and willingly, so that others have benefited by his experience and knowledge. When he came to the county in 1883 he was in poor health and his financial resources were limited. Here he has improved in health and is altogether delighted with Uvalde county as a place of residence because it has restored his normal physical condition, has brought him good neighbors and pleasant friends and has also given him a profitable business. When he arrived in the county he built a home in the city of Uvalde and has resided here continuously since. All of the improvements on his ranch were made by himself, including the building of the ranch house and the outbuildings, sheds, etc. He has likewise invested in city property and owns a number of good lots in the town. In all of his business interests he has met with success and is now looking forward to the development and further progress of the county and city, in the welfare of which he is deeply interested.

In his political views Mr. Edwards is an earnest Democrat but without desire for office. He has served as alderman of the city, however, and he was a charter member of the volunteer fire department, which he assisted in organizing, serving as fire chief for seven years. He is still one of its active members and he gives his allegiance to every movement for the public good and to every plan that seems to promise benefit to the community. His life is upright and honorable and his



A. R. Bowman

identification with the temperance society indicates his position upon that question.

Mr. Edwards was married at Honey Grove, Texas, in 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Coulter, who was born there in 1860 and to him has been a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. Her parents were Tipton and Mattie (Davis) Coulter, natives of Kentucky, where they were married. In 1856 they came to Texas, settling at Honey Grove, where Mr. Coulter followed the trade of marble cutting, possessing much natural mechanical ability and ingenuity. During the period of the Civil war he made shoes for the soldiers of the Confederate army and also did carpentering. He was a man of much usefulness and of untiring activity and he remained a valued resident of Honey Grove until his death, which occurred in 1887 and which was deeply deplored by all who knew him. His wife yet survives and finds a good home among her children, spending much time with Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. She owns a good residence property in Uvalde, but rents it, as she does not care to live alone. She has been a worthy member of the Christian church from the age of sixteen years and she has now reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. Mr. Coulter was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Coulter were born seven children: Etta, the wife of A. J. Wood; William, who died in 1903, leaving a wife and four children: Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards; Thomas, of Bartlett, Texas; James, who is engaged in the raising of bees in this county; Mary, the wife of L. C. Hill, of Honey Grove; and Tipton, who is foreman for a syndicate near the city of Mexico, where he is operating the water and light plant for the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had three children but Matthew L., died when fourteen years of age. The surviving sons are Lewis, born September 24, 1888, and William, born October 21, 1891. Mrs. Edwards holds membership in the Methodist church, in the work of which she takes an active and helpful interest. During a long residence in Uvalde county both Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have become widely known and are thoroughly in sympathy with the interests and measures which contribute to public progress and improvement, while in social circles they occupy an enviable position.

A. R. Bowman, M. D., a prominent and popular physician and surgeon of Uvalde, and Mayor of the town, was born in Henry county, Missouri, May 8, 1858. He is a son of Dr. A. P. and Maria M. (Riley) Bowman, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Missouri. Dr. A. P. Bowman was descended from an honored and prominent old family of New Jersey and was born, reared and educated in Ohio, whence in early manhood he removed to Missouri. He became a physician of much note in that state, practicing his profession for over forty years. At one time he was a government surgeon and practiced among the Indians. He also owned a farm, employing a man to conduct it, and he was widely known and highly respected, his integrity and honor being above reproach. In his profession he did much good for his fellow men and his influence was ever on the side

of improvement and progress. He died in Missouri at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed away in the same state at the age of seventy-two years. She was a daughter of A. M. Riley, an early settler of Missouri, who became a prominent farmer and was a strong and influential Whig in politics. He was a Union man during the Civil war. All who knew him respected him for his fidelity to principle and his genuine personal worth. He died in Missouri at an advanced age and of his family of nine children all have passed away with the exception of one son, Lewis O. Riley, who is now an old man. The children of Dr. A. P. and Maria Bowman are as follows: Lucy A., now Mrs. Hinkle; T. C., a popular druggist of Uvalde; A. R., of this review; Mrs. Nettie Perkins, who died leaving three children; Mrs. Alla Adair, whose husband is sheriff of Henry county, Missouri.

Dr. A. R. Bowman was reared to agricultural pursuits upon his father's farm in Missouri. He began his education in the common schools and later attended a seminary. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for two years and when nineteen years of age he began reading medicine. During that period he conducted a drug business, in which he continued for a number of years and subsequently he devoted his entire attention to the study of medicine with Dr. J. R. Wallace as his preceptor, continuing with him for two years, during which time he made visits with Dr. Wallace and gained much insight into the methods of diagnosing disease. On the expiration of that period he began practice, in which he continued for some time with marked success. Later he pursued a full course of medical lectures in the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1891. He then resumed the active practice of medicine in his home town, where he continued successfully until 1892, when he removed to Texas, locating at Sabinal, Uvalde county, where he remained in active practice for nine years. Seeking a broader field of labor, he removed to Uvalde in 1901 and is here permanently located. He has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, covering an area of many miles. He has pursued several special courses of study, familiarizing himself with the best methods of treating chronic diseases and in fact is prepared to treat intelligently all of the different ailments to which the human family is heir. In 1904 he pursued a course in the Polyclinic Institute at New Orleans, thus keeping in touch with all new and modern ideas of the profession. He has confined his attention closely to his professional duties and to further reading and study along that line and fully merits the confidence which is so uniformly extended him as a capable and learned physician. His lucrative practice has returned to him very gratifying income, which he has wisely invested in different ways, displaying good business ability and keen discernment. He is now doing much for the development and upbuilding of the city and county of Uvalde. He is president of the Barnhill Drug Company, is also president of the Uvalde Wholesale Co. His office is well equipped with all of the newest and latest appliances that are of value in the practice of medicine and surgery. He now owns considerable town and country property and in addition to his commodious residence in Uvalde he has purchased land adjoining the town and platted an addition to the city.

He is likewise engaged in conducting a goat ranch and is quite extensively engaged in carrying on an apiary and thus producing honey. He is a stockholder and director in the Uvalde National Bank and in the West Texas Bank & Trust Company at San Antonio. He is likewise a stockholder in the firm of Piper & Company, owners of a large mercantile enterprise in Uvalde, and is president of the Uvalde Gin & Mill Company. His connection with various business enterprises has been of direct benefit to the town and county in the promotion of its material progress and prosperity and at the same time has been a source of gratifying income to himself.

In 1886 Dr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Dora Cross, who was born in Missouri and is a representative of one of the old families of that state. She is a lady of intelligence and culture and presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home in Uvalde. Her parents were D. C. and Lucinda (Johnson) Cross, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, but both were early settlers of Missouri. The father was a farmer by occupation and was widely known and highly respected. He was regarded as a leading and influential Democrat in his locality and was a good campaign worker, but never aspired to office for himself. Both he and his wife yet reside in Missouri. To them were born nine children, of whom Mrs. Bowman is the third in order of birth. Three of the daughters now reside in Texas. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman has been blessed with four interesting children: Clarence and Clara, twins; Fannie; and Amos C. The two daughters are students in the Texas Christian University at Waco, Texas.

In his political views Dr. Bowman is an earnest Democrat, but does not desire office and the only position which he has ever held is as Mayor of Uvalde. He served as county health officer and is a member of the district, state and national medical societies. He is likewise a consistent and worthy member of the Christian church and likewise holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. He is a most enterprising and public-spirited citizen and although he came to Uvalde county in limited circumstances he has enjoyed almost phenomenal success and the community has benefited equally by his efforts in matters of local progress and improvement and through his professional skill.

W. W. Collier, president of the Commercial National Bank and county treasurer of Uvalde county, is prominent among the enterprising and progressive citizens who with thorough understanding of business conditions make the most of their opportunities and contribute to general prosperity as well as individual success. He has served as county treasurer since 1888 and his long continuance in the office is proof of his devotion to the public good and his capability in discharging the duties that thus devolve upon him.

Mr. Collier is one of the native sons of Texas, having been born in Cherokee county, December 2, 1863. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Collier, was a native of Virginia, while his father was born in England and became an early settler in the American colonies. He took up his abode in the Old Dominion and there enlisted for service in the conti-

nental army which won independence for the nation. When the yoke of British oppression had been thrown off he removed from Virginia to Alabama, where he spent his remaining days.

Jonathan Collier, the grandfather, was born in Virginia and was reared to manhood in Alabama. There he married a Miss Schultz and settled upon a plantation, becoming a prosperous farmer and slave owner. About 1837 he removed with his family, his slaves and his belongings to Texas, settling in Smith county, where he opened up a good farm and again became prominent as an agriculturist, meeting with merited prosperity in his management of his business affairs there until death claimed him. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian church. In their family were seven children: Jack; Green; Christopher; Thomas P.; Caroline, the wife of I. Seeton; Capitola, the wife of Thomas Harris; and Jane, the wife of B. Henderson.

Thomas P. Collier, the fourth member of that family, was born in Alabama in 1827 and when a youth of ten years accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas in 1837. He was reared to manhood in Smith county, where he married Miss Sarah Lewis, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Lotspich Lewis, of Georgia, who was widely known as an able educator, following that profession throughout his entire life. His death occurred in the Empire state of the south. His children were: Sarah, who became Mrs. Collier; Mrs. Amanda Steen; Mrs. Carrie Davenport; Mrs. Jane Shoak; Mrs. Mary Kelly; William, who died in Texas; John, who died in the Indian Territory; Sidney, of Waco; Virgil, who was killed in the rebellion; Mack, who is living in Concho county, Texas; and Juan, of Coryell county, Texas.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Collier removed to Cherokee county, Texas, where he devoted his attention to farming. He had quite a large number of slaves and was making good progress in his business affairs up to the opening of the Civil war. He then joined the army and served until the close of the war. During that entire period he was only home twice, being granted sick furloughs. He served his country faithfully and well, being always at his post of duty, never faltering in the performance of any military task that was assigned him, although it often led him into the thickest of the fight or stationed him on the lonely picket line. He was at Galveston at the time of Lee's surrender and from there returned home to find that his slaves were freed and his property was thereby considerably diminished in value. His ability as a financier and manager was now put to the test. He decided to sell out in Cherokee county, which he did and in 1867 took up his abode near Waco. There he purchased a farm, which he conducted with success until called to his final rest, which occurred in 1875. Although he did not recuperate his lost possessions entirely he left to his family a good farm and home. Politically he was an abolitionist, favoring the colonization of the slaves notwithstanding the fact that he owned and worked slaves and fought throughout the war. His military service was given in defense of the Confederacy and not in support of slavery, for he believed that the negro should be free and that colonies of the black race should be sent to Africa. He never desired or wanted public office but lived the life of a plain, honest farmer, who was respected for his

genuine personal worth and his fidelity to principle. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, but later joined and worshipped with the Methodists. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Royal Arch degree. His wife survived him, passing away at Moody, Texas, in 1890, and was buried at the old homestead. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children: John C., a Baptist minister located in Oklahoma; Jonathan, a farmer of Oklahoma; Alexander T., credit man for a wholesale hardware firm of Weatherford, Texas; W. W., of this review; Carrie, the wife of H. Hay, a merchant at Moody, Texas; Virgil W., who died at the age of seven years; and Arthur B., who died when five years of age.

W. W. Collier was reared to farm life and was educated in the public schools, continuing his studies until he had completed the high school course by graduation. He accompanied the family on the removal to the farm in the vicinity of Waco, where he assisted his father in the care and development of the property and also attended school. When seventeen years of age he was employed as a drug clerk in the city, continuing in that capacity for two years, and in 1882, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Uvalde county and entered the state ranger service. His time was thus passed for four years, patrolling all of western Texas bordering the Rio Grande river from Angelo to Laredo. He had all kinds of frontier experiences and was often in charge of a detachment of men sent on special service. He resigned at Eagle Pass in 1886 and came to Uvalde, where he began business and has since figured prominently in connection with the commercial and financial interests of the city as well as in public office. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer and at each successive election has been again chosen for the office, so that he has served continuously for eighteen years. No higher testimonial of his efficiency and trustworthiness could be given than the fact that he has so long been retained in an elective office.

Uvalde Banks.

In 1897 he opened a private bank under the firm name of Collier & Company and continued that for two years, at which time it was merged into the Uvalde National Bank, of which he was made president. He acted in that capacity for two years, when he resigned and became connected with E. M. Hollingsworth in the drug business. He continued successfully for two years, when he disposed of his interest and in 1903 organized the Commercial National Bank of Uvalde, of which he was chosen president, with J. G. Smith vice-president and W. P. Dermody, cashier, and W. F. Morgan, assistant cashier. All of these gentlemen have continuously acted in their respective positions. The bank is capitalized for sixty thousand dollars and the surplus and profits amount to fifteen thousand dollars. They do a general banking business, buying and selling exchange payable in all parts of the world and their interests are conducted on strict banking principles, the institution being recognized as one of the strong and reliable moneyed concerns of southwestern Texas.

Mr. Collier is a man of resourceful business ability and marked enterprise, who has successfully managed important interests both of

a public and private nature. In 1892 he organized the Uvalde Water Works Company, having constructed the plant and continued therewith for several years. This is a very valuable enterprise for the city. J. F. Simpson became owner of the plant and yet holds it. Mr. Collier has also made investments in lands and city property and while promoting his individual success he has also taken active interest in advancing the development of the city and county and is regarded as a most enterprising and wide-awake business man.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of W. W. Collier and Miss Ella Patterson, who was born in this county in 1867, a daughter of George W. Patterson, Jr., who was a son of George W. Patterson, Sr., an honored pioneer of Uvalde county, who arrived in 1851 and who died in 1875. He married Elizabeth McCullom and was born in Ohio, while his wife was a native of South Carolina. They were married in Alabama.

George W. Patterson, Sr., was a son of John Patterson, of North Carolina, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and his father was a native of Scotland, coming to America at an early period in the colonization of the new world. He was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and after the establishment of American independence he settled in North Carolina, where he reared his family and died. There John Patterson was born, reared and married, and being attracted to the frontier he removed successively to Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, always living in frontier districts up to the time of his death, which occurred in the last-named state. His children were: William, John, Joseph, George W., David and Kate.

George W. Patterson, Sr., was reared to manhood in Tennessee, where he engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He was married in that state and afterward removed to Alabama, where all of his children were born, and in 1847 he brought his family and slaves to Texas, settling in St. Augustine county while subsequently he removed to Smith county and

Uvalde County Pioneer.

in 1851 arrived in Uvalde county, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness with only a few families within its borders. He located on the Sabinal river and formed the Patterson settlement, which yet bears his name. There he experienced the usual hardships and deprivations of pioneer life while assisting to reclaim the region for the uses of the white race from the rule of the red men in this locality. His declining years were spent with his son, N. M. C. Patterson, and he died in 1875. His wife had passed away in 1868. She was a daughter of Newman McCullom, who was of Scotch descent and was reared in South Carolina. He became a leading farmer and slave owner in the old South state and afterward removed to Alabama, where he died. His children were: Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson; Henry; James, who was a legislator, and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Patterson had six children: N. M. C., John, Talitha T., Elizabeth, Nancy and George W., Jr. The last named was a farmer and stockman. Both he and his wife died in 1904, leaving nine children. The full history of his life is given in connection with the sketch of N. M. C. Patterson on another page of this work.

To W. W. Collier and his first wife were born two sons: George P.,

who is now a student in the A. & M. College of Texas, and W. W., who is attending school. The wife and mother, who was a faithful member of the Methodist church, died in 1891. In 1893, Mr. Collier was again married, his second union being with Miss Mattie Hale, who was born at Milan, Tennessee, in 1870. She is an intelligent and cultured lady and is a daughter of Captain Stephen Hale, a veteran of the Confederate army, who served his country long and well in the Civil war. He was a prominent planter before the war and after its close he settled at Milan, Tennessee, where he became interested in the drug business. He was also a leading and influential resident of the town and served as its mayor. He took an active interest in its development, was widely known and was accorded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He held membership in the Baptist church and was a Royal Arch Mason. His wife, who also died in Milan, was a member of the prominent and well known Cunningham family of Tennessee. The children of Captain Stephen Hale were: Mattie, now Mrs. Collier; Leon P., a prominent druggist of Tampa, Florida; Mary, at home; Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Nunez; and E. Kirby, also of Tampa. All are worthy members of the Baptist church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Collier has been blessed with three children: Shelly H., born in 1896; John H., in 1898; and Eleanor, in 1900.

Mr. Collier gives his political allegiance in unfaltering manner to the Democracy and has served as county chairman of the executive committee and in other important official positions. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is also identified with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, filling all of the chairs in the last three. His wife belongs to the Baptist church. His career clearly illustrates the possibilities that are open in this country to persevering, earnest young men who have the courage of their convictions and are determined to be the architect of their own fortunes. When judged by what he has accomplished his right to a first place among the representative citizens of Uvalde cannot be questioned.

J. A. Mangum. Prominent among the enterprising, progressive and successful business men of Uvalde is J. A. Mangum, whose efforts have been discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor, while his persistency of purpose has resulted in the achievement of gratifying success. He is the vice-president of the Uvalde National Bank and is also well known as a cattle raiser. He was born in Alabama on the 13th of November, 1849, his parents being Cyrus and Lucinda (O'Dannels) Mangum, who were reared and married in Alabama. The father there devoted his attention to farming, operating his land through slave labor. He had good property and was accounted one of the prosperous and energetic planters, successfully continuing business there until 1856, when he removed to Texas, taking up his abode in Lavaca county. There he continued in farming and stock raising up to the time of his death. He had strong sympathy for the cause of the Confederacy during the period of the Civil war, aiding the southern army. He belonged to the Methodist church, and his life, in harmony with his professions, won him the respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated. His integrity stood as an unquestioned fact in his career and in all life's rela-

tions he was found to be honorable and upright. His wife, who was also a member of the Methodist church, died at the old homestead in 1880. In their family were the following named: Mary, the wife of John Turman; David, now of Uvalde; Nancy; J. A.; William A., a stockman; and R. S., who is living in Alpine, Texas.

J. A. Mangum, although he attended school for only a brief period, acquired a good practical education in the school of experience. He spent the first seven years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came with his parents to Texas; being reared to manhood in Lavaca county. He assisted in the labor of the farm and the care of the stock, remaining at home until about twenty-two years of age, when, choosing as a life work the occupation to which he was reared, he began raising stock on his own account. For several years he had been picking up cattle and had thus gained a start. He conducted his business interests in Lavaca county until 1883, when he came to Uvalde county and established a ranch. The range was then free and when it was fenced he leased a large pasture, where he still continues to run his cattle. He is one of the most extensive and prosperous cattlemen of this country. His ranch is located in Zavala county adjoining Uvalde county on the south, and there he has a large herd and matures beef cattle, which he ships to the market at almost all seasons of the year, for the grass cattle do well without feed. He thoroughly understands the business and manages his affairs with keen discrimination and displays marked enterprise in carrying on his work, so that as the years have gone by he has met with success in this undertaking. Moreover he figures prominently in financial circles in this part of the state, for at the organization of the Uvalde National Bank in 1898 he became a stockholder and was elected vice-president which position he is still filling.

Mr. Mangum was happily married in 1884 to Miss Helen Steel, who was born in Alabama in 1856. Her parents were Sidney and Sally (Cox) Steel, who were likewise natives of Alabama, where the father yet resides. During the Civil war he hired a substitute to represent him in the Confederate army. In politics he has long been a stalwart Democrat but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and his life has been in conformity with his professions. Having lost his first wife he has been married again. By his first union there were five children: O. S., now deceased; Helen, the wife of J. A. Mangum; Mrs. Aura Moody; Mrs. Julia Milliner; and Mrs. Olivia Holmes.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mangum has been blessed with three children: Sally, born in 1885; Julia, in 1888; and Glenn, in 1898. On coming to Uvalde Mr. Mangum located his family in the city, where he has continued to reside, having here a commodious two-story frame residence which is built in modern style of architecture and is one of the finest homes in Uvalde. It is supplied with all modern conveniences and stands in the midst of large and well kept grounds, thus constituting a beautiful home. In his political views and affiliation Mr. Mangum is independent. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. They are well known socially and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

N. B. Pulliam. Since the days when the first white settlers made their way into Texas cattle ranching and farming have been the chief sources of income to the state, and though all lines of business activity have been introduced, including the various industrial and commercial interests, the raising of cattle yet continues to be one of the chief lines of business in this part of the country, the broad prairies furnishing splendid opportunity to the stockman. Mr. Pulliam, representing one of the old pioneer families of the state, is well known in Uvalde county as a wide-awake, energetic and prosperous stock-raiser. His birth occurred in this county, May 20, 1857—the year following the county's organization. His early school privileges were limited, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. His parents were William H. and Matilda (White) Pulliam and the ancestry in the paternal line can be traced back to seven brothers, who came from Wales and settled in different parts of the country. The grandfather was among this number and took up his abode in Missouri, where he reared his family. There his son, William H. Pulliam, was born and having arrived at years of maturity he came with two of his brothers, Simpson and Marshall, to Texas. All remained residents of this state until called to their final rest.

William H. Pulliam was reared upon a farm and on removing to the southwest located first in Red River county, where he afterward married Miss Matilda White, a native of Tennessee. She came to Texas with her parents, Benjamin and Anna (Needham) White, at a very early day, the family home being established in Red River county and subsequently in Fannin county and afterward in Collin county, where both her father and mother died. At that time Red River, Fannin and Collin counties were border counties, the settlements being confined to a few of the counties in the eastern part of the state. Mr. White had been reared in Tennessee and while living there enlisted for service in the war of 1812. He was under command of General Jackson and took part in various military movements and engagements. His father had been a soldier of the Revolution and the family was always noted for patriotism. Benjamin White became a prominent farmer and slave owner of Texas, conducting his business interests on an extensive scale. He possessed many good qualities and was highly respected by a large circle of friends. His children were: John L., who died in Collin county, Texas; Mrs. Malinda Hines; Samuel B., who died in Mississippi; Elizabeth, who died in childhood; James, who died in Collin county, Texas; Matilda, who became Mrs. Pulliam; Archie C., who died in Collin county; and Martha, who died in early life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin White held membership in the Methodist church.

Following his marriage William H. Pulliam began farming and later removed to Fannin county, Texas, and subsequently to Collin county. Early in the '40s he took up his abode in Bexar county and a few years later removed to Uvalde county, casting in his lot with the early pioneers who lived in the vicinity of the present site of Sabinal. There he engaged in the stock business and was one of the pioneers of that locality when but few white settlers lived in the entire county. In the arduous task of reclaiming this region for the uses of civilization he bore a helpful part. The country was infested with wild beasts and hostile Indians who re-

sented the encroachment of the white race on their hunting grounds and made frequent raids upon the stock pens. Mr. Pulliam did everything in his power to aid in the development of the county and make it a place safe for settlement. He remained at his first location for several years, at which time the range was free and the grass good. He obtained an excellent start in this way. It was not necessary to own land at that early day, for the settlers were so few that the herds and flocks could be pastured upon the open plains. On one occasion in running some cattle his horse fell, and his pistol being accidentally discharged he was wounded in the leg so seriously that the member had to be amputated. This made it very difficult for him to handle cattle thereafter and led to his changing his occupation. He purchased a tract of land adjoining the town of Uvalde and put up ranch buildings, giving his stock over to the care of his sons, in which business they afterward continued. When he had established his home in Uvalde Mr. Pulliam turned his attention to merchandising and for a long period engaged in trade. He ran a wagon freighting train from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, hauling loads of goods with ox

Del Rio.

teams. Later he aided in establishing Del Rio and bought the land on which the town was platted. There he engaged successfully in merchandising for several years and he helped organize a company to build the first irrigating ditch that was made there. He owned a third interest in the great plant. He had moved a part of his family to Del Rio, leaving his sons in charge of the ranch and stock. After several years spent at that place he closed out his business there and returned to Uvalde, where he became connected with the lumber trade, conducting a yard for a few years, when he disposed of that business. He was a man watchful of opportunities and his ready recognition and utilization of possibilities enabled him to contribute not only to his own success but also to the development and progress of the locality. In the early days he had much stock run off by the Indians and with other settlers he took part in many raids after the red men and participated in many fights with them. He was reared to the occupation of farming and always engaged to some extent in farm work, raising corn, oats and other feed for his stock. He nearly always had a fair crop because his methods were practical. He was well acquainted with all of the white settlers in the county at an early day and was one of the honored early residents, whose life history was closely interwoven with the development of this section of the state. He was a strong Democrat and a popular man in the early history of the county, being called by his fellow townsmen to various positions of honor and trust. He served as high sheriff for a number of years, was also county judge and creditably filled other minor offices. For many years he was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church. All who knew him respected him for his genuine worth, for he lived a life above reproach. For several years prior to his demise he engaged in no active business, spending his days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He died January 18, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. His wife still survives him and finds a good home with her son, N. B. Pulliam. They had a large family. Their eldest son, Benjamin, was

killed in Zavala county at an early day by the Indians. Three brothers were out hunting horses when the red men came upon them. One Indian shot Benjamin in the back, killed him and got away with the horses. N. B. Pulliam and his brother had to lash the body upon a saddle horse and thus returned home with him a distance of thirty-five miles. He had been in many battles with the Indians and had been wounded prior to this time. Elmira, the second member of the family, is now the wife of William Lewis. John was murdered by the Mexicans in Mexico. Fannie M. is the widow of William Reynolds. William is a rancher of western Texas. Monroe is a stockman and wealthy banker at San Angelo. Xury operates a cattle ranch in Mexico and makes his home in El Paso, Texas. Tennessee is now the widow of F. C. Bates. James is living in El Paso and is also owner of a ranch in Mexico. Sterling was murdered in Mexico, leaving a wife and one son. Edward Lee is a prominent merchant of the Indian Territory. Of the twelve children three were murdered, one by Indians and two by Mexicans, and the nine yet living are all prominent and prosperous and have done much to develop Southwestern Texas.

N. B. Pulliam, the other member of the family, was born and reared in this county and spent much of his early life in the saddle, assisting his father on the ranch. He grew up in the cattle business, in which he has continued to the present time, watching its development from the period of the free range to the present era of modern stock farming. Early in his operations he felt the necessity of owning land and as fast as able he bought it, commencing with a block on the Nueces river, to which he added different surveys. He has in his block fourteen thousand acres, which he fenced. He has a long frontage on the river and deep wells on the back of his ranch and his place is now well watered. He can secure an inexhaustible supply of water at a depth of from one hundred to two hundred feet. He has a very desirable ranch, well located and has been a very successful stockman. He raised sheep for about twelve years with good success, beginning with eight hundred and at one time owning twenty thousand. He both bought and raised sheep, but in later years he has run steer cattle and has met with success in this undertaking. Like his father, he has always enjoyed having something grow upon his farm and has continued his farming operations, raising feed for his stock. At his residence adjoining Uvalde he owns three hundred acres, where he has opened up to farming about seventy-five acres. He carries on the general

Uvalde County Farming.

tilling of the soil, in which he has engaged for ten years, and he has usually had good crops, never but once having a complete failure. He has raised as high as fifty bushels of corn to the acre and in 1905 harvested forty bushels to the acre. His cotton crop has produced a bale of cotton to the acre. It is all dry farming, there being no irrigation. In later years he has been selling some land in acre blocks to suit his purchasers who want to make good city homes, but he retains one hundred acres for farming purposes and pasture lots. On his ranch he runs steer cattle, having from ten to fifteen hundred head. He is doing well in this business, most of his cattle being fat and good beef cattle.

Mr. Pulliam is familiar with all of the experiences of pioneer life and later development in Uvalde county and believes that there is no better stock-raising section in all the state of Texas. He has a commodious frame residence with all modern conveniences, together with large and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, his place being situated in the midst of pleasant surroundings. He has taken an active interest in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state and city and county have benefited by his active aid and co-operation. In 1903 he assisted in organizing the Commercial National Bank, of which he is a stockholder and director.

In November, 1885, Mr. Pulliam was married to Miss Mamie Chance, who was born in Louisiana, February 4, 1865. Her parents were L. C. and Harriet (Dunn) Chance, both of whom were natives of Louisiana, where they spent their entire lives. Mr. Chance belonged to one of the old and distinguished families of that state and became an extensive and leading planter and slave holder, numbered among the substantial residents of his parish. He resided in East Philapana parish, the wealthiest district of the state, and was ranked among the most prominent and influential residents there, having large property holdings. He was loyal to the Confederacy and the south during the period of the Civil war and as first lieutenant of his company served throughout the period of strife, taking part in many important military movements and hotly contested battles, his experiences being not unusual to those of the soldier. He stood high in the regard of his fellow men and his death, which occurred in 1880, was the occasion of widespread and deep regret. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1902. The Chance family was as follows: Samuel; L. C., the father of Mrs. Pulliam; Milton; Benajah; and Reuben, who was killed in the Mexican war. With the exception of the last named all were soldiers of the Confederacy. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. L. C. Chance—members of the Dunn family—were: Matthew, who was killed in the Civil war; George and Thadeus, both of whom died from the effects of their military service; and Mrs. Harriet Chance. All were members of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Chance had a family of ten children: Reuben, who is living in Mississippi; Henry, who resides on the old homestead in Louisiana; Levi D., who came to Uvalde county, where he died; Harriet G., the wife of S. P. Cain; Mrs. Mamie C. Pulliam; Ellen, the wife of C. T. Platt; Matthew D., of the Indian Territory; Margaret, at home; Georgia, the wife of John G. Powers, and Milton, of the Indian Territory. Mrs. Pulliam came to Uvalde to visit her brother and also for the benefit of her health. She found the climatic change very beneficial and following the restoration of her health she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Pulliam. This happy union has been blessed with five interesting children: Lenora, born May 2, 1887, and Gladys, born July 11, 1888, are now students in Baylor Academy at Waco, Texas, where they are making rapid progress. Needham, born February 11, 1890, and Constance, born September 27, 1892, are at home. Eusthe K., born January 31, 1896, died March 17, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Pulliam are both consistent Christian people, holding membership in the Missionary Baptist church, and he is a charter member

W. D. Love

of the Masonic fraternity at Uvalde. He votes with the Democracy but has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, although he has served as city alderman for several years. He has likewise been a member of the school board for a number of years and he owns much valuable property in Uvalde, where his interests center, while with the progress and development of the city he is closely associated, doing all in his power to promote its welfare and success. Both he and his wife enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends, the hospitality of the best homes of this locality, being freely accorded them.

William D. Love, who has retained a personal association with the affairs of Southwestern Texas for a number of years, whose life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor, rewarded by due success, and has won prominence at the bar, and is now serving for the fourth term as mayor of Uvalde, was born in Washington county, Texas, June 20, 1859. His parents were William M. and Mary (Atkisson) Love, the former a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and the latter of Washington county, Texas, their marriage being celebrated at the place of her nativity. The Love family was founded in America in early colonial days and representatives of the name participated in the war for American independence. After that conflict they settled in the southern states. They were a broad-minded and loyal people.

William M. Love, born in Tennessee, acquired a liberal education in the schools of that locality and became a prominent and distinguished minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was also a farmer by occupation. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to the Pacific coast, where he remained until 1851, when he returned and located in Texas. He was married in 1854, and on the expiration of about a year his wife died, leaving an infant daughter. He then returned to Tennessee, where he remained until 1857, when he located in Texas. He went to Washington county, where he again married in 1858. He settled in that locality and subsequently removed to Burleson county, Texas, where his death occurred in 1869. During the period of the Civil war he was loyal to the Confederacy, but being both a physician and a minister of the gospel he felt that he could do more for his fellow men at home and did not go to the front. He always maintained his residence upon a farm and was an enterprising and successful agriculturist, also a capable physician and an able minister. He did not covet wealth and was a most generous man, giving freely of his means, especially to the poor and needy. At his demise he left to his wife and family a good farm and home, and she is yet living in the old family residence. Rev. Love enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him and was a popular preacher and an able writer, contributing many valuable articles to the press. He was also a fluent and forcible speaker, presenting his thoughts in clear, logical and entertaining form, and he is kindly remembered by those who often sat under his teachings, listening to his eloquent sermons or words of kindly counsel and wisdom. His wife, living at the old home in Burleson county, Texas, at the age of sixty-seven years, was a daughter of Jesse B. Atkisson, of Tennessee. Her father was a mechanic and wagon manufacturer and became one of the pioneer settlers in the Mexican territory of

Texas in the year 1832. He was a member of General Houston's army that won independence for the Lone Star state, but did not participate in the last battle at San Jacinto, as he had been detailed to look after and care for some American families at that time. On coming to Texas he located in Washington county and after the independence of the state had been achieved he settled at his home, where he had taken up his abode in 1834. He became a prominent farmer and slave owner of that locality, was very successful in his business and enjoyed in high measure the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He remained upon the old homestead until called to his final rest and his influence was a beneficial factor in the development and progress of his community. The members of his family were: Alonzo; Mary, who became Mrs. Love: Moscoe B.; Jessie B.; Brown; and Mrs. Amanda Dorward.

To William M. and Mary Love were born five children: William D.; Jesse M., a blacksmith and farmer of Burleson county, Texas; Alonzo L.; Joseph A., and Finis E., who are all engaged in farming. By his first marriage the father had one daughter, Mrs. Lizzie L. Wood.

William D. Love was reared upon his father's farm and acquired his education in the public schools, although his opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited. He added largely to his knowledge through reading and observation and when twenty years of age began teaching. He was a practical and successful educator, following the profession for sixteen years, during which time his service was eminently satisfactory to the various communities wherein he taught. During that period he also filled the important position of superintendent of public instruction of Navarro county for two years and was likewise superintendent of Cisco and of Plano, and of Uvalde public schools. He regarded this professional labor, however, merely as an initial step to other business interests, for his leisure hours were devoted to the study of law, and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar at Uvalde. He at that time formed a partnership with Hon. J. N. Garner, now congressman from this district, and the connection was maintained in that form until 1903, when Judge Ellis was admitted to the firm. Judge Garner remained a partner until elected to Congress and then withdrew, and in May, 1905, Judge Ellis died. In July of the same year Judge Garner again became a partner of Mr. Love under the old firm style of Garner & Love. The firm has always enjoyed a liberal patronage and is one of the strong law firms of Southwestern Texas. In his practice Judge Love has won an enviable reputation. He practices in all the courts of the state from that of the justice courts to that of the supreme court and his powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions. He has been connected with many notable cases and is an able lawyer of large and varied experience. Thoroughness characterizes his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

While his profession has made heavy demands upon his time and energies Judge Love has also found opportunity to devote to public service and is one of the strong and influential members of the Democracy in this part of the state. He was elected on the party ticket to

the office of mayor, in which he is now serving for his fourth term, having given to the city a very public-spirited, practical and progressive

Public Improvement in Uvalde.

administration. His efforts have been a tangible factor in the work of public improvement and during his administration the city has been kept in good sanitary condition and nothing is left undone to promote the public health. The city hall was comparatively abandoned but under his direction has been re-modeled and now produces a good revenue for the city, while the plazas in the center of the town have been fenced and ornamental trees have been planted. Grass was also planted and there is now a pleasing growth of all vegetation there, greatly beautifying the square. A park of four acres has been purchased and improved. It has many fine, large live-oak trees and is a very desirable and handsome addition to the city property. The streets have been graded and graveled and financial interests of the city have been well managed. There is now a well equipped and well organized volunteer fire company capable of active and immediate service and drawing its supply of water from a good cistern. Such is the efficiency of the fire department that property holders feel to a large extent immune from disasters of that character and the insurance rate is proportionately low. Each year the city enjoys a good, conservative administration and during the eight years in which Mr. Love has filled the office tax values have been more than doubled and the city has made substantial advance along all lines which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He is always looking forward to the betterment and progress of the city and his labors have been of direct and immediate serviceableness.

When twenty years of age Mr. Love was united in marriage, in 1879, to Miss Ophelia Wallace, who was born in Mississippi in 1861. She is a daughter of R. C. Wallace, a native of Alabama and a son of chief justice, Bruce C. Wallace, of that state. The family is one of prominence in the south and various representatives of the name have gained distinction. R. C. Wallace was a highly educated man, devoted his life to the profession of teaching and at the same time overseeing farming interests, although he employed others to do the active work of the farm. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he raised a company for service and as its captain led the troops in many a hotly contested engagement. Following the close of hostilities he removed to Texas, settling in Burleson county, where he engaged in farming and teaching school. Subsequently he sold his interests there and took up his abode in Comanche county, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902. He had no aspiration for public office or public nortoriety of any kind, but in the line of his chosen pursuits he was recognized as a man of ability and enterprise, always loyal to truth, honor and right in his business as well as social relations. In his later years he was a worthy member of the Methodist church. Following the death of his first wife he married a Miss Scott of Burleson county, Texas, who yet survives. There were four or five children

of that marriage, but Mrs. Love was the only child of her father's first marriage.

To Mr. Love and wife have been born five daughters, two of whom have passed away. The eldest, Mrs. Lela Barker, died leaving two children. Lenora is the wife of W. J. Appling, of Eagle Pass. Willie and Ophelia are yet at home. Mr. and Mrs. Love hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active and helpful part in its work, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. His life work has been of benefit to his fellow men. His public service has indeed been commendable and his city has benefited thereby, while in his profession he has gained more than local distinction. In the trial of cases which are important he has won many successes. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and skill, investigating every point of law that may bear upon them, and in his arguments he is logical, displaying clear reasoning and accurate deductions. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial and yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His untiring industry has also been one of the potent elements in his success. In the argument of a case he exhibits a remarkable clearness of expression and adequate and precise diction which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but also to clearly understand the very fine analytical distinctions which differentiate one legal principle from another.

J. I. Barnes, M. D., engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery at Sabinal, was born at Centerville, Leon county, Texas, April 1, 1857. He is a son of Irvin and Millicent (Horn) Barnes, both of whom were natives of North Carolina and were of English descent. They were married in Alabama, where they remained until 1852, when they removed to Texas and located in Leon county. There the father purchased land and improved a good farm, whereon he lived throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1891. He was a southern man in belief and used his influence for the support of the Confederacy, but was too old for active service in the army. He was a prominent farmer and slave owner, well known and highly respected. He never aspired to public office of any kind and was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. His wife still survives and resides at the old family home in Centerville, Leon county. Of the Methodist church she is an active and consistent member. In the family were six children: Edgar, who was born in Alabama, is now prominent in public affairs in Leon county. Fannie is the wife of Dr. W. T. Evans. J. I., is the next younger. Isa married George Floyd. Joseph H., is a stockman of Jewett, and Alice is the wife of Perry Pruett.

Dr. Barnes was reared to farm pursuits and acquired a good education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he began reading medicine with Dr. W. T. Evans, of Jewett, Leon county, as his preceptor. He continued with him for three years, during which time he made visits with the doctor in his practice and gained much insight into the methods of treating various diseases and of diagnosing cases. He thus prepared for the practice of his profession by actual experience as well as by the acquirement of the knowledge that may be gained in

books. He also worked in the doctor's drug store and thus gained an intimate understanding of the compounding and administration of drugs. He was thus well prepared for the profession which he determined to make his life work. In 1879 he pursued a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1881 he commenced practice at Pearsall, where he continued successfully for a few years. He afterward completed the course of lectures at a medical college at Mobile, Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then returned to Pearsall, but soon afterward removed to Hondo and in 1901 came to Sabinal. Here he purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Bowman and has since given his undivided attention to his practice, which is continually growing. He is often called to a distance of fifty miles because of his professional skill and ability, which are widely recognized. He has merited and enjoys the confidence of the community in which he directs his labors and his success has naturally followed. He has a well equipped office with a good library of medical works and he has also the modern appliances and instruments which facilitate operations, possessing much skill in surgery as well as in the diagnosis of disease and administration of remedial agencies. He is a member of the Edwards and Uvalde Counties Medical Society, also the San Antonio Medical Society and the State Medical Society, while fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and also a Woodman of the World. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Barnes was married in Hondo, Texas, to Miss Jimmie Kilgore, who was born in Floresville, Texas, in 1862. She is a lady of great intelligence and natural refinement. Her parents are J. J. and Jane (Dunlap) Kilgore, both natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to Mississippi, afterward becoming early settlers of Texas. Her father was a prominent stock rancher for many years. He was the flag bearer in his regiment in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was always on duty. Although often in the front ranks, he was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but he saw much arduous service such as is usually meted out to the soldier. In his business affairs he was closely identified with the stock interests of Southwestern Texas. In politics he was a strong and influential Democrat but never sought office. His life was characterized by high principles and manly conduct and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He spent his declining years in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Barnes. His wife was also a member of the Christian church and has likewise passed away. In their family were eight children: Ella, the wife of L. H. Brown; Jesse M., a stockman; Jimmie, now Mrs. Barnes; Charles L., a stockman; Mattie, the wife of J. J. Strait; Yancey, proprietor of a hotel at Houston, Texas; Frank, a railroad man; and Emmett, who died at the age of eighteen years.

To Dr. and Mrs. Barnes have been born two children: Fannie, born March 17, 1895, and Fordyce, November 30, 1896. The mother and children are members of the Presbyterian church.

W. A. Kelley, extensively engaged in stock raising and vice-president of the Sabinal Mercantile Company was born in Marion county, Tennessee, December 25, 1857. The family is of Irish lineage and was

founded in America by James Kelley, a native of the Emerald Isle, who on coming to the United States settled in Virginia, whence he afterward removed to Tennessee. He was a cabinet maker by trade and a good mechanic. He reared his family in Tennessee and later disappeared. No trace of him was obtainable and it is supposed that he was drowned in the Tennessee river. His wife survived and removed to Missouri with her son, Riley A. Kelley, and subsequently went with him to Arkansas. At a later date, however, she returned to Tennessee, where her last days were passed. She held membership in the Presbyterian church. Her children: Mrs. Amanda Bryson; John, who died in Arkansas; Riley, father of our subject; George, who died in Tennessee; William who was killed while serving in the Confederate army.

Riley A. Kelley was born in Tennessee, where he was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha A. Ray. Some years afterward they removed to Missouri, where Mr. Kelley followed the occupation of farming and also engaged in blacksmithing. After the inauguration of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army in General Price's command and at once went to the front. The locality in which he left his family was much divided on the war question and party feeling ran very high. His home was robbed and plundered and conditions became so intolerable there that the family removed to Arkansas. Mr. Kelley, learning of what was going on, met his family near their destination and settled them upon a farm, after which he again joined his command, with which he continued until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He was never wounded nor made a prisoner, but saw much arduous military service. The war over, he rejoined his family in Arkansas and carried on farming there. He voted with the Democracy and was a worthy and respected citizen. He passed away in Arkansas in 1872 and his wife still survives, residing in Coleman county, Texas, at the age of seventy-three years. The old Arkansas homestead has been sold and all of the living children are now in Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Riley Kelley were born seven children: Mrs. Amanda Turman; Mrs. Keziah Holloway; William A.; George, who died in Arkansas; Cynthia A., the wife of Joe E. Hill; John, of Coleman county, Texas, and James R., of Uvalde county.

William A. Kelley was born in Tennessee and accompanied his parents on the removal to Missouri and thence to Arkansas, where he was reared to manhood upon the home farm. He afterward worked for two years at the blacksmith's trade and subsequently engaged in clerking for three years, during which period he spent six months as solicitor for a St. Louis fruit house. In July, 1884, he arrived at Sabinal with impaired health, but the climate here proved very beneficial. He had a severe illness soon after his arrival but after that began to recuperate and was soon fully restored to health. He then obtained employment as foreman on a sheep ranch where the herders were Mexicans. As he was unfamiliar with their language he had much to learn, but he succeeded in rapidly acquiring a knowledge of their tongue. As he was a long distance from settlements and had no others to talk to, he soon picked up a fair knowledge of the Mexican language, so that he was

able to do business with them, and made an excellent foreman. Later he took charge of the entire ranch, on which were large herds of cattle and sheep. In 1893, the sheep business no longer proving profitable, his flocks were sold off and he continued with the cattle during that year. About the same time Mr. Kelley bought some land but continued ranching and as his financial resources increased he added to his realty holdings until he was owner of twelve hundred acres.

In October, 1885, Mr. Kelley had married and his wife was with him when he was foreman of the ranch. After he had secured land for himself he erected a suitable house and settled thereon. He then engaged in sheep raising but abandoned it when it proved unprofitable. When he was working on a salary he had the privilege of investing in cattle and putting his own brand on them and turning them loose on the range. Thus he got a good start in cattle and after he sold his sheep he continued to raise cattle and later also added horses, but he sold his horses after a time and concentrated his energies upon cattle raising. In this he was successful. He confined his attention to steer cattle and for ten years did a profitable business in that way. If prices suited him he sold at home and if not he made direct shipments to market. As time passed he placed substantial improvements on his home ranch and improved a very desirable residence. This place he sold in 1901, having in the meantime secured a ranch on the Frio of seven thousand acres; two thousand he owns and leases five thousand. He has concentrated all of his stock interests there and he now has seven hundred steers on that ranch. He has formed a partnership with A. Nutt, who resides on the ranch and cares for the stock. During the years which he spent on his home ranch Mr. Kelley also engaged to some extent in dry farming, producing all the corn needed. When he sold the home ranch he came to Sabinal and bought about eight acres of ground, on which he has erected a commodious residence in modern style of architecture and supplied with many conveniences. He yet occupies this home, which is one of the attractive dwellings of the town. In September, 1901, in connection with Jacob and R. M. Miliken, he purchased the store building and stock of T. P. Roberts, a general merchant, and continued in this business successfully until 1902, when they organized a stock company, which was incorporated under the name of the Sabinal Mercantile Company with a paid-up capital of forty thousand dollars. Some of the stock was sold, but Mr. Kelley still holds a large part of it. The business was continued at the old store until 1904, when a large two-story brick building was erected and the company now occupies both buildings, which are filled with all kinds of goods such as are kept in a first-class department store. The business is increasing rapidly and satisfactorily and they carry such a line as is in demand by a general trade. Mr. Kelley has been successful in all of his enterprises and though he had small assistance at the outset of his career he has worked his way upward and is well entitled to the praise that is indicated in the term, a self-made man.

In October, 1885, Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Amanda C. Wish, who was born in Sabinal Canyon in October, 1866. She is a daughter of Jasper and Nancy (Kelley) Wish, the former a native of

Germany and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Arkansas and in 1851 came to Uvalde county, but on account of the hostility of the Indians removed to Williamson county. After two years, however, they returned, Mr. Wish being determined to maintain his right of residence here. He was then in limited financial circumstances, having a yoke of oxen but little else. He soon secured a small tract of land, however, which he opened up to cultivation and later secured more land. He experienced much trouble on account of the Indians and the settlers built a fort, to which the families were continually compelled to flee in order to save their lives, while the men of the households made raids after the savages and frequently brought them to terms. Mr. Wish continued his residence here and engaged in the sheep business. As a start he had thirty ewes and from this number his flocks increased until he had a herd of thousands of fine sheep. He made money rapidly and as he was able commenced buying land and continued his investments until he had thirty thousand acres. He did small dry farming and continued actively in his various lines of business until he had created a large estate. Ceasing his connection with the sheep industry, he turned his attention to cattle and had he lived would undoubtedly have become a very successful and prominent cattleman. He also owned much business property in Uvalde. He had acquired his education in Germany and was a man of broad general information, possessing excellent business ability and good financial qualities. Moreover, he was highly respected for his integrity and honor, which were ever above reproach, and he was a consistent member of the Christian church. He died in 1889, while his wife passed away in 1891. She was a daughter of Mr. Kelley, who came from Arkansas with Mr. Wish and settled to ranching. He made progress in his business, which he afterward turned over to his children. Several of his brothers also came here and all did well. These were Leak, Jack, Christ and Joseph Kelley, while one sister married a Mr. Robinson of Sabinal. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wish were: Christina, now Mrs. Robinson; John, who died and left three children now in Arizona; Margaret, the wife of A. J. Crane; Bell, the wife of W. F. Price; Amanda, now Mrs. Kelley; Christopher C., who is engaged in the ranch business, and Effa, the wife of R. M. Miliken.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley has been blessed with an interesting daughter, Myra, who was born December 4, 1898. The parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Kelley is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy but is now independent in politics, being rather strongly inclined toward the prohibition party, though reserving the right to cast a ballot as he thinks best. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and the years have witnessed earnest and indefatigable labor on his part, resulting in the acquirement of gratifying success.

John C. Turman, who is conducting a cattle ranch in Uvalde county, is one of Texas' native sons, having been born in Lavaca county on the 26th of January, 1862. His parents were John and Mary (Mangum) Turman, both of whom were natives of Alabama, where they were

married. Mrs. Turman was a daughter of Cyrus and Lucinda (O'Dannels) Mangum, also natives of Alabama. Her father was a leading farmer and slave owner and at an early day came to Texas, settling in Lavaca county, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. He prospered in his undertakings as an agriculturist. He served in the Confederate army. He lived the life of an upright Christian man and while he was never prominent in public office nor sought public notoriety of any kind he so lived as to enjoy the respect, good will and confidence of all with whom he was associated. In his family were the following named: Mary, who became Mrs. Turman; David, of Uvalde; Warren and Wylie, both of whom are deceased; Samuel, who died in March, 1906; Jack, a stockman and vice president of the Uvalde National Bank; William, also engaged in stock raising interests; and Rufus, who is living in Alpine, Texas.

John Turman was born and reared in Alabama, where he was married. He settled on a farm, where he remained successfully until about 1847, when he removed to Texas, taking up his abode in Lavaca county, where he engaged in farming and the stock business. He carried on his interests with success until after the opening of the Civil war, when he volunteered for service and was soon at the front, where he did valorous duty as a soldier. He met the usual experiences which are a part of military life and participated in many important campaigns, battles and military movements until the exposures and privations incident to war brought on severe illness. He then obtained a sick furlough and returned home, where he soon afterward passed away, his death occurring in 1864. During his active business life he always carried on farming and stock raising and before the war he laid the foundation for a successful business career. He possessed many sterling traits of character that endeared him to those with whom he came in contact and his death was deeply deplored by many friends. The Methodist church found him a devoted member and active worker. Following her husband's death Mrs. Turman kept her children together and reared them to lives of respectability. She yet survives and now makes her home in Uvalde. The members of the family were: Mollie, who is the widow of Dr. Brown and resides in Uvalde; Anna, who became the wife of O. H. Hector and died leaving one son; Nannie, the wife of E. J. Allen, of Runnels county, Texas; Mrs. Josephine Vivion; and John C.

John C. Turman is the only son of the family. He was born and reared in the Lone Star state, where he has always resided. At the time of his father's death he was about two years old. The other children were young and as the estate was not large the mother had a struggle to provide for her children and keep the family together. Although the youngest child, Mr. Turman, being the only boy, started out to earn his own living as soon as old enough and assisted his mother in the care of his sisters. In 1880 the family removed to Zavala county, where he leased land from the New York & Texas Land Company and turned his attention to the sheep-raising industry, which he followed with good success. Soon afterward his mother put him in charge of the business, which he conducted successfully for a few years, when he

bought from his mother the stock and carried on the sheep-raising industry until 1890. He then sold out and turned his attention to cattle and is still well known as a representative cattleman of this section of the state. He has purchased and now owns nine thousand acres of land and continues to lease twenty-four thousand acres. He runs a large herd of stock and steer cattle, having from twenty-five hundred to three thousand head. His own land is well watered, having a lake upon it four miles long, so that there is an abundance of water. His leased land is in the artesian belt and he is sinking two wells thereon, so that if he strikes water there will be also an abundant supply upon that ranch. Mr. Turman made money off of his sheep-raising interests and this enabled him to start out on quite an extensive scale in his cattle raising. He ships his own stock to market and is meeting with gratifying prosperity in this line. He also has a commodious residence at Uvalde and he is deeply interested in the development of the city and county, his business interests being a factor in the industrial and commercial development of this section of the state. He is also connected with mercantile interests as a stockholder in the F. A. Piper Mercantile Company of Uvalde.

Mr. Turman was married at Flatonia, Fayette county, Texas, on the 10th of November, 1891, to Miss Lulu Woodley, who was born in Lavaca county in 1864, a daughter of Jackson and Lydia (Box) Woodley, the former a native of Florida and the latter of South Carolina. They were married and settled in Alabama, whence they removed to Texas at an early period in the development of this portion of the state, settling first in Lavaca county, where Mr. Woodley carried on farming and stock raising. He served through the period of the Civil war as a valorous soldier, never hesitating in the performance of any duty that was assigned him whether it led him to the lonely picket line or into the thickest of the fight. When the war was over he returned to his family and resumed the task of cultivating his fields and caring for his stock. He served for many years as justice of the peace and was also county commissioner, his public duties being discharged with promptness and fidelity. He was well known in the community where he resided and his many sterling traits of character gained for him an enviable place in the regard of his fellowmen. He died at Old Molton and his wife survived him for some time, spending her declining years with her daughter, Mrs. Turman, at Uvalde. Here she passed away on the 1st of December, 1901, in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was an earnest member, having taken an active and helpful part in its work. The children of their family were as follows: Mrs. Maria Baker; James, who while waiting in camp to be mustered into the Confederate service became ill of measles and returned home, where he died soon afterward; Mildred, the wife of William Keesee; Thomas, a stockman; Oscar, who is living in Kansas City; H. B., whose home is in San Antonio; Mrs. Mollie Blakeman, who died at El Paso; Ida, the wife of S. F. Mangum; and Lulu, now Mrs. Turman.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Turman has been blessed with three interesting children: Beatrice, who was born October 1, 1892; John C., June 12, 1894; and Mildred, January 3, 1895. The parents are most

highly esteemed in the community where they reside. Mr. Turman belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his wife to the Methodist church. He is a school trustee and gives active and intelligent support to all of the movements that tend to promote the intellectual, material and moral progress of the community. There is in his vocabulary no such word as fail and by determination and energy he has overcome difficulties and obstacles that barred his path to success, his life record serving in many respects as a source of inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

A. S. Hatch has been a factor in events which are epochal in the history of Uvalde county. He stands for public progress and improvement and gives hearty co-operation to many measures which have this end in view. Born in Tennessee on the 15th of August, 1835, he is a son of George C. and Mary (Simmons) Hatch, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where they were married. Settling in that state, they remained there for a number of years and afterward removed to Tennessee, where the family located. In 1836 George C. Hatch came alone to Texas and joined the forces who were striving for Texan independence. He was in Deaf Smith's company of spies who

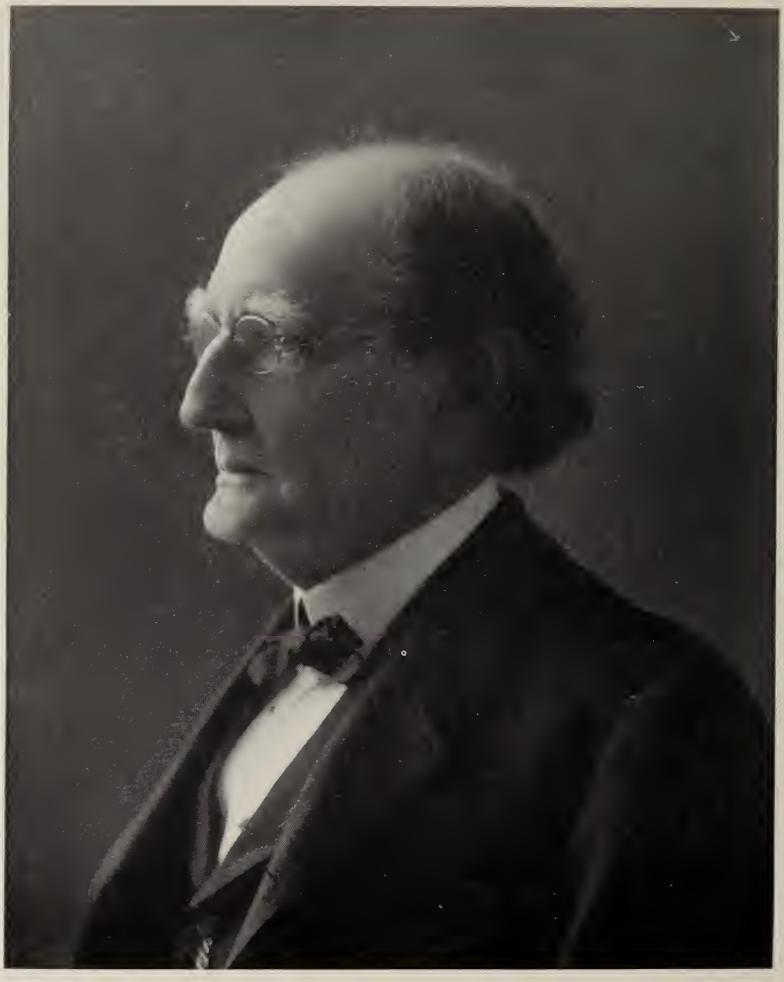
Mexican Invasion of 1842.

patrolled many parts of Texas, watching the movements of the Indians and Mexicans. In 1842 he was at San Antonio, during the holding of the district court there, when General Woll violated Santa Anna's treaty with General Houston and invaded the country with his army, making prisoners of the entire court and other Americans in the city. These prisoners of war were all marched through to Mexico, where they were held for some months in the interior of the country. They were compelled to forage for supplies two at a time. Mr. Hatch with another man was detailed to hunt rations. Though chained together, they made their escape and got away with much difficulty, experiencing hunger and hardships. At length, however, they reached San Antonio and civilization, but the remainder of the prisoners were held captive for several months longer. After the establishment of the republic Mr. Hatch returned to Tennessee and brought his family and slaves to the Lone Star state, locating in Colorado county. There he bought land and improved a good farm, whereon he remained successfully engaged in business until 1854. He then sold out and removed to Southwestern Texas, settling near Corpus Christi, where he again opened up a good farm and carried on general farming and stock raising. Here he remained successfully to the time of the Civil war. He was a strong secessionist and used his influence for the Confederacy, but was too old for active field service and remained at his home until after the close of the war. When all was lost he declared that he would not live under a government that would allow the plundering and robbing of its citizens and he took what money he had left and went to British Honduras, where he remained for two years. Through the persuasion and influence of one of his daughters, however, he returned to the homestead near Corpus Christi, where he remained until he lost his life in 1872. He was driving in his buggy to the city when three Mexicans shot and

killed him, took from him all the money and valuables that he had about him, and then, taking his horse from the buggy, rode away. A number of citizens soon found the body and followed in pursuit. After riding for two hundred miles into Mexico they came up with a man riding the horse that had belonged to Mr. Hatch. They killed this man but lost the trail of the others. They then returned with the horse and thus ended the last chapter in the history of an eventful and active life. Mr. Hatch was a strong, hardy man, courageous and fearless in his younger days. He was also ambitious and energetic in business and lived the life of a diligent and capable farmer. He was a typical pioneer settler, resolute in whatever he undertook and honorable in all of his business transactions. He was reared a Presbyterian but in his later years joined the Catholic church and died in that faith. His wife departed this life in 1862. She was a member of the Methodist church. Their children were nine in number: Mary; Jane; Anna E., who is living at the age of eighty years; John, a farmer and stockman who resided upon the old homestead until his death; James C., who resides at Corpus Christi; Lemuel, deceased; A. S., of this review; William, a stock farmer; and Henry W., also engaged in stock raising. Four sons and one daughter are yet living and all are now quite aged.

Of this family A. S. Hatch has passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey. Born in Tennessee, he was brought to Texas in his childhood days and was reared and educated here, pursuing a common-school course. He removed with his parents to the southwestern part of the state, where he remained. All six of the brothers served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Mr. Hatch remained at home until after the inauguration of hostilities, when he volunteered, joining the First Texas Cavalry under command of Captain Beaumont. The regiment was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and did duty in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. He was in many skirmishes and a number of important battles but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He took part in long marches and hard service, however, and experienced all of the exposure and deprivations that are meted out to the soldier. He was at Nacogdoches on the Red river when General Lee surrendered, after which he returned home and resumed farming and stock raising, continuing to follow those pursuits until 1867.

In that year Mr. Hatch was married to Miss Jane Bell, who was born in Fayette county, Texas, but was reared in Bell county, this state. Her father, Thomas Bell, was an honored pioneer settler of Texas and a leading farmer and stockman, who spent his last days in Fayette county. His children were: William and Thomas, both of whom served throughout the war between the north and the south; Abner, a stock farmer; and Jane, who became Mrs. Hatch. Of the marriage of our subject and his wife there were born four children: Eugene; Mrs. Ida Seidel, who is living in Goliad county, Texas; Jessie and Sue, both at home. The wife and mother died in 1888. She was a member of the Methodist church, interested in its work, and her life commended her to the confidence, good will and friendship of all with whom she came in contact. In 1890 Mr. Hatch was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Anna De Blau, a widow, who was born in Paris,



John Perry

France, and with her parents came to America, the family home being located in Texas, where she grew to womanhood and was married. She is the daughter of Felix Smothridge, of Paris, France, who was a civil engineer and a physician. Crossing the Atlantic, he established his home in St. Louis, Missouri, and after coming to Texas located in Liberty county, where he filled many county offices of honor and trust. He served as county judge for a number of years, also as county clerk and as county assessor and the duties of these various positions were discharged with promptness, fidelity and ability, his official record being most creditable. He was a man of liberal education and broad mind, displaying intelligence and enterprise in business as well as in official life. He remained a resident of Texas until called to his final rest, his death occurring in Liberty county. His only child was Anna, now Mrs. Hatch.

Following his first marriage Mr. Hatch began farming and stock raising, continuing successfully in the business at his first location until 1883, when he sold out there and removed to Uvalde, where he bought fourteen acres of land adjoining the town. Here he erected a commodious two-story frame residence where he now resides. Later he sold lots from his fourteen acre tract and in this district are seen the finest residences of the city. After becoming established in his new home Mr. Hatch engaged in stock raising and soon afterward began buying land. He became the owner of twenty-six hundred acres, on which he established his ranch, fenced the place and erected ranch buildings. He has continued in the cattle business to the present time but expects soon to withdraw from this line of business effort, wishing to concentrate his energies upon other enterprises. In 1886 he began merchandising in Uvalde and conducted a general store for ten years, when he closed out the business. During that time he had also superintended his ranch and stock raising interests. He is now selling his land, but yet holds some cattle. As the years have gone by he has prospered in his undertakings, becoming a substantial citizen, his judicious investment, careful management and keen business discernment resulting in the acquirement of a comfortable competence. Moreover he has found time and opportunity to aid in the work of public improvement and in 1901 was elected county commissioner, serving for two terms. He filled the office creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the people, but he is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. In manner unostentatious, his friends nevertheless recognize in him those qualities which are of value in upholding the legal and political status of the community and in furthering its material, intellectual and moral progress.

Del Rio.

Mrs. Fred C. Garner, widow of the late John Perry, Sr., promoter of Del Rio, Texas, owns a beautiful home in this city, where she is surrounded by a host of warm personal friends. She was born at Mount Vernon, Titus county, Texas. Her paternal grandparents were Ewing and Sarah (Morris) Ellison, the former born in Kentucky, while the latter was a native of Virginia, where their marriage occurred. The grandfather was an early settler of Booneville, Missouri, and was

a warm personal friend of Daniel Boone. He was a gunsmith by trade and manufactured the weapons which were used by Daniel Boone in his numerous historic raids with the Indians. The gun which Daniel Boone carried until his death was presented to him by Ewing Ellison as a token of friendship. Abandoning his trade as a gunsmith, Mr. Ellison then purchased and improved a farm and for a time ran a ferryboat across the Missouri river some miles below Herman, continuing successfully in this business until 1838, when he took up his abode in the Republic of Texas, locating in Bastrop county, in Webbers Prairie. In 1840 he returned to Missouri for his family and while there sold off his possessions and once more returned to Texas, locating at Mount Pleasant, in Titus county. He located land, which he improved, owning at one time the ground on which the city of Mount Pleasant now stands. He removed from the latter place to near Daingerfield, where he purchased land and engaged in the conduct of the Pioneer Mill at that place. He was also engaged in farming in connection with his milling interests, thus being engaged until the time of his death, which occurred in 1865, when he was sixty-three years of age. He gave his early political allegiance to the Whig party and later became a Democrat. He never aspired to public office, preferring to live the life of an honest and industrious private citizen. He was charitable, ever willing to assist the unfortunate ones who called upon him for aid, while his integrity and honesty were never called into question. He was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife survived his death for seven years, passing away at Sherman, Texas. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and by her marriage became the mother of six children: James E., who became the father of Mrs. Perry; Amanda A., the wife of J. D. Wood, of Sherman; William L., who served in the Confederate army and passed away in Louisiana; Mrs. Delcena Wilson, whose first husband bore the name of Ryan; Mrs. Pauline Coffee; and Ewing, who also served in the Confederate army and now makes his home in Sherman.

James E. Ellison, the eldest member of his father's family, was born in Missouri, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas, remaining under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty years. In 1854 he went to the gold fields of California, and remained on the Pacific coast for fifteen years, prospecting and mining. In 1869 he returned to Texas and located at Mount Vernon, where he engaged in the portrait business. After three years he removed to Bexar county and engaged in the marble business, while in 1882 he took up his abode in Del Rio where he engaged in house building for a time. Leaving his family in Del Rio he once more made his way to the gold fields of California, where he was engaged in mining during the succeeding decade, and following his return to the Lone Star state he was engaged to some extent in prospecting for minerals in the mountains of Texas and Mexico. He was married in this state to Miss Martha Polston, whose death occurred in Texas, in 1893. She was the mother of four children: Lula D., now Mrs. Garner; Claud, the wife of F. Henning; Pearl, the wife of John Finney, and Polston, a stepdaughter of Mr. Ellison. Since the death of his wife Mr. Ellison has

made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Garner, in Del Rio, where he is now living in honorable retirement. He was never active in political circles and was formerly identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Garner accompanied her parents on their removal from Mount Vernon, her native city, to Del Rio. She was reared and educated in the latter place and remained under the parental roof until the time of her marriage, when, on the 12th of September, 1900, she became the wife of John Perry, the wedding ceremony being performed at Trinidad, Colorado, by the Rev. B. F. Lawler, pastor of the Baptist church at that place. Returning to Del Rio, they took up their abode at the old Perry homestead, living happily together until the death of the husband on the 15th of January, 1904. Mrs. Perry has left to cheer her home a little son, Vernon Ellison, who was born June 13, 1903.

John Perry came to the territory of Texas when it was still included in the Mexican possessions. He grew to manhood amid the exciting scenes of the early settlement of this state, and during his boyhood and youth had little opportunity for acquiring an education. Believing that he might enjoy better business advantages in San Antonio, he made his way to that city, where he was employed for a short time at cutting timber.

In 1841, when a youth of only sixteen years, he took up arms in defense of his adopted country against the Mexicans. Santa Anna had sent a strong force of soldiers to invade San Antonio, and the authorities of that city called out all the men possible to meet the encroachments of Santa Anna, and much skirmishing followed, during which time the Mexicans captured fifty-five of the Texas soldiers, disarmed them and started them on the march to Mexico, they being guarded by one hundred cavalrymen. The first day they covered twenty-five miles, reaching Medina river weary and almost famished for water. Their feet became sore and it was almost torture to be compelled to continue on their march. After many days they reached Saltillo, where they were confined in prison, enduring all the hardships of prison life. The prisoners were then ordered to the city of Mexico, and Mr. Perry, being unable to walk, was mounted on a mule and when just outside the city, an order was received from Santa Anna to take the prisoners to the Perote castle, and it was there that Mr. Perry was confined in prison. He was poorly fed and was compelled to do arduous labor on the streets and roads, being held captive until 1844, when the Bexar county men were released through the influence of Waddy Thompson, United States minister to Mexico. Santa Anna allowed Mr. Thompson to return with the men to the United States, traveling on the warship to New Orleans, from which city they made their way to Texas.

Returning home, Mr. Perry once more resumed his farming operations, and he became an active and prominent factor in public affairs. He was a successful stockman in Harris and other southwest counties until in 1870, his health having become impaired, he sought a change

Founding of Del Rio.

of climate and removed to San Phillipi Springs, where he joined a colony of white settlers who had come to this place two years previous.

They erected a fort in which they might find safety from the Indians, some of the members of this colony being Randolph Pafford, James Taylor, William Adams, John Grove and William Hudson. All were engaged in the stock business. Following Mr. Perry's arrival he invested in land and engaged in the stock business, after which he became interested with the other members of the colony in organizing a ditch company for irrigating. Mr. Perry erected a store building made of rock, in which he opened a country store, becoming the pioneer merchant of this district, while in 1872 the town was located and named Del Rio. The store building is still standing as a monument to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Perry. During those early days the settlers suffered great loss of stock at the hands of the Indians, who were constantly on the warpath. Although Mr. Perry was engaged in many desperate struggles with the savages he was never wounded. Mr. Perry met with very gratifying success in his business undertakings, and at his death left to his family a large and valuable estate. He was broad minded, a man of excellent business ability, and a good financier. He was interested in much of the development and improvement that has been made in Del Rio during the past three decades and no man in Southwestern Texas is more deserving of prominent mention in a history of this character than is John Perry. He never cared for public office and was not a member of any church or fraternal societies. His desire was to be judged by his actions, which were ever manly and sincere, and he ever stood ready to lend aid to the poor and needy, who found in him a warm friend.

Mr. Perry was first married at Houston, Texas, March 4, 1852, to Miss Hannah Lange, who was born in Hanover, Germany, May 18, 1835. This union was blessed with nine children: James, deceased; Judith A.; Samuel, a prominent stockman; John C., a stockman of Argentine Republic; George; Elizabeth H.; Willie R., who died when quite young; Anna; and James, deceased. After losing his first wife Mr. Perry wedded Miss Lula D. Ellison, who still survives and occupies a beautiful residence in Del Rio. Mrs. Perry married July 10, 1906, Fred C. Garner, a native of Texas and a railroad man in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They were married in San Antonio at St. Mark's Episcopal church.

John M. Gray. It is the men of enterprise, of keen discrimination, and of sound business judgment who are being called upon to fill the various public offices and to manage the important commercial and industrial concerns of our cities, and the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is one in whom these characteristics are dominant. Mr. Gray is now filling the office of county treasurer and is also acting as manager of the Del Rio Electric Light & Ice plant, at Del Rio. He was born in Saginaw, Michigan, October 9, 1864, and comes of English parentage.

The father, Captain Charles W. Gray, was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, and when yet a lad displayed a great love for the sea. He left home at a very early age and became a sailor on a vessel, and this formed the nucleus of his life occupation. He gradually worked his way to a position of prominence and was only sixteen years of age

when he became a competent navigator. Later he became captain of an ocean vessel and became a well known man at all the principal ports of the old world. He finally came to America, making his headquarters at Buffalo, New York. After a time he made his way to Saginaw, Michigan, soon becoming interested in the lakes. He soon became captain of a vessel, which was twice shipwrecked, but Captain Gray never lost a man. He finally retired from the sea and engaged in the manufacture of boilers at Saginaw, continuing successfully in this business for a number of years. He lived retired for a few years prior to his death, which occurred in that city in 1900. He was a Republican in his political views and affiliations and was several times called to fill positions of public honor and trust, serving at one time as alderman of his city. He was an interested witness of the growth and development of Saginaw, for when he first located there it was a mere village but in the years of his residence there he saw it develop into a city of wealth and importance. Captain Gray was a communicant of the Episcopal church and also attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry. His widow still survives him and yet makes her home in Saginaw, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Gray bore the maiden name of Mary A. Massey, and was likewise a native of England, but was married in this country. Her father, Captain Charles F. Massey, commanded a whaling vessel on the high seas. Upon coming with his family to America, he settled at Saginaw, becoming one of its early pioneer settlers. After coming to America he became captain and manager of a vessel which plied the Great Lakes, continuing in this connection for many years. His death occurred very suddenly at his home in Michigan, coming as a great surprise to his family and friends, for he had enjoyed good health to the last. He was a member of the Church of England. His children, four in number were: George F., who early in life became a sailor and boilermaker; Charles, who was engaged in the same business; Mary A., now Mrs. Gray; and Mrs. Maggie Decker. The home of Captain and Mrs. Gray was blessed with five children, namely: George, who is a sailor and boilermaker and is now in Porto Rico, where he is superintending the construction of an engine, while his family are in Saginaw; John M., of this review; Jessie; Alice, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Allen, a lumberman of Saginaw.

John M. Gray was reared in his native city, and when quite young displayed a love for the sea. His desire was never gratified, however, for his health became impaired, and at the age of seventeen years he was compelled to seek a change of climate, and the year 1881 witnessed his arrival in Texas. He was first employed in herding sheep, hoping that the outdoor life would prove beneficial to his health. He slept on the ground without any shelter over him and lived in the open air as much as possible, so that he soon recuperated his former vigor and in the years which have since come and gone has become a very stout and rugged man. He finally became interested in the sheep business on his own account, having at one time a herd of six thousand, but in 1893 on account of the tariff changes, the business became unprofitable and he disposed of his stock and took up his abode in Del Rio, where his family had been living.

Soon after locating permanently in Del Rio he entered the political field and in 1894 entered the race for the office of county treasurer. Although he was a strong Republican and this district had always given a Democratic majority, Mr. Gray was elected to the position, a fact which is indicative of his popularity and high favor among his fellow citizens. He has through re-election continuously filled the office to the present time, giving entire satisfaction to the public at large, for he ever discharges his public duties with the same promptness and fidelity that he displays in his private business affairs. He was at one time bookkeeper and cashier for the Lewis Lindheim Mercantile Company at Del Rio, filling the position for five years, while in 1904 he helped to organize the Del Rio Electric Light & Ice plant, being elected as its secretary and treasurer. The plant was recently purchased by another company and Mr. Gray was retained as its manager. The success of the plant is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Gray, for he has the ability to solve intricate business problems and displays excellent executive force in the management of the affairs of this enterprise.

In addition to the arduous duties connected with his public interests, Mr. Gray also finds time for other interests, being identified with much of the development and progress of his home city. He is ever ready to assist in any worthy cause which promises to be of public benefit, and he is likewise interested in the goat industry, which is becoming a profitable source of income in Texas. He is well pleased with the south and has never had any desire to return to his native state.

Mr. Gray was married in Texas, in 1888, to Miss Kate Rose, who was born in this state, a daughter of Patrick and Julia (Martin) Rose. The history of Mrs. Gray's family is given on other pages, under her father's name, and for that reason is not repeated here.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gray has been blessed with a son and two daughters: Charles W., who was born July 27, 1889; Margaret, who was born in 1898; and Alma, whose birth occurred in 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gray are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church, while he is a Royal Arch Mason and likewise affiliates with the Woodmen of the World. They are prominent in the social circles of Del Rio and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Patrick H. Rose has from an early day been interested in the development and advancement of Southwestern Texas, and is now engaged in the livery business in Del Rio, where he has a well equipped barn, keeping a number of good driving horses and vehicles to suit the demands of the public. He was born in Jones county, Georgia, December 29, 1830, a son of Dr. Hugh F. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Rose, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Georgia. The father came of Irish descent. He was reared and educated in his native state, and chose as a life work the profession of medicine. He went to Georgia, where he studied medicine and surgery, locating in the latter state for practice. It was about this time that he enlisted for service in the war of 1812, joining Jackson's army, with which he continued throughout the war. At the battle of New Orleans he lost a finger but with this exception was never wounded in an engagement. Following

Patrick H. Rose.

the close of hostilities he returned to Georgia and resumed practice, in which he continued very successfully throughout the remainder of his active business career. While giving the greater part of his attention to his profession, he yet found time for other interests, making investments, from which he derived a good income, and he likewise owned slaves. He was highly respected in the community where he resided both as a private citizen and as a practitioner. He was a Royal Arch Mason, while both he and his wife were worthy members of the Methodist church. His death occurred in 1842, while Mrs. Rose passed away the preceding year, in 1841. Their children were: Patrick Henry; Mrs. Caroline McDonald; Hugh F., who is now deceased; Mrs. Susan Galloway; and Landon C., who follows farming in Alabama. Following the death of the parents the children were taken into the home of their maternal aunt, Mrs. Euphemia Caton, who took them to her home in Alabama. She reared the daughters in her own home, while the sons were bound out to others. Mrs. Caton lived to the very extreme old age of ninety-four years and passed away at her old home in Alabama.

Patrick H. Rose went to live in the home of his cousin, John Caton, who was an overseer and large slave owner and a very prominent and wealthy man. He came to Texas in 1846, bringing with him Mr. Rose, and the former died here five years later. Mr. Rose remained with his guardian until he reached the age of seventeen, when he obtained permission to begin life upon an independent business career. He secured employment on a cattle ranch, where he remained for more than three years, after which he once more returned to the home of his guardian, who arranged to send him to school, for his educational privileges had been very limited to this time. Soon after entering upon his studies, his cousin died, so that Mr. Rose was then compelled to leave school and again provide for his own support. During his previous employment he had carefully saved his earnings, which he had invested in one hundred head of cattle. With his stock he was rapidly progressing, but he desired to change his business and decided to dispose of his cattle, but the man to whom he sold proved dishonest so that he got nothing whatever for his stock, and was thus compelled again to begin life anew. He then engaged in freighting in San Antonio for a short time, after which he sold his interests and secured employment on a horse ranch, thus continuing for three years, during which time he again saved capital sufficient to invest in some cattle and engage in ranching. He added to his numbers from time to time until he became the owner of a large amount of stock and was engaged in the ranch and cattle business in Texas for many years.

In 1861, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, for the Civil war had been inaugurated. Going into camp he was there examined and it was found that his eyesight was deficient, so that he received an honorable discharge, and, returning home, he later joined a ranger company with which he continued for a time, patrolling the western country.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. Rose again returned home and once more resumed his cattle interests, which he continued until 1876, in which year he disposed of his cattle and invested his money in

horses, thus being engaged until 1881, when he once more invested in cattle. In 1884, having purchased his present livery which he left in charge of his boys, the family remaining in Del Rio, where the children might enjoy good educational advantages, Mr. Rose took his cattle and went to Mexico, where he was engaged in ranching during the succeeding decade. He then returned to his home and family and engaged in the livery business. He has since continued in the latter business, and is accorded a large and growing patronage, for he keeps his horses and vehicles in excellent condition and is able at all times to meet the demands of the public.

Mr. Rose owns a fine property in the city, his residence and lawn covering an entire block. His home is surrounded by many fine shade trees and the place is kept in a neat and attractive appearance, constituting one of the valuable properties of this city. He gives his political support to the Democratic party, and while making his home in Karnes county served as county commissioner. He has never aspired to public office or notoriety, however, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church, while since 1867 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is now a Royal Arch Mason. He is a friend to the poor and needy, a good neighbor, and a highly esteemed citizen and business man.

Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Julia Martin, who was born in 1841, a daughter of Dr. J. F. Martin, who was born in England and prepared for his profession in Baltimore, Maryland, after which he came to the Republic of Texas, where he was married to Miss Julia Eberly, who came to Texas in 1832, while her marriage occurred in 1836. Her father, Colonel Eberly, served in the Mexican war in 1846-7, and was a very prominent man in his section of the country. Dr. Martin was likewise a highly esteemed citizen and at one time served as sheriff and tax collector in Matagorda, Texas. For a long period he was engaged in practice in Gonzales county, Texas, and later in Karnes county, while upon retiring from active practice he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Rutledge. His death and that of his wife, occurred in Karnes county. Their family numbered two daughters and three sons: Julia, now Mrs. Rose; Foster, who was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, in the Confederate army; James, who served throughout the war; Mrs. Kate Rutledge, and J. Abb, a resident of Karnes county, Texas.

To Mr. Rose and wife have been born twelve children: Mrs. Emma Sanby; Foster, who was married and was a lawyer by profession but Sandy; Foster, who was married and was a lawyer by profession but is now deceased; James H., who was a stockman and at his death left a widow and two children; Patrick H., also deceased; Absalom M., a stock rancher; Landon, also engaged in the stock business; Edgar, who practices dentistry in Kentucky; Kate, the wife of John M. Gray, of Del Rio; Fred, a dentist of this city; E. Burt, who is a stock rancher; Alma, deceased; and Clara, who died in infancy.

William Sneddon, a practical mechanic, now acting as foreman at the round house for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Del Rio, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 9, 1848, but was practically reared in the United States, for he was but a year old when brought to

the new world by his parents, William and Jessie (Mure) Sneddon, both natives of Scotland. The father early became engaged in coal mining, following that pursuit in his native country for many years. In 1849, in the hope of better providing for the support of himself and family in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in the anthracite regions of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining for a time, after which he became a mining contractor, continuing in that capacity until 1876. He was a man of excellent business ability, well fitted for superintending the labors of others. In the latter year he retired from the mining business and engaged in a general mercantile enterprise, in which he continued successfully until 1880, in which year his death occurred, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. He was a strong Republican, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He was broad minded and public-spirited, took an active and helpful interest in the general welfare, while he was of a charitable nature, ever ready to assist those who called upon him for aid. He was highly respected in the communities where he resided, was loyal to his adopted country and was identified with the Presbyterian church. He was very successful in his business affairs, acquiring a competence, which at his death left his family in very comfortable circumstances. His widow still survives and now makes her home at Freeland, Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In their family were the following named: Margaret, the wife of Thomas Birkback; Richard, a mechanic who makes his home in Illinois; William, whose name introduces this sketch; James and Charles, twins, the latter dying at the age of four years, while the former was engaged in railroading and was killed by his train at the age of nineteen years; Julia, who passed away when a young lady of twenty years; Lottie and Mary, twins, the former now the wife of Mr. Hiller, while the latter became the wife of a physician and survived her marriage for only a brief period; and John, who conducted the mercantile enterprise after his father's death, after which he closed out the business and is now engaged in clerking.

William Sneddon, as stated, was only a year old when brought to this country by his parents. He was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and at the age of seven years became engaged in mining pursuits with his father. In the early days before machinery for separating the slate from the coal was invented, boys were employed to do the work by hand and it was in this connection that Mr. Sneddon first became connected with mining pursuits. He was so employed until about thirteen years of age, when he became apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, where he became a master mechanic, and was then employed to run an engine over the old wooden tracks, being thus employed for six months. In 1872 he removed to Kansas, where he was employed with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, being located at Nickerson and having charge of air brake work. He remained at that place for two years, subsequent to which time he was transferred to Topeka, where he was employed for six years as air brake instructor. He was then employed by the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad Company as assistant master mechanic, being located a part of the time at Edwards and a portion of the

time at Fort Scott. After eight years' connection with that road he removed to Mexico, where he accepted a position with the Monterey & Gulf Railroad Company as foreman, being located in the city of Monterey. After a brief residence at that place he then took up his abode in Texas, in 1889, and accepted a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, being located at Houston. In 1893 he was transferred by the company to Del Rio, where he has remained to the present time, having charge of a large force of men. He is a competent and faithful employe, and is ever watchful of the best interests of the company.

In 1871 Mr. Sneddon was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Boyd, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 21, 1850, a daughter of Colonel R. Boyd, a native of Kentucky and a distant relative of Abraham Lincoln. He located in the Keystone state at an early day. He was a molder by trade and established a foundry at Millhollow, Pennsylvania, conducting this enterprise for forty-five years, or until his death. He was a stanch Republican but never aspired to public office. He was a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was widely and favorably known. His family numbered the following named: William T., a molder by trade; Mary, the wife of W. C. Meyer; James M., an engineer; Emily M., now Mrs. Sneddon; Maria; and Ella, who became the wife of W. Reese, but both are now deceased, and at their death left a family of five children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sneddon have been born three children, but the eldest, Boyd H., who was employed at railroading, died in El Paso, at the age of thirty-one years. Those living are: Guy H., who is a railway clerk in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company at Houston, and Afton I., an undertaker and embalmer of Del Rio. Mr. Sneddon is a Royal Arch Mason and is popular with the brethren of the fraternity. He and his family are highly esteemed in the community where they reside, while Mr. Sneddon is also widely known in railroad circles.

D. G. Franks, the popular proprietor of Hotel Franks at Del Rio, was born in Caldwell county, Texas, December 1, 1848. He was reared upon a ranch and his early educational privileges were limited, but as the years have passed he has acquired a good practical education and has worked his way upward financially. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Martha P. (Spears) Franks, both of whom were natives of Alabama but were married in Walker county, Texas. The mother was a daughter of Mrs. Lucinda Spears and she and her husband were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. Mrs. Spears was a daughter of Mr. Williams, who married into a Pennsylvania Indian tribe. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Spears they made their way southward and settled in Alabama, where Martha Spears was reared. The father died there and Mrs. Spears afterward married a Mr. Knight, who removed with the family to Texas at an early day, settling in Walker county, where his death occurred. The members of the Spears family were John B.; Martha P., who became Mrs. Franks; Lemuel; Mrs. Anna Young; Bethenia, and Elizabeth. The last two married men of the name of King and resided in Walker county.

Benjamin F. Franks (father) was born in Alabama and when about

D. G. Franks

four years of age was left an orphan. He had no one to care for him and went to live with strangers but became dissatisfied with the people by whom he was reared and the treatment they gave him, so that he ran away and joined some emigrants coming to Texas. He was then but a small boy. He grew to manhood upon the frontier amid the exciting experiences incident to the settlement of Texas. Deprived of all parental training, he made good use of his opportunities in many ways, becoming a broad-minded, intelligent man of strong determination and progressive spirit. He became one of the highly respected and prominent residents of his part of the state. He owned a number of slaves and was a successful stockman and farmer. In Walker county he married and began raising stock and after the birth of three of his children he removed with his family to Atascosa county in 1852. The range was free and grass good and he carried on business successfully there until 1861, when he established a ranch on the Leona river in Frio county, which is yet known as the Franks ranch. He was active in all matters pertaining to the county and state and was a friend of Sam Houston, and with Houston and others strenuously opposed secession. When the final vote was taken he was one of only two voters in Atascosa county who stood for the Union, his companion being Calvin Musgraves. When the state did secede he removed to Frio county, where he established his ranch and was quietly pursuing his private business interests when in 1864 a "vigilance committee of regulators" arrested him on a false pretext and started for San Antonio, supposedly to place him in prison. Instead of doing this they brutally and cowardly hanged him. He died a martyr for his principles. When told of the fate that awaited him he replied that he was in their power but that he had nothing to retract and that all he had said and done he owed to the Union. He predicted, too, the failure of secession. He was a man of firm purpose, unfaltering in a course that he believed to be right and his honorable manhood was widely acknowledged. Six feet tall and of athletic build, he was very powerful and fearless, especially in defense of what he believed to be right. He died June 6, 1864. Calvin Musgraves, his friend, who voted with him to support the Union, fearing that their lives were endangered, had gone to Mr. Franks and tried to persuade him to go to Mexico but the latter refused, saying that it was his duty to remain with his family. Mr. Musgraves, however, went to Mexico and when the war was over returned to Texas, where he remained until his death twenty years later.

Mrs. Franks survived her husband until January 31, 1865, when she passed away. Her brother, John B. Spears, who had lived with the family many years, continuing with them after his marriage, took charge of the children who were thus orphaned and with his aid and advice the sons did all they could to save the stock and property but much of the stock got away. During the war the Mexicans, abetted by the white thieves, were stealing all of the best stock throughout the country and running them into Mexico. Dan G. Franks, then but a boy, yet a born leader, devised a plan and with his brother and nine companions made many runs after the thieves and brought many of them to justice, over thirty Mexicans being killed. This put an end to cattle thieving in that locality. At times the party went for two and a half days without food

or water and all were about exhausted, but they persevered in their undertaking and at length succeeded in ridding the county of the bad men who infested its borders. In 1865, John B. Spears, the uncle, removed with his family to San Marcos in order to give his children educational privileges, after which he returned to the ranch and took care of the family property. He remained in the same county until his death in 1887. He was a worthy member of the Baptist church and a grand, good man.

The children of Benjamin F. Franks were seven in number, five sons and two daughters: John B., who died in 1869; Lemuel A., a stockman of Atascosa county; Daniel G.; William M., a stockman who died at Eagle Pass in 1882, leaving a wife and five children; James M., a stockman of Maverick county, who died leaving four children; Mrs. Lucinda Williams, of Atascosa county, who died leaving one son, Benjamin; Nancy A., the wife of R. Turner, a resident of Atascosa county.

Dan G. Franks spent two terms in school at San Marcos and returned to the ranch in 1867. He made himself useful in many ways, going and returning to the ranch at intervals, and with a brother he spent much time in the brush. In 1868 he married and commenced farming with his wife's mother, who had five children. He reared them all and did a good part by them. Following his marriage he purchased land certificates, securing in this way ten thousand acres, after which he established a ranch ten miles north of Cotulla, where he engaged in the stock business successfully until 1877. He then sold out and returned to Atascosa county, where he built a fine home, remaining there until 1881. During this time the family remained at home and Mr. Franks went to LaSalle county, purchasing and driving large herds of cattle to Kansas for market, but prices were low and he lost all that he had invested but the homestead to which he returned. In 1881 he engaged with a Mr. Camp in sheep industry, purchasing and driving the sheep to Menard county, where he herded. The number of sheep increased until 1883, when he sold out at a loss. He and Mr. Camp then returned to the old homestead in Atascosa county on which he had left a bunch of growing cattle, and he then bought thirty-five hundred cattle and drove them to Pecos county, where he established a ranch and continued until 1885. He then sold out to the Pecos Land & Cattle Company for one hundred thousand dollars, after which he worked for a salary for the Pecos Land & Cattle Company. In the meantime his cattle at home had been doing well and he removed his family and stock to Pecos county. A fine herd was coming up, but during the drought of 1892-3 many of them died. He then sold the remainder for twenty-one hundred dollars, giving the money to his children. He removed from Pecos to Cedar Springs, where in 1885 his wife passed away. The same year he removed with the children and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elkins, to Wilson county, where they remained until 1888, when Mrs. Elkins died.

In 1887 Mr. Franks was married again and after the death of Mrs. Elkins he took his children to Pecos county, where he lived until 1893, engaged in the stock business. He then accepted a position with the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, covering the territory from San Antonio to El Paso to protect cattle raisers. He continued in that posi-

tion until 1905, or for twelve years, when he resigned. When he took charge of this work, there was much thieving and smuggling at that time and Mr. Franks did much detective work, in which connection he rid the country of many criminals. So effective was his service in this direction that for four years previous to his resignation there was not a single case of thieving to report.

In 1897 his wife came to Del Rio and opened a hotel, while Mr. Franks remained in the employ of the cattle association until 1905, when he returned home and has since given his attention to the management of the hotel. He has built up a large business, which has so increased that he has been compelled to erect two additions, and the Hotel Franks is the pride of Del Rio. In this, as in all other things which he has undertaken, Mr. Franks has displayed a spirit of strong purpose and successful accomplishment that has made him a leader among men.

Mr. Franks was first married to Miss Zezrilda J. Elkins, who was born in Guadalupe county, Texas, and was a daughter of Preston and Jolly Elkins. Her father was a farmer by occupation and died in 1864. His children were: Mary, the wife of J. W. McMains; Zezrilda, who became Mrs. Franks; James W., a stockman; Margaret, who married J. Elkins and died two years later; Miles, who died in childhood; Queen, the wife of James Franks; and Breckenridge. It was these children that Mr. Franks reared, doing a father's part by them. His own marriage was blessed with six children, two sons and four daughters: Alonzo V., who is now conductor on the Mexican Central Railroad in Mexico; Artie and Arrie, twins, the former the wife of H. A. Neal, of San Antonio, and the latter of John M. Doak, a prominent rancher; Lela, the wife of L. F. Hurd, a stockman of Midland, Texas; Oscar, who is paymaster for the International & Mexican Railroad with headquarters at Diaz, Mexico; and Dannie, now Mrs. T. Shields, of Monterey, Mexico.

Mr. Franks' second marriage, in 1887, was to Mrs. Alva Brite, the widow of Charles Brite. By her first marriage she had four children: John W., a section foreman; Mattie, who married Mr. Friesen, by whom she had a son, Carl, and for her second husband married Mr. Crew, by whom she has one child, Gedney; Bennie and Dan H., both married.

Mrs. Franks was born in Bexar county, Texas, in 1856, a daughter of Rev. H. L. Thompson, a worthy minister of the Methodist church for over forty years. He was one of the pioneer preachers in Texas and was also a stock farmer. He spent the last seven years of his life in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franks, where he was surrounded with loving care and attention. His children were Mrs. Rosa Henshaw; Mrs. Roana McMains; Mrs. Julia Neal; Mrs. Kate Kurrey; Alva A., now Mrs. Franks; John H., and Florence, who after the death of her first husband, Mr. Clark, married Dr. Barnwell, of Bell county, Texas. Rev. Thompson was twice married and had two children by the second union, Charles and Hiram, both residents of Bell county, Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Franks have been born three interesting children: Alva, Bob Ingersoll and Penny.

Mr. Franks is an enterprising and public-spirited man and has done much good in the world, being charitable to the needy, while to many

children he has taken the part of a father as well as friend. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Elks. He has lived through the period when lawlessness and strife were very common in the state, when the Indians and thieving white men took the stock and often the lives of the settlers, and has borne his part in ridding the country of such characters. He was a strong supporter of the Democracy until President Cleveland's second administration, when he decided that the nation was too great a thing for the Democartic party to handle and he has since given his support to the Republican party. He is highly esteemed for his many good traits of character and has a genial, jovial, hearty manner which makes him popular with many friends.

John F. Robinson, Jr., sheriff and tax collector of Valverde county, Texas, has been closely associated with the history of this part of the state from early days, when the Indians were still numerous and committed many depredations in the southwest. He has seen these conditions changed, however, and has been an active factor in subduing the wild country and carrying on the work of development and progress, which has placed this state in the front ranks of this great Union.

The Robinson family was established in Uvalde county by the grandfather, Henry Robinson, who located there in 1852, previous to which time only two white settlements had been made in this wild region, these being the Pattersons, who came in 1851 and located on Sabinal river, south of where the town of Sabinal now stands, and the Ware family who settled about the same time where the town of Utopia now stands. All were engaged in the stock business, the prairies affording excellent range for their cattle in those early days. The county of Uvalde was not organized until 1856, when an election was held for locating the county seat, at which time there were less than fifty votes polled. Henry Robinson was a very brave and courageous man, and was engaged in many fights with the Indians, who were constantly on the war path, destroying stock and property and committing many murders among the white settlers. They lived in fear of Mr. Robinson, whose scalp they were particularly anxious to secure. They watched every opportunity to accomplish this end and finally succeeded one day when Mr. Robinson and a neighbor were some distance from their homes and the red men surrounded, killed and scalped both the men. The Indians then went to the home of Mr. Robinson, hoping to massacre the remainder of the family but they fortunately escaped, although their house was robbed of everything, leaving the widow and her children with nothing. His family numbered the following: John F., James A., George W., Henry, Jr., William H., Elizabeth, Jane, M. Alma, and Ann.

The father, Judge John F. Robinson, whose life is sketched on other pages, was but a boy when taken by his parents to Uvalde county, and he there became familiar with the invasions of the Indians, and in his early youth he accompanied his father and other white settlers on their frequent trips in search of stock which had been stolen by the savages. He experienced many exciting and dangerous incidents during those early days, and can relate in most interesting manner many tales concerning life in this wild district. Mr. Robinson was married in

John F. Robinson Jr.

W. G. Lee Woods.

this state to Miss Mary P. Griner, who represented an honored pioneer family of the southwest. Their children were the following named: John F., Jr., Harry H., Robert Lee, Edward A., Mrs. Mary E. Isbell, and Frankie V.

John F. Robinson, Jr., was reared and educated in Uvalde county, completing the high school course at Brackett, while later he pursued a course of study in Huntsville Normal, after which he engaged in teaching for three years. He early became interested in political questions, and is an advocate of Jacksonian Democracy. He was elected to the office of deputy clerk of Uvalde county, doing an abstract business, after which he was employed as bookkeeper and salesman in the wholesale and retail store of Norsworthy Brothers of Uvalde, continuing with that firm for two years. He was then employed as shipping clerk for the Litho Carbon Company near Cline, while in 1896 he was again selected for political honors, filling the office of city marshal of Uvalde for one year. Resigning that position he then served as deputy in the sheriff's office at Brackett, Kinney county, where he remained for one year. He next engaged in the sheep business, but after eighteen months disposed of his stock interests and in 1900 came to Del Rio, where he accepted a clerkship in a general mercantile establishment, being promoted after three months' service to the position of assistant bookkeeper. After several months' connection with the firm in the latter capacity he resigned his position to once more enter the political field, serving as deputy under Sheriff J. B. Wernette, of Del Rio, where he remained until the expiration of his term, when he became a candidate for the office of sheriff and tax collector of Valverde county. He was elected to the office in November, 1902, and by re-election in 1904 has continued in that capacity to the present time, while he is a candidate for re-election in 1906, and no doubt will be continued in the office, for his services have given entire satisfaction to the general public. He has ever discharged his duties in a most prompt and capable manner, bringing to bear the same executive force and business management as he has displayed in his private business affairs.

Mr. Robinson is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks lodge and is highly respected in social, business and political circles in Valverde county.

W. G. Lee Woods, one of the prominent and leading merchants of Del Rio, is conducting a lumberyard, where he handles lumber and all kinds of building materials. Although one of the more recent arrivals in this city, he has through his reliable and straightforward business methods already won the confidence and good will of the general public and is now enjoying a large and increasing patronage. He is likewise acting as vice-president of the Woods National Bank, at San Antonio.

Mr. Woods was born in Fayette county, Texas, November 28, 1864, but was reared in Hallettsville, Lavaca county. He is the elder of two sons born to John and Mary E. (Reishinger) Woods, his brother being W. F. Woods. The father was born and reared in Alabama, where he received a liberal education. Deciding upon a professional career he chose that of an attorney. After careful preparation in this line he was admitted to the bar and located in Hallettsville, Lavaca county, Texas,

for the practice of his profession. In connection with his practice he also was engaged in a mercantile enterprise, and later had charge of a large estate and operated a farm. He was very successful in his practice and was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in the eighteenth general assembly, after which he was elected to the state senate in the nineteenth and twentieth general assemblies. He likewise opened and conducted a bank in Hallettsville, which he continued successfully until 1889, when he removed to Del Rio and opened a similar enterprise under the firm style of John Woods & Sons, this being conducted as a private institution and governed by the state laws. In 1896 he closed out his business in Del Rio and took up his abode in San Antonio, where he organized the John Woods & Sons Bank, so continuing until 1904, when the bank was nationalized and is now conducted under the style of the Woods National Bank, with John Woods, president; W. G. Lee Woods, vice-president; and W. F. Woods, cashier. The bank is conducted on a strict business basis and with the long experience of Mr. Woods in banking institutions it is a success. More extended mention is made of the father on another page of this work.

W. G. Lee Woods acquired his elementary education in the schools of his native city, this being supplemented by two and a half years' study in the State University, by which he was well qualified for the responsible duties connected with a business career. He accompanied his parents on their various removals through Texas, and following the removal of the family to Del Rio he was connected with his father and younger brother in the banking business, remaining in this city for seven years, during which time he gained a wide acquaintance. He removed with his father to San Antonio, where he became vice-president of the Woods National Bank and has continued his connection therewith to the present time. In May, 1906, he returned once more to Del Rio, where he purchased the lumber business of the J. A. Price estate, and he is now conducting a large and profitable business in this line, for he carries a complete stock of lumber, building materials, doors, blinds, paints and builders' hardware. He has through his efforts made this one of the most important commercial enterprises of the city, for he ever adheres to strict business principles, and this combined with his excellent ability and sound judgment has made it a profitable concern.

It was during his former residence in this city that Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Belle J. Price, who was born in Houston, Texas, in 1874, a daughter of J. A. and Bessie (Throop) Price. The Throop family originated in England, where they were connected with the nobility of that country. The father of Mrs. Price was an eminent physician and surgeon of Kentucky, where several of his children were born, and at an early day he removed with his family to Texas, first settling at Mission Valley, in Victoria county, subsequent to which time he practiced at Anderson, Gaines county, and also in Lavaca county, practicing successfully for a long period. His family numbered the following: Thomas R., deceased; Ben B., a resident of Austin, Texas; Bessie, who became the wife of J. A. Price, the latter being now deceased; Mrs. Bell Wadkins, of Fort Worth, and Mrs. Jennie Merriman, of Haskell. Thomas R. Throop at the age of fifteen years joined the army,

becoming a member of Green's brigade, of Company C, and served through the war of the rebellion. Following the death of J. A. Price in 1904 Mr. Throop assumed the management of the lumber business for his sister, being thus engaged until his death, which occurred very suddenly in March, 1906. J. A. Price made his home in Harris county for many years, where for a time he was engaged in farming operations, and he was likewise an inventor. In 1884 he established the pioneer lumber business of Del Rio, first in company with Mason & Black. He eventually purchased the interest of his two partners, after which Mr. Price conducted the business alone until his death in September, 1904, when he had reached the age of eighty years. He was a public-spirited, enterprising and charitable man, highly respected in business and social circles. By a previous marriage Mr. Price became the father of two sons: George L., cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of Houston, and Richard S., a prominent merchant tailor of that city. By his marriage to Bessie Throop there were three children: Anna V., the wife of W. A. Gordon, a banker of San Antonio; Belle J., now Mrs. Woods; and Adrienne.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Woods has been blessed with a daughter and two sons: Bessie B., who was born June 21, 1897; John Price, born February 25, 1903; and W. G. Lee, Jr., whose birth occurred September 27, 1904. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church, of which he is acting as a trustee and a member of the board of stewards, while he is likewise treasurer of the West Texas conference and treasurer and a member of the committee of the Rescue Home at San Antonio. Mr. Woods leads a very active, busy and useful life, conducting various important business enterprises. He is a courteous, genial and affable gentleman, winning friends wherever he goes.

Robert M. Scott, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Del Rio, is a native of Webster Parish, Louisiana, having been born December 14, 1868. He is a son of Samuel S. and Sally M. (Fly) Scott, the former born in Coffeeville, Mississippi, while the latter was born in Memphis, Tennessee. The Scott family comes of Scotch-Irish descent, and the father was a minister of the Methodist church for more than a half century. He was made a presiding elder at the early age of twenty-six years, being the youngest elder of that day. He did pastoral work in both Mississippi and Louisiana, and his influence was a beneficial factor in many communities where he resided. In 1875 he removed to Texas, where he was later made a presiding elder, being located at Gatesville, where he labored successfully for fourteen years. He continued actively in ministerial work until 1900, when he retired and he and his wife removed to San Antonio, spending their declining years with their son, Robert M. The father passed away in that city in January, 1906, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty years, while his wife preceded him to the home beyond, her death occurring in 1904. They were a worthy and highly respected couple, whose labors in behalf of the moral development of the southwest have borne rich fruit, and their memory is yet cherished by many who remember them as people of high Christian character. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Sally Scott were: A. B. Fly, a prominent attorney of Mississippi; M. B., who is a Metho-

dist minister of that state; Tennie; and Molly, the wife of Collier Planter, of Mississippi. Of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. Scott there were born the following named: William B., a practicing dentist of San Antonio; Betty, who became the wife of A. R. Williams, cashier of the National Bank of Gatesville, and who at her death left four children; Ella; Lela, the wife of W. J. Blair; May, the wife of George M. Bains, a prominent attorney of Arkansas; Mattie, the wife of C. E. Gass, of Gatesville; Minnie, the wife of K. Armstrong, a lumberman of Hillsboro; and Claude, the wife of Rev. D. K. Porter, presiding elder of San Marcos district.

Dr. Robert M. Scott, the other member of the family, was reared in his native city, where he attended the common schools, while later he entered St. Mary College, at Lampasas, Texas, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the office of Dr. J. L. Jones, at Gatesville, where he began reading medicine, while the latter acted as his preceptor. Mr. Scott frequently accompanied the Doctor on his professional visits and thereby gained much valuable information in connection with the study of medicine. In 1893 he entered a medical college at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained for two years, when having passed a successful examination he was admitted to practice, locating at Leon Junction, where he practiced successfully until 1897, when he returned to the college in Memphis and completed his course, being graduated therefrom in the spring of 1898. He then located in San Antonio, where he built up a large and remunerative practice, remaining in that city until the spring of 1906, when he came to Del Rio, and purchased the practice of Dr. O. C. West, whose practice he has not only retained but has increased. During his medical course he made a special study of surgery, receiving a separate diploma for his proficiency in that particular department. He is thoroughly conversant with the most modern methods known to the members of the medical and surgical profession and keeps abreast with the progress that is continually being made in the profession through his reading and investigation, and the results which have followed his labors have gained him the trust and confidence of the public at large as well as the members of the profession. He has a well equipped office and operating rooms and also has an X-ray machine. His library is one of the largest and most complete in the state and he keeps himself thoroughly familiar with its contents, being a constant student.

Dr. Scott was married at Waco, Texas, to Miss Kate Gamble, who was born in Washington county, this state, in 1871, the daughter of a prominent physician of Waco. He was a highly respected man and a worthy member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is now deceased but his widow still survives and has since become the wife of C. E. Hardy, a business man of Waco. Mrs. Scott is the youngest of the three children born of her mother's first marriage, her sisters being Bula and Lulu, twins, the former the wife of S. B. Bugg, while the latter is the wife of William Bachelor. By the mother's marriage to Mr. Hardy there are five children: Ellis; Mrs. Ella Ludlow; Laura, who is a popular school teacher; Mrs. Daisy L.

John Slade
& Family

Riplinger; and Bonnie L. The mother and all the children are identified with the Methodist church.

The Doctor and his wife are prominent socially, while he is making substantial progress in his profession, and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him still greater success.

JOHN SLADE, a prominent and well-to-do man, is now living retired in a beautiful home in the north part of Del Rio, his place being situated on an elevation which commands a good view of the city and surrounding districts. He represents an old and honored family of the south, being a son of Jeremiah and Sally (Sutton) Slade, the former born in North Carolina, while the latter was born in Georgia but little is known concerning her ancestors. The father was reared and educated in his native state, after which he took up his abode in Georgia, where he was married. He was there engaged in farming and was a slave owner. He served in the Confederate army during the latter part of the war, and upon his return home, following the close of hostilities, resumed his farming operations, in which he was successfully engaged throughout the remainder of his days, his death there occurring in 1887, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. During his absence in the army he lost many of his slaves, while his estate greatly depreciated, but in course of time he retrieved his lost possessions and became a prosperous man, leaving to his family a goodly estate when he was called from this life. He affiliated with the Democratic party and served as county judge for a number of years, while he could have filled any office within the gift of the people had he aspired to public honors, but he preferred to do his duty as a private citizen, being of rather plain and unassuming manner. He was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church and a worthy and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a man whose integrity and honor were above reproach and he was highly respected in the community where he so long made his home. His wife died in 1856, leaving six children: Catherine, who died when quite young; Jeremiah, Jr., a resident of Georgia; George B., a farmer residing near Corsicana, Texas; John, of this review; Andrew J., a farmer of Corsicana; and Frank, who follows farming in Georgia. After losing his first wife the father was married a second time, and there is one son of this union, Edward P., who makes his home in Georgia. He was married a third time and his widow still survives and makes her home on the farm in Georgia. There is one daughter of the last marriage, Mrs. Ecklin Brown.

John Slade was born in Dooly county, Georgia, February 2, 1852, and was there reared and educated. He remained upon the home farm, assisting his father in the operation of the fields until he reached the age of eighteen, when, in 1870, he came to Texas, being employed as a farm hand by the month in DeWitt county until 1880, when, having carefully husbanded his resources, he was justified in engaging in business on his own account, and accordingly chose the occupation of sheep-raising. He conducted a ranch in Atascosa county, Texas, during the succeeding three years, after which he came to Val Verde county, bringing with him his herd of sheep. He was engaged in the sheep industry until 1886, when he located in the town of Sherwood, where he entered

the grocery business, in which he continued successfully for two years. He once more engaged in the sheep industry, this time choosing his location south of the Pecos river. In 1898 he located on a ranch in Val Verde county and continued his operations in the stock industry until 1904, when he disposed of his stock and then leased a ranch, on which he added to his business interests, having in addition to his herd of sheep, horses and goats, all of which proved to him a good source of revenue. Since 1904 he has lived retired in the city of Del Rio, owning here a nice cottage, in which he is living in honorable rest, for during his toil in former years he accumulated a competence that now supplies himself and family with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

He has always supported the principles of the Republican party but has never aspired to public office. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all of the chairs. He is a man highly respected in Del Rio and in Val Verde county and is known for his reliability and straightforward methods in all business transactions.

Mr. Slade was married to Miss Augusta Ellis, who was born in Alabama, in 1864, a daughter of Elijah and Charlotte (Whitsett) Ellis, both of whom passed away in that state, the father's death occurring in 1866. He was a blacksmith by trade. Both the father and mother were identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and were a highly esteemed couple. Their family numbered three daughters: Mrs. Mary McKinsey, who at her death left a family of six children; Anna; and Augusta, now Mrs. Slade. The parents died when the daughters were quite young, after which they were taken into the home of an uncle, Richard Whitsett, by whom they were carefully and tenderly reared.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Slade has been blessed with three interesting children, namely: Edna, who was born in 1892; Ruby M., born in 1896; and John R., whose birth occurred in 1904. Mr. Slade is a consistent member of the Methodist church.

Thomas A. Wilson. During the early history of the development of Texas, when the Indians were still numerous in this state, the lives of the white settlers were constantly in peril, while great havoc was wrought with stock and property. It required brave men to enter such a district, for one had to be continually on the alert for the raids of the savages. It was in such a wild district that the subject of this sketch was born, his native place being Collin county, his natal day being January 6, 1856. His father, Perry E. Wilson, was a native of Missouri, whence he came to Texas at a very early day and engaged in the stock business. He was married to Miss Welmett Adamson, after which he removed to Clay county, this state, and established a ranch, where he continued until 1858. Disposing of his property in that year he then started with his family to California, his wife dying enroute in Arizona. The father continued on his journey to the Pacific coast, where for two years he was engaged in mining. He then started on the return trip by way of the isthmus route, and upon again reaching Collin county, resumed his stock business, in which he was meeting with good success when the war of the rebellion was inaugurated. He laid aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for service in the Con-

federate army. Soon, however, he was detailed for service with the Home Guards on the frontier, for the Indians were making constant raids in the Red River valley. Following the close of hostilities he returned home to find that his stock had greatly diminished in numbers and there was little indication that he would be able to save the remaining few. In 1866 he took his stock and with his family made his way to Bandera county, Texas, locating near Hondo Canyon, and after a residence of two years made his way to Frio county. He was there engaged in the stock business until 1888, when he sold off all his stock with the exception of two hundred head of horses, and with these removed to Phoenix, Arizona, where he purchased land and started upon a new business venture—that of fruit growing. He planted a large orchard, containing both large and small fruits, making a specialty of the raising of strawberries. He continued very successfully in this business, having made rapid progress until 1899, when he was called to his final rest, having reached the age of seventy-one years, He was man highly respected in every community in which he resided and his integrity and honesty were above reproach. He was public-spirited in a marked degree, interested in the advancement and progress of his home locality, and during the long years of his residence in Texas, he, like the other settlers, encountered much difficulty with the Indians, and many times went out with other settlers to quell their depredations. He had many narrow escapes at the hands of the red men but always fortunately escaped injury. He was a stanch advocate of the principles of Democracy, and though often urged by his fellow citizens to accept public office he always declined the honor, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He was a worthy and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Royal Arch degree. Mrs. Wilson, who, as stated, died in 1858 while enroute to the Pacific coast, was a descendant of an honored southern family, who located in Texas at a very early day. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith. She was the eldest of a family of three children, her brothers being: Larkin, a resident of Collin county; and Sylvester, who makes his home in California. By her marriage Mrs. Wilson became the mother of two sons but the younger, Bud, died at the age of six years, while Thomas A. is the only surviving member. Following the death of the mother, the father was again married, his second union being with Nan Roland. Her father was one of the earliest settlers of this state and was a prominent stock farmer of Collin county. His family comprised the following named: John, Nathan, Mrs. Wilson, Martha, Mary, Amanda, and Mrs. Ciss Jones.

By the second marriage of Mr. Wilson there is a family of eleven children, as follows: Amanda, Alice, John E., Mary, Edwin and Edgar, twins, Talt, Walter, Maggie, Alfred and Eugene. His widow still survives and yet makes her home on the farm in Arizona.

Thomas A. Wilson, the elder of the two sons born of his father's first marriage, accompanied his father on his various removals, these including the trip to California, during which he lost his mother. It was during the residence of the family in Bandera county that the son pursued his studies in the public schools of Bandera, the town being located ten miles from his father's home. This was during the period when the

Indians were constantly making raids upon the white settlers, so that much fear was entertained for the safety of the son during his trips to and from school, the journey being made on horseback twice each week. He, however, was always brave and courageous and never feared the dangers through which he often passed and was never harmed by the savages. He has frequently assisted the older residents in their fights with the Indians, and he has vivid recollection of one incident, when, in company with an old Mexican, he was herding stock near an old ranch house. The two were preparing their lunch, and upon glancing up saw a band of Indians approaching. Without even stopping to get his horse the Mexican immediately took refuge in a thicket. Mr. Wilson stopped to untie his horse, which he mounted and rode to the thicket, riding amid a fusilade of arrows which were flying all about him. He escaped without being harmed but the Indians stole the horses and injured the cattle with their arrows. Although he experienced many such exciting scenes he was never wounded.

In 1875 Mr. Wilson engaged in the sheep business on his own account in Frio county, continuing successfully therein until 1893. This business had always proved a profitable one in Texas until Cleveland's administration, when by the removal of the tariff many of the settlers abandoned their sheep-raising industry. Mr. Wilson, however, was comfortably situated and retained possession of his flock of sheep, coming in that year to Val Verde county, where he purchased a ranch sixty-five miles north of Del Rio, this tract covering twenty-three thousand acres. He likewise leased a ranch of seventeen thousand acres, making a total of forty thousand acres. He built fences and made many improvements upon his place, added to his flock of sheep, and also purchased horses, cattle and mules, later adding goats. He now has a herd each of sheep and goats and finds this a profitable source of income. He also has large numbers of horses, cattle and mules. He often supplies the home market with wool but frequently makes large shipments to distant markets. He has great faith in the goat industry and expects to give his attention more particularly to this branch and abandon his other stock-raising pursuits.

In 1902 Mr. Wilson removed with his family to Del Rio that his children might enjoy better school advantages. He purchased here a modern two-story brick residence, surrounded by a well kept lawn and large shade trees, his place being situated on an elevation so that it commands a good view of the city and surrounding districts. His is one of the beautiful homes of the city and here he and his family are comfortably located, while he still retains possession of his ranching interests and makes frequent trips to his property.

At local elections he votes independently, giving his support to men rather than adhering to party ties, but at national elections he votes the Republican ticket. He is a Christian Scientist in his religious faith, his family also adhering to this faith, while he is an exemplary member of the Masonic order, belonging to Royal Arch chapter, and he and one daughter hold membership with Eastern Star lodge.

Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Bettie Crain, who was born in McMullen county, Texas, May 13, 1864, a daughter of William and Eliza (Holland) Crain. The mother was born in Tennessee and was one of

J. R. Billings

a family of six children, of whom she was the second in order of birth, the others being: Mrs. Sophia Johnson; William, deceased; Sissie; Mrs. Margaret Fiddler; and Mrs. Susan Evans. The father was a native of Virginia and came to Texas at a very early day. He was a prominent stock farmer, highly respected in the community where he made his home. His death occurred in 1866, leaving a wife and four children, as follows: Philo, a stock farmer of Frio county; Mrs. Jennie Conover; William, who is engaged in the stock business on a large scale; and Bettie, now Mrs. Wilson. After the father's death the mother was married again, her second union being with Levi J. W. Edwards. The mother is a Methodist in her religious views. One child was born to them, Levi D. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born nine children, eight of whom survive and are at home, all being afforded good educational advantages. The record is as follows: B. Earl, who assists his father in the management of the ranch; Welmett; Bulah; Edna; Thomas, who died in infancy; Homer; Callie; Beatrice; and Earnest.

J. R. Billings may truly be called a self-made man, for all that he owns today has been acquired through his own industry and well directed labors. He was born in DeWitt county, Texas, January 5, 1852, representing an old and honored family of the south. His parents were James and Louisa (Kent) Billings, the former a native of Tennessee, while the latter was born in Missouri. Her father, Andrew Kent, was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of Missouri, whence he removed to Texas when it was still included in the Mexican possessions, and joined the band of heroes who were instrumental in making Texas a republic. He met his death in that struggle, dying by the side of Travis and Crockett, these men being included in the band of one hundred and seventy-nine who died in the Alamo. He was a farmer by occupation, and his memory is yet cherished by many of the residents of the southwest. At his death Andrew Kent left a widow with the care of seven children, whom she reared and educated, these being: David B., who served in the rebellion, being in the service of the Rangers and the Home Guards; Bosman, who was in the Mexican war in 1846-7; Andrew J., who died when a youth; Louisa, who became Mrs. James Billings; Jane; Mary A.; and Mrs. Sarah Burnett.

James Billings came in the early days to Texas and after his marriage to Miss Louisa Kent located in DeWitt county, where he improved a farm and engaged in the stock business. He later disposed of his interests there and took up his abode in Gillespie county, where he successfully engaged in a similar enterprise. About the close of the rebellion he and his son J. R., whose name introduces this record, were out herding stock when they were surrounded by a band of men disguised as Indians. The father had a gun but did not fire. The assassins closed in upon him and he was killed, while the son was left for dead. After scalping the father and taking the horses they went away, and as soon as the son was able he went to a place of safety and gave the sad news of what had occurred. For many years the father was engaged as a stock farmer and during the early settlement of Texas endured many hardships and privations, suffering much loss of stock through the

raids of the red men. Although he was in sympathy with the Confederacy he was not permitted to serve in the war on account of having lost an eye. He was a man highly respected in his community and his integrity and honor were above reproach. His wife survived and kept her children together, carefully rearing and educating them until they reached mature years. All are now heads of families and have become widely scattered. The mother made her home in Texas for many years but later accompanied a son-in-law and his family to Arizona, where her death occurred in 1905, when she had reached the very advanced age of eighty-four years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church, a woman highly esteemed by all with whom she came in contact. During her lifetime she frequently related the incidents which had occurred during the days of her early residence in Texas and the encounters with the Indians. The children of this family are: William R., who passed away in Val Verde county, Texas; Mrs. Rebecca Stockman, of Arizona, with whom the mother spent her declining years; J. R., of this review; Mrs. Ellen Smith, who died leaving three children; Mrs. Isafina McDaniels, who died leaving one child; Mrs. Priscilla Benson, who died leaving one child; and Eliza, who died at the age of thirteen years.

J. R. Billings was a little lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from DeWitt to Gillespie county, where the father was progressing nicely in his business pursuits until he was killed. Following his death the mother removed with her family to Kerr county, where the son grew to manhood. He was reared to ranch life, early becoming familiar with the stock industry, and when he engaged in business on his own account he chose as his occupation the pursuits to which he had been reared. He was engaged in the stock business in Kerr county until 1875, when he removed to Edwards county, for in this district the ranges were free and there was excellent opportunity for a successful stock business. In 1884 he took up his abode in Val Verde county, leasing a ranch on the Pecos river, seventy-five miles west of Del Rio. He finally located on the Rio Grande river, one hundred miles west of Del Rio, where he has since been successfully engaged in the ranch business, although a few years ago he bought a farm of thirty acres of well improved land, on which were good buildings and many conveniences, this property being situated just outside the corporate limits of Del Rio. He now resides on this farm, from which he can superintend his ranching interests, making frequent visits to his large farm. He is now interested to some extent in the goat industry, this having proved a very profitable venture in the southwest.

Mr. Billings has shared with the other members of his family as well as the entire population of the southwestern district, in the encounters with the Indians, and has had many narrow escapes at their hands. In 1869 he contracted with a Mr. Slater to drive a herd of cattle to Arizona and on the return trip Mr. Billings met a band of fifteen Indians, with whom he was engaged in a desperate struggle. Mr. Billings finally succeeded in killing one while a number of others were wounded. Mr. Billings and his company escaped injury.

Mr. Billings was married in 1872 to Miss Rebecca Benson, who

Frank C. Blaine

was born at Kerrville, Texas, whose father came from Missouri to this state at an early day. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Billings are Thomas, John, Noah, James, Mrs. Sarah Dalton, Mrs. Susan Tagner and Mrs. Mary Larimore. To Mr. Billings and wife have been born eight children: Mrs. Mary Reagan; Mrs. Lucretia Tatum; Amos W. and Ernest B., who are engaged in the ranch business; William R., who died at the age of thirteen years; Mrs. Drew E. Reagan; and Minnie and Ethel, who are still single. The wife and mother passed away in 1892, and in 1899 the father was married a second time, his union being with Anna Gerdes, who was born and reared in Southwestern Texas, making her home during the greater portion of her life in San Antonio. Her father is now deceased, while her mother still survives and is a communicant of the Catholic church. The father's family consisted of the following members: Mrs. Pauline Schunke, a resident of Del Rio; Edward, a prominent man of Del Rio, where he is conducting a hotel; Frank, a traveling man; Joseph, who resides in New Orleans; Jack, of San Antonio; and Anna, now Mrs. Billings.

Of the last marriage of Mr. Billings there are four children, all of whom are still under the parental roof: Lewis, Sidney, Elsie and Neill. Mr. Billings gives his political support to the principles of Democracy but has never been active as an office seeker, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his private business interests.

Frank C. Blaine, postmaster of Del Rio and a representative of one of the prominent early families of colonial days, was born at Goshen, Indiana, February 1, 1855. Among his ancestors were those who participated in the Revolutionary war and aided in obtaining the independence of the nation. He was reared a boy about town and in his youth attended the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he left home and made his way to Brownsville, Texas, in the fall of 1875. After living at numerous places in the state he finally settled at Del Rio in 1881. The town was then a very small and inconsequential place with only a few houses, but the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad proved the impetus that converted the little frontier settlement into a thriving commercial center. Mr. Blaine engaged in business here with Henry J. Ware and continued actively in trade until 1896, when he was appointed postmaster by the president. He then closed out his business and now gives to the postoffice his entire attention. He is rendering the people good service, for he discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity. He has also been connected with the development and business interests of Del Rio in a manner that is proving of much benefit to the community. He is well known and highly respected, having displayed in his business career, his official record and in his private life those traits of character which awaken confidence and esteem. He has been exalted ruler of the Elks lodge and is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Blaine was married in Chicago, December 27, 1882, to Miss Lottie N. Myers, a lady of intelligence and culture. They now have one son, E. J. Blaine, who is in the United States custom house at Eagle Pass, Texas.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the

ancestral history of Frank C. Blaine, who is a son of James Blaine and his wife, Lucinda Crary Blaine. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they were reared and married. The father was born in 1809 and was a son of James Blaine and a grandson of Alexander T. Blaine. The latter's father, William Blaine, was descended from one of three brothers who were of Scotch parentage and came from the north of Ireland to America in early colonial days. These brothers were Ephraim, Alexander and William Blaine, who about 1740 settled in central Pennsylvania and reared their families. In the third generation from Ephraim Blaine the first was Ephraim Blaine the third, who married a Miss Gillespie and became the father of Hon. James Gillespie Blaine, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and who became one of the greatest statesmen the country has ever known, while at one time he was presidential candidate of the Republican party. Alexander Blaine, the second of the three brothers, had two daughters but no son.

William Blaine, the founder of the other branch of the family, reared three children, Isabella, Alexander T. and Ephraim, and from Alexander T. is descended the branch of the family to which Frank C. Blaine belongs. The original three brothers were connected with the Presbyterian church of the strict type, and were always devoted to the faith in which they were reared. Their descendants have gone into many parts of the country, but in the early days, after settling in central Pennsylvania, created large estates there and became wealthy and prominent men of that locality. Ephraim Blaine, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, stands as the most distinguished for his personal ability and public service during the Revolution and Indian wars. During the Indian warfare between 1755 and 1764 he was known as a man of prominence and influence in the central part of Pennsylvania and also recognized as a man of strong personal courage. He prospered in his business, accumulating a large property. During the Revolutionary war he joined the service as a colonel and later served as quartermaster general of the army. He was largely trusted by General Washington, who made the Blaine home his headquarters when in Carlisle. Mr. Blaine's letters to the state and general government pertaining to commissary supplies for the army proved him to be a man of ability and decision. The Blaines, the Robinsons and the McCords, all of who came of Scotch ancestry, intermarried and were prominent in those days, being represented also in the war. Members of the Blaine family became distinguished in many ways and in fact have been before the public from a period prior to the Revolution down to the present day.

In 1798 two young men left the old home country and penetrated into the wilderness by the lakes. This was before Erie county was organized. Pleased with the country, they returned home making a favorable report, and five families then left for the new Eldorado in 1800. This number included Alexander T. Blaine, his wife, Rosanna McCord, and one child, Margaret, who afterward became the wife of James Mills. The little company proceeded to what was then the frontier, Pittsburg being their nearest source of supplies. Alexander T. Blaine and his wife had nine children: Margaret M., Nancy B., Polly, Ephraim W. M.,

William A., James, Alexander W., Isabelle and Joseph F. Eight of the number were born near the lakes in Erie county.

James Blaine was born and reared in Pennsylvania, was married there and at an early day removed westward to Goshen, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1881. He was prominently identified with the business interests of that place and in early days he served as sheriff of the county. He was a popular citizen and could have commanded almost any office within the gift of the people of the county, but he did not aspire to political preferment. He became a capitalist and spent his later years in looking after his properties and interests. He was widely known and highly respected and his labors were of marked benefit to the community in which he resided. He married Miss Lucinda Crary and to them were born nine children: William C.; Mary Rose; Joseph A., of Chicago; Isabelle D.; Mrs. Margaret M. Korrady, of Chicago, Illinois; James H., who died at Goshen, 1898; Frank C., whose name introduces this record; Willis L., of Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. Caroline S. Warren, of St. Louis. The mother died at Goshen, Indiana, 1881.

Lieutenant William C. Blaine, a son of James Blaine of Indiana, who fell in battle in Tennessee, on the 11th of June, 1863, merits honorable mention. He was a young man of more than common promise and was greatly beloved by his company, who had become very strongly attached to him, speaking of him in terms of pride and the highest respect. He fell as he was bravely leading his company in battle, thus giving his life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country.

Horace B. Ross, M. D., a prominent and successful physician and surgeon practicing at Del Rio, Texas, was born at Coffeeville, Mississippi, December 12, 1868. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Arthur Ross, was also a successful physician of South Carolina, in which state he lived and died. His children, five in number, were Stephen, father of our subject; Benjamin, an attorney-at-law; Samuel, a resident of Texas; Agnes; and Betty.

Stephen Ross was born and reared in South Carolina, where he also acquired his early education. During the war of the rebellion he served in the Confederate army, doing commendable service under command of General A. P. Hill. Although he had many narrow escapes, he was never wounded but once and was never taken captive. He endured all the privations and hardships which are meted out to the soldier, and served throughout the long struggle. Returning home he then prepared for the practice of law, after which he was admitted to practice at Coffeeville, Mississippi, there remaining throughout a long period. It was during his residence in that city that he was first married to Miss Euphemia Burnett, a daughter of S. J. Burnett, who was a prominent farmer and slave owner of South Carolina. He was a man who never cared for public office and was everywhere known for his honesty and integrity. He held membership with the Missionary Baptist church. In 1895 Mr. Ross removed with his family to Leonard, Texas, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession to the present time. He is a stalwart Democrat in his political allegiance and has ever taken an active interest in public affairs. During his residence in Coffeeville he served as mayor of the city and also served for several terms in the

state senate. Since removing to his present place of residence, however, he has confined his attention more exclusively to his profession. Prominent in Masonic circles he is identified with the Royal Arch Masons, and holds membership with the Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. Ross was one of a family of five children born of her father's family, she being the youngest, while the others were: Mortimer, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; James H., who resides in Greenwood, South Carolina; Mrs. Henrietta Duffy; and Mrs. Martha Burnett. Mrs. Ross was a devoted member of the Missionary Baptist church and ever lived in harmony with her professions. Her death occurred in Coffeeville, in 1895, and thus passed away one of the highly esteemed women of that locality. By her marriage she had become the mother of four sons and two daughters, namely: Stephen, who was a lawyer by profession but is now deceased; Horace B., whose name introduces this record; Mrs. Minnie Merrill; Ernest, who is a druggist, and makes his home in Mississippi; Mrs. Anna McLymont; and Ulrich, who is likewise a druggist, being engaged in business in Del Rio. Since the death of his first wife the father has been married a second time, and, as above stated, is engaged in the practice of law at Leonard, this state.

Dr. Ross was reared in his native city and during the period of his boyhood and youth pursued his elementary education in the public schools, passing through successive grades until he had completed the high school course. When a youth of eighteen years he chose as a life work the profession of medicine, and accordingly made his way to Gaines, South Carolina, where he entered the office of his grandfather, Dr. Arthur Ross, who acted as his preceptor. During that period he frequently accompanied his grandfather on his professional visits, thus gaining information regarding the diagnosis of cases. In 1889-90 he pursued two courses of lectures at the Atlanta (Georgia) Medical College, after which he located at Beelake, Mississippi, for the practice of his profession, being there successfully engaged during the succeeding four years. He then returned to Atlanta, where he finished his course, being graduated from that institution in 1896. Following his graduation he remained in that city, spending some time at the Grady Hospital, where, through practical experience he gained much valuable information concerning the practice of medicine and surgery. From that place he went to Newton, where he remained for only a brief period, coming to Del Rio in the fall of 1896, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice. He is a general practitioner, his patronage constantly increasing in volume and importance. He is a constant student and through reading, investigation and experiment keeps thoroughly informed upon the most modern methods known to the members of the medical and surgical profession. He has gained more than local reputation and now has a practice which extends over an area of forty miles, while he is frequently called long distances in consultation with other members of the profession. He likewise in 1889-90 pursued post-graduate work in New York city, and he keeps abreast with the progress that is continually being made in medicine and surgery through his membership with Val Verde county, State, and National Medical Associations. At the present time he is acting as medical examiner for the G., H. & S. A. Railroad

G. Tips.

Company and the New York, Equitable and other insurance companies. He has a well equipped office, which is located in his own building, while he has every modern appliance and accessory for the prosecution of his labors along medical lines.

Dr. Ross was married in 1903 to Miss Dade Wilkinson, a young lady of superior intelligence and culture. She was born in 1874, a daughter of the late Dr. Wilkinson, a well known physician of this part of the state. She is the youngest of four children, the others being: Tyler; Mrs. Hattie Harris; and Mayfield Wilkinson, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Ross is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, and in addition to the duties of his profession he also finds time to make investments in other lines, many of these bringing to him a good income. He is also interested in a drug business in his home city. Dr. and Mrs. Ross are now comfortably located in their own beautiful residence in Del Rio, where they are prominent and popular with a large circle of friends.

Runge, Karnes County.

Gus Tips, the pioneer merchant of Runge, Texas, located here when the town contained but one house, and he has seen it grow and develop until it is now a thriving little city containing twelve hundred inhabitants, while mercantile and industrial interests of various kinds are well represented. Mr. Tips is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in Seguin, December 5, 1856. His parents, Julius C. and Anna (Peltzer) Tips, were both natives of Germany, the former born in Elberfeldt, while the latter was a native of Darmstadt. The grandfather took an active and prominent part in public affairs in his native country, and at one time served as secretary of state.

Mr. Tips' father, believing that he would enjoy better privileges in the new world, in 1847 left the old world and emigrated to America, making his way direct to Texas, settling in Seguin. He was there married in December, 1855, after which he engaged in mercantile and live stock interests, in which he was successful until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted for service in the Confederate army, but the members of the command which he joined were mostly killed or taken prisoners, and Mr. Tips was hastily recalled home by couriers. He was detailed to manage a hat factory for the government at La Grange, Texas, conducting this enterprise until the close of the war. He then engaged in business on his own account in La Grange, continuing his enterprise with marked success until September 5, 1867, when the yellow fever invaded his home, and Mr. Tips fell a victim to the disease, from which he died. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted country, was enterprising, public-spirited, a friend to the poor and needy, and a highly respected man both in social and business circles. Following the father's death the mother kept her children together but her death soon afterward occurred at Nelsonville, in Austin county, in September, 1868. The children were then thrown upon their own resources at a very early age, so that they are all self-made and largely self-educated. All have become good citizens of the various communities in which they reside. The family numbered five children: Gus; Julius, a hardware merchant

of San Antonio; Alma, of Austin; Charles, a banker and merchant of Seguin; and Alfred, also engaged in the mercantile business in Runge.

Gus Tips was a lad of only eleven years when he lost his father and was but twelve years old when he was left an orphan, so that he was early thrown upon his own responsibility. He lived in Seguin, La Grange, Austin and Indianola at various times, during which periods he attended the common schools to some extent but is largely self-educated, having through experience and investigation in later years added to his knowledge. At the age of sixteen years he engaged in clerking in a store at Indianola, where he continued until 1877, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman with H. Runge & Company of Cuero, continuing in that work for two years, and he then accepted the management of a branch house at Cuero for Runge & Company, continuing in that business for five years. During this time he had carefully husbanded his resources so that he was enabled to engage in an independent business venture. Going to San Antonio he engaged in the hardware business in 1884, continuing for a year and a half, when he closed out his

Early Days in Runge.

business and again engaged in clerking, but in 1887 he took up his abode in Runge, when the town had just been platted and the Aransas Pass Railroad had just been completed through this district. There had been but one street or road laid out in the town and there was but one house, this being located near the railroad. Mr. Tips located in this hamlet and assisted in the construction of a store building for H. Runge & Company, this being the second structure which was erected. He then engaged in the mercantile business, his partners being H. Runge & Co., the firm being styled Reiffert & Tips. He continued in this business successfully for seventeen years, when he closed out the business and during the subsequent year was in partnership with Mr. J. H. Keepers. In 1905 he purchased a commodious store building and embarked in general merchandising alone, having continued the business to the present time. He carries a full and complete line of groceries and also has a stock of farm machinery, wagons, etc. He is the pioneer merchant of this city and during his residence here has been interested in the progress and development that has here been made. His firm erected the first cotton gin in the place, which they later disposed of, and he has likewise assisted in organizing two banks, in which he held considerable stock. He has now disposed of all his bank stock and gives his entire time and attention to his mercantile interests, in which he is meeting with very gratifying success. There is no man in this town who has taken a more active and helpful interest in its upbuilding and development than Mr. Tips, who has seen Runge develop from a mere hamlet containing one building to a thriving and prosperous little city of twelve hundred inhabitants, and containing prosperous commercial and industrial enterprises. Mr. Tips is a man of excellent business ability, of courteous manner and genial disposition, and he has built up a large and growing business which places him among the leading merchants of this section of the state.

Mr. Tips was married at Victoria, Texas, April 14, 1880, to Miss

Anna Heberer, who was born in this state, December 31, 1861, a daughter of George and Sophia (Hornung) Heberer, natives of Germany. The father was well educated in his native country and was there engaged in the drug business. Following his arrival in this country he made his way to Texas, first locating in DeWitt county, where he worked at various business pursuits for a time, and then embarked in the drug business in Victoria, continuing successfully in business until 1882, when he disposed of his drug business and removed to Cuero, where he remained for two years, after which he took up his abode in San Antonio, where he was retired and lived four years, while in 1889 he came to Runge, here spending his remaining years. His death occurred November 1, 1895, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years while his wife had preceded him to the home beyond, her death occurring January 12, 1893, when she was sixty years of age. The father was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his family numbered four children, as follows: Anna, now Mrs. Tips; Charles a business man of San Antonio; George, also engaged in business in that city; and William, who is cashier of the National Bank at Runge.

To Mr. Tips and his wife have been born five children: Gus, Jr., who is engaged in business with his father; George, a stock farmer; Walter, who is employed in his father's mercantile establishment; Sophia, who is attending school in Austin; Anna, at home. All have been afforded liberal educational advantages and are well qualified for meeting the responsibilities of the business world.

Felix R. Daughtrey, a veteran of the Confederate army and a descendant of a prominent and honored pioneer family of the republic of Mexico, was born in San Augustine county, Texas, March 26, 1828. He is a son of Bryan and Anna (Roberts) Daughtrey, the former a native of North Carolina, born November 3, 1795, while the latter was born in Kentucky, June 15, 1800. They were married in Pike county, Mississippi, where they settled on a farm. Little is known concerning the ancestry or history of the Daughtrey family. Bryan Daughtrey had one sister, Mrs. Catherine Silavan, who removed to Texas in 1839.

When a young man Bryan Daughtrey went from his native state into Tennessee, where he enlisted for service in the war of 1812, and fought with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, where he received a wound in the hip. Following his recovery he located in Mississippi, and it was during his residence in that state that he was married. He conducted a farm there successfully until 1822, when he took up his abode in San Augustine county, Texas, then a tributary of Mexico, where he opened up a farm, conducting the same until 1829, subsequent to which time he removed to Austin county, settling among the Stephen Austin second colony, taking up a headright thirty-five miles south of Washington, where he became a prominent farmer and slave owner. In

In the War for Independence.

1835-6, when Texas declared her right for independence, Mr. Daughtrey was detailed to help get the families into Louisiana where they might be in safety from Santa Anna. After making the families of the settlers secure Mr. Daughtrey started for Houston's camp at San Jacinto and

the day before he reached camp the battle had been fought, Santa Anna was taken prisoner and Texas was declared an independent state. The father was absent from his home for several months, during this time being engaged in helping the other settlers to rid the country of the bad Mexican characters. Following the return of the settlers to their homes they experienced much suffering for two years owing to lack of food and clothing. There was no breadstuff until something could be raised and the first relief from the famine was in 1837, when a schooner arrived in Lavaca Bay with a load of flour, which sold for ten dollars per barrel. The women carded and spun wool for clothing. Bryan Daughtrey opened a country inn and for many years was the host for the traveler who came from various states, some of the eminent statesmen of that day stopping at his place. He was a very charitable and generous man and no one who ever came to him was turned away without food and shelter. In 1847 the death of Mrs. Daughtrey occurred. The children had all reached mature years and some had established homes of their own. Following the mother's death, the father then disposed of his plantation and took up his abode in San Antonio, where for two years he was engaged in freighting to Victoria, and later he was for a similar period engaged in farming pursuits. He then took up his abode in San Patricio, where he conducted a mercantile enterprise until the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1856. He took an active part in the early development and upbuilding of his section of the state, and in the early days when settlers were frequently locating near him he would procure the assistance of some of the neighbors and build a home for the new-comer. He did what he could to advance the cause of education and thus provide for the intellectual development of his own children as well as those of his neighbors. About 1839 a teacher came to the home of Mr. Daughtrey looking for employment. Mr. Daughtrey employed him and the neighbors selected a central site and put up a rude building preparatory to holding a session of school but the teacher who had been employed failed to appear. Eventually a second man came along seeking employment and Mr. Daughtrey engaged him, but he, too, failed to return. Finally a third was employed for a three months' term of school but though he came he remained but one month. This constituted about all the educational facilities in that day. Mr. Daughtrey was a leader in much of the material, moral and industrial development of the state of Texas and he underwent all the privations and hardships which were meted out to the frontier settler in this section of the state. He was a man whose integrity and honesty were never called into question. Mrs. Anna Daughtrey was the daughter of Elisha Roberts, of Scotch descent. He was a prominent planter and slave owner, following farming very successfully in Mississippi until 1824, when he located in San Augustine county, Texas, where he continued his farming operations. He was a large landowner and a prominent and influential citizen of his day. He took a most important part in settling the difficulties which arose between the settlers, there being no courts at that time, so that all disputes had to be settled by arbitration. He was active in political circles and filled a number of public offices. He remained on his old homestead in San Augustine county until the time of his death

in September, 1844. His wife died in November, 1845. They were identified with the Presbyterian church. Their family numbered eight children: Noah, a farmer; Felix, who was educated in law but never practiced his profession, always following the occupation of farming; Anna, who became Mrs. Daughtrey; Matilda, the wife of T. Allen; Elizabeth, the wife of W. G. Smith; Mrs. Esther Sublit; Mrs. Mahala Sharp; and Margaret, the wife of James McDonald. All are now deceased. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Daughtrey there were born eleven children, namely: William, who was born in Mississippi, in 1818, and died in San Augustine, Texas, in October, 1823; Martha A., who was born in Mississippi in 1820; James, who was born in San Augustine county in 1823; Edward, born in 1825; Felix; Margaret, who was born in Austin county, June 22, 1830, and died in San Augustine county September 26, 1836; Josiah, born in Austin county in 1832: Elisha, born in 1835; Mahala, in 1837; Lenora, in 1839; and Elizabeth, born in 1842. The last four named were born in Austin county. Following the death of the wife and mother, the father was married a second time to Mrs. Eliza Moore, who was a Baptist in her religious faith, and died in 1866.

Felix R. Daughtrey was reared in his native state and his educational advantages were very meager, for the public school system had as yet not been established in this section of the country. He was only a year old when he was taken by his parents to Austin county, and it was there that he grew to maturity. He has vivid recollections of the excitement that prevailed in 1836 when the state declared her independence from the republic of Mexico. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-two years, when, in 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to that state by way of the Panama route, and was successfully engaged in mining on the Pacific coast for fifteen months. He then returned by the same route and landing at New Orleans, made his way from that city to Victoria county, where he joined his father. In 1857 he settled on a farm in Victoria county and was also engaged in handling beef cattle, which he marketed in New Orleans. After his return from the west he arranged for the education of his three sisters, who received instruction at Rutersville, Texas.

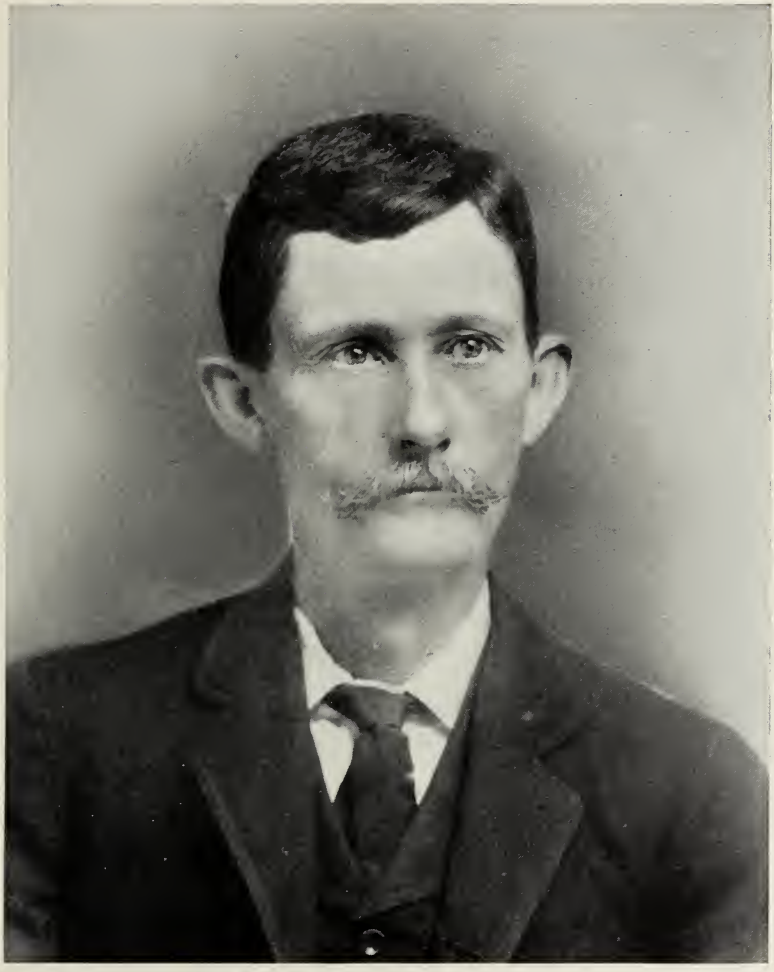
In 1862 Mr. Daughtrey enlisted for service in the army, becoming a member of Yeager's Battalion in Company B, with Captain Beaumont, and stationed at Brownsville. In 1863 Yeager's and Taylor's forces were combined to form the First Texas Cavalry, and later the command was ordered to Louisiana. They passed through his home in Victoria and Mr. Daughtrey there remained, sending a substitute to the front. A few months later, however, he joined the state troops in camp at Corpus Christi. They were patrolling the town and coast when the company was taken prisoners by the Federal forces. It so happened that Mr. Daughtrey was absent at the time of the capture and thus escaped being taken a prisoner. He later joined Company B of the same troop, being stationed at Corpus Christi, where he continued until 1864, when he was detailed for freighting for the government to Brownsville, being thus engaged until the close of hostilities. During his absence in the

war he left his farm in charge of his slaves, who were obedient and diligent in carrying on the work. Following his return from the war he found his slaves all freed and he then sold his farm and made various removals until he made a permanent location in Boerne, Kendall county, where he was successfully engaged in farming until 1905, when he disposed of his interests on account of his wife's health and removed to Kennedy, where he expects to spend his remaining days in honorable retirement. He has accumulated a goodly competence and is able to provide himself and family with all the comforts of life. He is a man of upright character, highly respected in the community where he resides.

Mr. Daughtrey was united in marriage to Miss Narcissa Green, who was born in Liberty county, Texas, August 13, 1836. She has proved to her husband a worthy companion and helpmate on the journey of life. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Riley (Pruitt) Green. The mother had previously been married, her first husband being William Everett, by whom she had two daughters. The father was born in Louisiana, a son of Dr. Benjamin Green, who was a prominent physician of that state but became one of the early settlers of the Lone Star state, practicing in Liberty county until his death. The father is also deceased, his death having occurred in Liberty county in 1864, when he had reached the age of fifty-two years, for his birth occurred in 1812. He was the owner of a sugar and cotton plantation, and during the war for independence took a prominent and active part and also endured with the other settlers the hardships and privations of life on the frontier. He was a Royal Arch Mason and was a man highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. His wife was a consistent member of the Methodist church and died in 1862. Their family numbered six children: Narcissa, now Mrs. Daughtrey; William, who owns the old homestead farm; Martha A., who died when young; Doc and Edda, also deceased; and Mrs. Jennie Rader.

To Mr. Daughtrey and his wife have been born four children: Ben Milam, who died in youth; Ben Bryan, who died leaving a widow; Maggie, who died at the age of seven years; and Lela, the only surviving member of the family, and now the wife of Monroe Sainor, of Burney, Texas. The parents are members of the Baptist church and are numbered among the most prominent pioneer residents of this part of the state.

W. B. Mixon, conducting a cotton gin in Runge, is one of the prominent and influential business men of this city. He is a native son of Texas, born in Lavaca county, August 3, 1859. His paternal grandfather was Naham Mixon, who was a well known horseman of Alabama, whence he removed to the Republic of Texas when the city of Houston was only a small village. He was identified with the early development of this state, making his home in Lavaca county, where he continued his operations as a dealer in thoroughbred horses. He was likewise engaged in dealing in lands, owning large tracts in this state, and he became one of the prominent pioneer settlers of this section of the country. Mixon creek in Lavaca county was named in his honor. He never aspired to public office, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. His only



W. B. Mixon

child was W. N. Mixon, who became the father of our subject. He was born in Alabama but was quite young when brought by the family to Lavaca county, so that he was here reared and educated. He was married here and engaged in business on his own account, by following stock farming, the pursuit to which he had been reared. He also owned and operated a cotton gin prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for service. He was a member of Whitfield's command and was consigned to duty with the army of the Tennessee, with which he participated in many hotly contested engagements. He endured many hardships and exposures such as are meted out to the soldier, and was once taken prisoner, but later was exchanged and continued in active service until the close of hostilities. He then returned home and resumed farming operations and ginning, which he continued in Lavaca county until the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. He was a stanch advocate of the principles of Democracy but never aspired to public honors, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Missionary Baptist church. The mother survived until 1901, when she, too, was called to her final rest. Their family numbered five children: John, who is a merchant, and is also engaged in ginning and stock farming; W. B., of this review; G. K., who is likewise engaged in mercantile, ginning and farming pursuits; Sally, the wife of T. Judd; and Ellen, the wife of H. Demson.

W. B. Mixon, the second in order of birth in his father's family, was educated in the common schools of his native county, and was reared to farming and ginning pursuits, assisting his father in his business operations until he established a home of his own and started in business on his own account. He first began business as a stock farmer on the old homestead farm, where he remained until 1897, when he took up his abode at Wharton, where he purchased a block of land and erected a cotton gin and mill, which he conducted for a few years. He, however, found that this section was not a good location for his business as very little cotton was raised in the surrounding district, and in 1901 he removed the entire plant to Runge, where he purchased another block of land and located his plant. To do this he had to incur quite an indebtedness but his success here is proved by the fact that he has liquidated his entire obligation and has increased the capacity of the gin and is now doing a large and increasing business, whereby he is adding each year to his financial resources and is now numbered among the successful and enterprising business men of this part of the state. The first year after he located at Runge he ginned eight hundred and seventy bales of cotton, while in 1905 he ginned thirty-two hundred and fifty-eight bales, and in 1906 twenty-six hundred and thirty-eight, while including the intervening years he has ginned on an average of seventeen hundred and fifty-five bales per year. Mr. Mixon has great faith in the future of this business and is highly pleased with the location where he is now successfully operating. He is a capable business man, possessing keen foresight, executive force and sound judgment—qualities which are essential to a successful career.

Mr. Mixon was reared in the faith of the Baptist church and al-

though he is not at the present time affiliated with any church organization he is generous in his support of any worthy cause and the poor and needy find in him a warm and helpful friend. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Mixon was married in January, 1888, to Miss Mary Carville, who was born in Missouri, in 1870. Her parents were Patrick and Nancy (Eads) Carville, the former a native of the green isle of Erin, while the latter was born in Kentucky. They were married, however, in Missouri, where the father was engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits until 1880, when he removed to Texas and settled in Lavaca county, where he was successfully engaged in farming until 1905, when he disposed of his farming interests and took up his abode at El Campo, where he owns a half interest in a cotton gin. Although now seventy-three years of age, Mr. Carville is active and enjoys good health, while his wife, sixty-two years of age, is also enjoying good health. They are communicants of the Catholic church and are highly respected people of the community in which they reside. Their children are: Edward, who was married and is now deceased; Harry, a resident of San Angelo; Gus, of El Campo; Ath, who is engaged in farming; Mary, now Mrs. Mixon; Betty, the wife of W. McKinnon; Nancy, who is with her parents; Zita, who is successfully engaged in teaching; Walter, at home; and Conrad, residing in Coleman county, this state.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mixon has been blessed with six interesting children: Eugene, who was born in December, 1889; Dulas, born in January, 1892; Alban, in February, 1894; Zita in January, 1896; Bell E., who was born September 6, 1900; and Felton, who was born November 9, 1906. The wife and mother is a communicant of the Catholic church.

William G. Butler, who has been engaged in raising stock throughout the period of his active business career, was born in Mississippi, in 1834. His paternal grandfather was John Butler, of Virginia, and a veteran of the Revolutionary war, subsequent to which time he settled in Kentucky, when it was a frontier district. After residing in the Blue Grass state for a number of years he removed to Mississippi, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a natural mechanic, and was able to make many useful devices from wood, stone and iron. He could build a mill and make the burrs which were used in grinding, and he also manufactured chairs and other furniture, thus being a very useful man in those early days. He was a quiet, unassuming man and never cared for public office. His family numbered the following: Bunnell, William, Landon, Martha, Susan, Ruth, Elizabeth, Patsy and Fanny.

Bunnell Butler, the father of William G., was born in Kentucky, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Mississippi. He was married in the latter state to Miss Sarah Ricks, who was born in South Carolina, a daughter of William Ricks, who at one time was a prominent planter of South Carolina but later took up his abode in Mississippi, where his death occurred. William Ricks was twice married and by his first union his children were Robert, William, Sarah, who became Mrs. Butler, and Mary, while by the last marriage the children were John, Richard, Stephen and Landon. Following his marriage Mr. Butler set-

tled on a farm, where he remained for many years. He had a large family to provide for and decided that he could better do this in the new western country, and accordingly removed to Texas, the year of his arrival in this state being 1851. He took with him his few slaves and some stock and located in Goliad county, believing that section of the state would afford better advantages for farming pursuits. This county was later reorganized and the part in which he settled is now known as Karnes county. When arriving here he pitched a tent in which the family took shelter until a rude home could be constructed. He engaged in raising cattle, in which he met with gratifying success, for at that time the settlers were widely scattered so that there was plenty of free range for the stock. He was a man of good business ability, was a friend to the poor and needy, and was highly respected in the community where he so long made his home. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and died in that faith in 1870. His wife survived for about thirty years, and passed away in 1900, at the ripe old age of ninety years. Their family numbered thirteen children, twelve of whom were born in Mississippi, while after locating in this state one more was added to the household. The record is as follows: Mrs. Susan Johnson; Woodard, who died in 1853; James, a stock farmer; William G., whose name introduces this record; Mrs. Mary Hinton; Mrs. Ruth Burris; Robert and Pleas, both of whom are engaged in raising stock; Betsey, now the wife of Judge J. D. Newberry; Albert, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and Fayte, Wash and Daniel, all of whom are stockmen.

William G. Butler was a youth of seventeen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Mississippi to Texas. He assisted his father in the development of his stock interests in this state, meanwhile accumulating some stock for himself. He remained with his father until 1858, when he established a home of his own by locating on a ranch near his present home. He was engaged in raising stock until 1862, when the Civil war broke out and he joined the Confederate army in Karnes county, becoming a member of Wilkes' Cavalry, but later was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department, being engaged in service in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. He continued at the front until the battle of Arkansas Post, when the command was all taken prisoners, and taken to Springfield, Illinois, by Federals. At the time of the surrender the troops were ordered to stack their arms, which they did, and Mr. Butler with two other men, quietly walked away unnoticed and thereby escaped imprisonment. They were soon out of sight of their command but found it difficult to make their escape as they had to swim rivers and keep out of sight of the Federal forces. They were hungry and tired but pressed on until they reached McCulloch's command, where they were fed and sheltered and were then ordered to join a refugee camp at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Mr. Butler later joined Carter's command and was in active service in Arkansas and Missouri until the close of the war. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner and had but one furlough during his entire service. He endured all the hardships and privations which are meted out to the soldier and returned home with a most creditable military record.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Butler once more resumed his stock raising interests. He did but little farming but raised some corn for feeding purposes. As the country became more thickly settled he began buying tracts of land, which he fenced off, owning farm lands in both Karnes and Live Oak counties. He has since disposed of some of his land, and of his remaining possessions he has about two hundred acres under cultivation but devotes the greater portion of his land to ranching purposes. Since locating in Karnes county he has seen a wonderful transformation, as the land has been taken up by the settlers and improved and the work of development and progress has been carried on along the various lines. When he first located here the land was very dry and he has lost his stock by the thousands from lack of water and feed, but all these conditions have since been changed as the work of irrigation has been carried on and the land has been made more valuable for farming and stock-raising purposes. He has erected on his place a fine two-story frame residence, his farm being situated one mile from Kennedy. His place is located on a natural elevation and therefore commands a good view of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Butler has always been a staunch Democrat but opposed Bryan and free silver. He has never aspired to public office but prefers to do his duty as a private citizen. He is a worthy member of the Masonic order, having attained the Royal Arch degree.

Mr. Butler was married in 1858 to Miss Adeline Burris, who was born in Ohio, just across the river from Parkersburg, West Virginia. Her father, Benjamin Burris, took up his abode on Galveston island, in Texas, in 1840, and was there engaged in truck farming, and also raised some stock, being thus engaged until the time of his death. He had a family of eight children, who after his death drifted west, and four of them settled in Karnes county. The record is as follows: Johnson, Basil, Jackson, B. F., Elizabeth, Adeline, Harriet and Lavina.

To Mr. Butler and wife have been born eight children: Newton G., who was engaged in the stock business and died in 1895, leaving five children; Helen, the wife of A. M. Nichols; Mrs. Louisa Adams; Emmett, who died when a youth of eighteen years; Sikes, a stock farmer; Cora, who is yet with her parents; Theodore, a stock farmer, and Hemis W., who is married and yet resides on the old homestead farm. The mother is a worthy member of the Baptist church.

Joseph D. Newberry has since 1896 made his home on a farm adjoining the city limits of Kennedy, and from an early period has been a leading factor in the development and progress that has been made in Karnes county. Mr. Newberry was born in North Carolina, April 7, 1833, but was reared in Alabama. His parents, James and Nancy (Freeman) Newberry, were both natives of North Carolina, where they were married and followed farming, there remaining until after the birth of several of their children, when they removed to Alabama, where the father purchased and settled on a farm. He filled the office of justice of the peace and tax collector for several years. He was a man of sterling integrity and worth and his conduct was ever above question. He continued successfully in farming operations in Alabama until the time of his death, which occurred there in 1863. He was too old for

J. D. Newberry

active service in the war but used his influence for the Confederacy. He was in early life identified with the Freewill Baptist church but later joined the Methodist church. He was three times married, the children of his first marriage being Edwin, deceased, John, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Laurence. By his marriage to Nancy Freeman there were eight children: Joseph D., whose name introduces this record; Benjamin; James, who died from the effects of a wound received in battle; Abraham; Harrison; Parmelia; Nancy, and Sarah. The father was married a third time to Miss Gibson, by whom he had five children. Ten sons of the family served in the Confederate army.

Joseph D. Newberry, the eldest child of his father's second marriage, was reared in Alabama. He remained with his father, assisting him in his stock-raising interests until he had reached the age of seventeen years; when, in 1853, he came to Texas. In this state he educated himself, first settling in Galveston. At Galveston he was employed in unloading from a vessel the first railroad iron that came into the state. He later made his way to near Indianola, in Victoria county, where he secured employment on a farm, where he was employed for two years. He then pursued a course of study in the Presbyterian school at Goliad, where he fitted himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed for many years, being numbered among the pioneer educators of Southwestern Texas. In 1857 he came to Karnes county, where he continued

First School in Karnes County.

his profession, teaching the first school in this county, and in 1858 he settled on a farm, which he operated in season, while in the winter months he engaged in teaching. In this way he became established in raising horses and other stock, in which he successfully engaged until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the war, becoming a member of Company G, Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, with Colonel Dr. P. C. Wood. The company was assigned to duty in western Texas and was engaged in patrolling the coast and western border, and were later ordered east, where they joined the forces of Kirby Smith at the mouth of the Brazos river, where there was a large force and fortifications made of sand bags to protect the men from Federal gunboats on the coast. Later they were ordered to Mansfield, Louisiana, where a battle ensued and the Federal army was repulsed and retreated from the field. They then went into camp for the winter. Returning to San Augustine, going from there to Bellview, Mr. Newberry was granted a furlough of thirty days, which he spent at his home. He once more rejoined his regiment and remained in active service until the close of the war.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. Newberry again returned home and resumed his farming pursuits during the summer seasons, while in the winter he engaged in teaching. He accumulated a goodly number of horses and later engaged in raising mules, for which he found a good market. In 1871 he made a trip north with cattle, and continued his stock-raising pursuits on his ranch for many years. In 1875 he abandoned the profession of teaching, having then accumulated such a large amount of stock that it required his entire time and attention. In 1878 Mr. Newberry purchased the old Martinez ranch containing

four thousand acres, a part of which he divided among his children, while he still retains possession of two thousand acres. He made his home on this ranch until 1896. During the period of his residence there in addition to raising horses, cattle and mules he also raised some sheep and hogs and cultivated a portion of his land which he planted to cotton. He now has about five hundred acres under cultivation, which he rents to both whites and Mexicans and on his ranch there are several tenant houses.

In 1896 Mr. Newberry purchased forty acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Kennedy, to which he removed. He has made many substantial improvements upon the property, this being situated on an elevation which commands a good view of the city and surrounding country. He has some sheep on his place, keeping the South Down breed, but he makes a specialty of hogs, having the Poland China and English Berkshire breeds. He has ever been an enterprising, public-spirited and progressive citizen and through his capable business management and well directed efforts he has accumulated a competence that now enables him to enjoy all the comforts of life. He is familiar with the history of Texas from the early days of excitement which here prevailed and the settlers were constantly being harassed by the Indians, until the present age of peace and quiet, when the country is settled with progressive, enterprising and law-abiding citizens. Mr. Newberry is independent in politics with Democratic tendencies. He is a warm admirer of Roosevelt. He served as county commissioner for eight years, during which time the court house and jail was erected, and during his administration there were also many iron bridges built throughout the county which made a good start toward the development and improvement that has since been carried on and has made Karnes county one of the foremost sections of the Lone Star state. He was justice of the peace for sixteen years. He became a member of the Methodist church in 1855, and has continued to support that denomination.

Mr. Newberry has been twice married. He was first married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Butler, who was born in Mississippi in 1841. She was a daughter of Burnal and Sarah (Ricks) Butler, both natives of Mississippi, where they were married. In 1851 they removed to Texas, settling in Karnes county, where the father was engaged in stock farming, in which he continued successfully until the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. His children were as follows: James, a resident of Atascosa county; Woodard; Mrs. Susan Johnson; William, who makes his home near Kennedy; Mary Ann, who first married A. Hinton but is now the wife of a Mr. Fowler; Mrs. Ruth Burris; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mr. Newberry; Robert, deceased; Pleas B., and Albert, both of whom are engaged in the stock business; Hulda; Lafayette; Washington; and Daniel.

To the first marriage of Mr. Newberry there were born five children: Sarah, the wife of A. Sheffield; Salome, the wife of A. Williams; Cornelius, who is engaged in farming; Joseph M., who is a stock farmer; and Virginia, the wife of F. Gant. The wife and mother passed away in 1882, in the faith of the Methodist church. In 1901 Mr.

John. C. Jones

Newberry was again married, his second union being with Sarah A. McLain, the widow of James McLain, who was a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Karnes county. He served as justice of the peace and filled other public offices. Mrs. Newberry is the mother of one son by her former marriage, Norris McLain, who is married and is now engaged in farming pursuits.

Gonzales.

John C. Jones, late of Gonzales, was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, March 10, 1837. His parents, Tignal and Susan Jones, were born in North Carolina, and descended from ancestry who came in early days from Scotland and Wales. They emigrated to North Alabama, and were among the pioneer settlers of that wealthy and refined community that peopled the Tennessee valley in antebellum times. He received his academic education at LaGrange College, Alabama, a noted institution of learning in those days, where he had the advantage of such instructors as Hardy, Wadsworth and Rivers, celebrated educators of the south. Having taken the degree of A. M., he came to Texas in 1856, joining his parents who had previously located in San Antonio.

After a few months' preparation in reading, he went to Scotland and entered the University of Edinburgh. He remained there four years, taking the degree of M. D. The university then was in the zenith of its fame, and numbered among its officers Sir William Gladstone and Lord Brougham; in surgery, Sir James Syme, of whom it was said; "He never spoke an unnecessary word, nor spilt an unnecessary drop of blood." Sir James Simpson, to whom the world is indebted for the invaluable boon in the discovery of chloroform, conferred upon Dr. Jones a special diploma in obstetrics. He also took a special course in surgical pathology and operative surgery, under Sir Joseph Lister. Graduating at Edinburgh, he went to Dublin, and was appointed resident student in the Rotunda Hospital, one of the most extensive and renowned maternity institutions in Europe. While there he attended the clinics of Stokes and Corrigan, also the eye clinics of the talented Sir William Wilde. From Dublin he went to London, taking the surgical courses of Ferguson, Erichson and Paget, attending the eye clinics of Bowman and Critchett at Moorefield Eye Hospital. Leaving London, he went to Paris and continued his studies in the hospitals under Velpeau, Nelaton, Joubert, Trousseau and Chassaignac. During his studentship in Edinburgh he spent his vacations in visiting all the places of historical interest in Great Britian and on the continent, embracing a tour through the Alps on foot.

When the first notes of war between the states were sounded across the Atlantic in 1861, he returned at once to his native land, and on the personal recommendation of the late President Jefferson Davis, was assigned to duty in the army of Northern Virginia, and served as surgeon in the famous Hood's brigade until the surrender at Appomattox. He attended the brigade in all its numerous battles and skirmishes, without a day's absence, endearing himself to his comrades. As the result of those gigantic conflicts in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, he had a rich field in which to put into practice the sound surgical knowledge that he had imbibed from his masters in Europe, and soon became known

as one of the most skillful operators in the army of Northern Virginia. He was selected to take charge of General Hood, when that gallant commander was desperately wounded at Chickamauga, and had him carried by faithful litter-bearers a distance of sixteen miles, to a farm house, where he remained with him until he was restored. At the close of the war, Dr. Jones made his way back to Texas upon the steed that had borne him through all his campaigns, and located in Gonzales, where he continuously resided and practiced medicine till his death. He served on all the examining boards of his judicial district; was county physician and health officer of Gonzales; was a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and was elected one of its vice-presidents and chairman of the section on surgery, and was also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Ninth International American Congress. He was one of the first physicians and surgeons in the state to successfully open the abdomen for the relief of intestinal obstructions and for the treatment of wounds of the intestines. It had also fallen to his lot to be called upon to perform the important operation of lithotomy upon his own father, a feat that no other surgeon, the writer knows of, has performed. Some of the most successful and honored members of the medical profession in Southwestern Texas have read medicine in his office.

Dr. Jones was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Kennon Crisp, daughter of Dr. John H. Crisp, a wealthy planter of Colorado county, Texas, and formerly an eminent practitioner of West Tennessee and North Mississippi, who emigrated to South America at the close of the Civil war, and died in Brazil, July 8, 1888, in his ninetieth year. Dr. Crisp witnessed the abolition of slavery both in the United States and Brazil. Dr. Jones' family consists of his wife, three sons, Samuel, John Curtis and Robert Elliott, two daughters, Mrs. R. S. Dilworth and Miss Kennon Jones.

On January 25, 1904, in the midst of those whom he loved best, after a brief illness, Dr. John C. Jones the subject of the above, passed peacefully away. Dr. S. O. Young of Galveston in the Confederate *Veteran* thus writes of his beloved comrade: "The foregoing records that Texas lost one of her most eminent citizens, one of her most accomplished scholars, one of her most distinguished physicians, but that is all. It says nothing of what a loyal hearted comrade he was, nothing of the true friend, nothing of his good works, nor of his self-sacrificing Christian charities. His life was a beautiful one, and it is hard to realize that God in His infinite wisdom has deemed it best to bring it to a close. It has been said that he is blessed who maketh two blades of grass to grow where one blade grew before. This being true of him, who adds only to the physical good of mankind, how infinitely more blessed is he who goes through life with willing hand outstretched to raise and help his fellowmen; eager to guide the faltering footsteps of his weaker brothers. To attain such blessing one must possess qualities of heart, mind and soul given but to few men. Yet we know there are such lives, and when we come in contact with them we instinctively regard them as beacon lights to guide to higher and nobler things and realize in its completest sense the truth of the Biblical statement that 'God created man in His own image,' for truly there is much

of the Divine in the performance of one's whole duty to God and to one's fellowman. Such was the life of Dr. J. C. Jones. Few men were better equipped for the duties of life than he, and fewer still had it given them to extend so long a life of usefulness over so broad a field. As a physician, as a soldier, as a citizen, and as an earnest and faithful disciple of the lowly Jesus, his field was large, and yet the most critical scrutiny of his life fails to reveal a flaw. He met all of life's duties and when the final summons came it found him prepared—without fear and without reproach.

"His life was so full of grandeur and beauty that one scarcely knows which of its phases most to admire. The quiet, earnest conversation of the polished scholar; the skill of the surgeon on the field of battle performing his duties amid the bursting shells and whistling minie balls, with as much delicacy and precision and as coolly as if he were in the operating room of a private hospital; the peaceful physician among his friends and neighbors, loved and respected by all, or the earnest Christian who so let his light shine that others might see and follow in his footsheps to nobler things. His life was full of opportunity. He had many widely diverging duties placed before him, and he met them willingly, uncomplainingly, and performed them all. Had he possessed worldly ambition, had he been less pure-hearted, less earnest in his life work, there are no exalted honors to which he might not have aspired. He was superbly equipped intellectually for aught he might have undertaken. Few physicians are so well qualified for their noble calling as was he, few scholars so deeply read, and few men have a deeper or keener knowledge of their fellowmen than he. He thought not of himself, however; selfish ambition had not a place in his composition. He attained eminence in his profession with all its concurrent honors, but those honors came unsought, and he cared little for them. His great skill as a physician, his wonderful influence for good over his fellow men he regarded in the light of sacred trusts placed in his hands for the benefit of others, and not as instruments to be used for his own aggrandizement.

"The world is better from Dr. Jones having lived, for he belonged to that type of men from whose great hearts all fears and doubts have been driven by an over-weening love for all, leaving naught but exceeding peace behind. It was such a man Leigh Hunt had in mind when he wrote:

"'Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
What writest thou? The vision raised its head
And with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord!"
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then,

Write me as one that loves his fellowmen,"
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.'"

Judge John S. Conway, of Gonzales, landed at Port Lavaca in January, 1850, having sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans and thence to Port Lavaca. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, he was born September 5, 1841. He came to the new world with his mother, his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Fraser, and an aunt, Miss Isabella P. Fraser, to join an uncle of our subject, S. W. Fraser, who had participated in the struggles of the early days that constitute an important epoch in the history of Texas, having been a member of Henry McCullouch's command of Texas Rangers. This uncle had been a resident of Lockhart, Texas, but he died previous to the arrival of the party in the new world and they in consequence went to Gonzales. Judge Conway's father, James Conway, had departed this life before the family left Scotland. The grandmother, mother, aunt and the future judge all located in Gonzales, which at that time was a small town built around the plaza, most of the improvements, however, lying to the south and west of the plaza. It was here that Judge Conway acquired his early education. Prior to the war and when yet but a boy he entered the office of the Gonzales *Inquirer* and served an apprenticeship of about five years as a printer. Later he supplemented his early education by three years' study in Gonzales College, there remaining until just before the outbreak of hostilities betwen the north and south. He then taught school for three months in the forks of the Guadalupe and St. Marcos rivers in the summer of 1861 but in the fall of that year he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to join the army, enlisting in September, 1861, with the Confederate forces as a member of Company C, Sixth Texas Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was organized at Victoria, Texas, and in May, 1862, went to Arkansas Post. It was under command of Colonel R. R. Garland, and the regiment with other regiments became a Texas brigade. The entire brigade was captured at Arkansas Post by Grant's forces on the 11th of January, 1863. It was at that point that the Sixth Texas was attached to General Churchill's command. The attack was made upon them by Sherman's forces on their way to Vicksburg and capture resulted, Mr. Conway being among the five thousand prisoners. The Confederate command was overwhelmed by superior numbers, General Sherman having over thirty thousand men. The prisoners were taken up the Mississippi river on transports to Camp Butler near Springfield, Illinois, where they remained for about three months, receiving good treatment. At the end of that time they were exchanged and sent to City Point, Virginia, in April, 1863. The brigade was then thrown around Richmond for protection against raids at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville. The wife of General "Stonewall" Jackson presented the regiment to which Judge Conway belonged with a battle flag at this time, for since its capture the regiment had never possessed a stand of colors. Later the Sixth Texas Infantry was transferred to General Bragg's army in middle Tennessee, where Judge Conway remained until

the close of the war. He participated in many important and hotly contested battles, including the engagements at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and numerous smaller engagements on the march to Atlanta. He was also in the battles near Atlanta on the 20th and 21st of July, 1864, and in the two days' fight at Jonesboro was in command of the company, for at that time Captain T. L. Flint was commanding the regiment. The last fight in which he participated was at Franklin, Tennessee, on the 30th of November, 1864, where about six hundred of the Confederate army were captured, and taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago. At that place the prisoners did not receive the considerate treatment which had been accorded them at Camp Butler, and much suffering and privation ensued. When the war was brought to a close Judge Conway was paroled on the 15th of June, 1865, and was sent home from Chicago to Gonzales.

For a year and a half after the war ended Judge Conway engaged in teaching school in the forks of the river, after which he clerked at Rancho, Texas, from the summer of 1867 until March, 1868. In April of the latter year he became a student in the law office of Harwood & Harwood in Gonzales, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in April, 1869. He afterward continued with that firm and in the fall of 1869 became a partner of T. M. Harwood under the firm style of Harwood & Conway. This relation continued until March, 1875, when Mr. Conway withdrew from the firm. He then practiced law alone and in February, 1876, he was elected county judge of Gonzales county, being the first to fill that position under the new constitution. He held the office for five successive terms or ten years, and in 1886 declined to serve longer. He then remained out of public life until the summer of 1890, when he was nominated by the Democratic party to the office of county judge and in the November election was chosen to that position. He remained upon the bench until 1896, when he again retired. During his administration the county jail and courthouse were built, about forty thousand dollars being expended for the former and eighty thousand dollars for the latter. Upon the bench Judge Conway was regarded as a most safe and able jurist, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the evidence and being entirely free from judicial bias. He commanded the entire confidence of the bar and of the general public and retired from office as he had entered it—with the good will and respect of all concerned. In 1900, entirely without his solicitation, he received the Democratic nomination for the state legislature and after serving for one term declined to accept a second nomination. Resuming the private practice of law, he is accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage and is accounted one of the foremost practitioners at the bar of Southwestern Texas.

In 1899 Judge Conway was elected commander of J. C. G. Key Camp No. 156, United Confederate Veterans, of Gonzales, and has been re-elected each year since that time. He is also a member of Gonzales Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1869, and he has been a Royal Arch Mason of Gonzales chapter since 1870. Throughout almost his entire life he has been closely identified with the interests of

this city and state, standing as a leading representative of that profession which best conserves the rights and liberties of the people, and as a private citizen as well being known as a champion of progressive measures and substantial development.

Judge W. B. Green, occupying the bench of the county court of Gonzales county, is one of the strong and able representatives of the bar of Southwestern Texas, largely regarded as an ideal follower of his calling. He was born in this county November 20, 1868. His father came from Mississippi and his mother from North Carolina, arriving about 1866 soon after the close of the Civil war. The father, Dr. J. K. P. Green, is now living at Rancho, Gonzales county, and is railway surgeon for the new road, the Gulf Shore extension of the Southern Pacific. He served in the Confederate army with Forrest's cavalry throughout the war.

Judge Green acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward took up the study of medicine, to which he devoted two years' time. Believing, however, that he would find other professional labor more congenial, he began reading law and continued the study alone until he had largely mastered the principles of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar in 1900. In 1902 he removed to Gonzales, where he entered upon active practice, securing a large clientage which was indicative of his skill in handling intricate and important cases. In 1903 he was elected justice of the peace to fill out an unexpired term and was re-elected in 1904 and 1905. In July, 1906, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county judge and was elected, so that he is now serving upon the bench. He brought to his duties excellent qualifications both as a man and lawyer and his decisions have been largely models of judicial soundness. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Charles F. Clark, filling the office of county clerk of Gonzales county, was born in Calloway county, Missouri, in October, 1862. His father, William G. Clark, was a native of Virginia and for a number of years resided in Missouri. The subject of this review acquired his early education in that state. He came to Texas in 1884, locating first at Fort Worth, and in 1894 he came to Gonzales county. He was first employed in the county assessor's and county clerk's office and for three years he engaged in teaching school in this county. In 1901 he was appointed deputy in the clerk's office under J. V. Depoyster, and entered upon the duties of the office well equipped for the position for he had occupied a clerical position in the office in 1894, 1895 and 1896 under County Clerk J. M. Gunn. In August, 1904, Mr. Clark was appointed to the office of county clerk and in November following was elected to that position for a two years' term. In July, 1906, he again received the nomination and was once more chosen to the office. Throughout the greater part of his residence in this county he was connected with the public service in one official capacity or another, and in all relations has been found trustworthy and reliable, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Gonzales, and in fraternal as well as po-

litical and business relations has commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

F. A. Schlick, of Gonzales, who as a member of the general assembly of Texas has left the impress of his individuality upon state legislation and upon various measures and movements which have proved directly beneficial to the commonwealth at large, came to America in 1846, landing at Galveston on Christmas day after a voyage of eleven weeks. He accompanied his father and the family when they left their home in Germany and sought a location in the new world. Two years later he went to St. Louis, Misouri, where he remained for three years. He then again came to Texas and located in Washington county. He was there residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and in response to the country's call for troops he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company G, Fourth Texas Cavalry. The troops started out as a part of General Sibley's brigade, which was organized at San Antonio, went to New Mexico and later to Louisiana, at which point General Green was put in charge of the brigade. Mr. Schlick was in Louisiana at the time of the close of hostilities. Throughout the entire war he served as second lieutenant of Company G and was a brave and loyal soldier.

For about fifteen years after the war Mr. Schlick continued a resident of Washington county and then removed to Fayette county, where he resided until 1897. He then came to Gonzales county, where he has since made his home. He is engaged in farming here, having two hundred and fifty acres of rich and productive land under cultivation about four miles south of Gonzales.

Mr. Schlick is prominent and influential in public affairs and has made an excellent record as one who has well deserved the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In 1896 he was elected to the twenty-fifth legislature from Fayette county and in 1902 was chosen to represent Gonzales county in the twenty-eighth general assembly. While a member of the house he championed the passage of the Pasteur Hospital bill. General W. P. Hardemann was the author, and introduced the bill creating the Pasteur Hospital, the first one in America of its kind owned and operated by a state. In the twenty-fifth legislature he was one of the committee to investigate the work of convicts of the state engaged in farm labor, and recommended that the state purchase more farm land, which was done under Governor Sayers' administration. In all of his public service he has been actuated by practical methods while working for the best interests of the state at large and he has fearlessly advocated whatever cause or course he has believed to be right. He has thus made an untarnished record and is recognized as one of the strong, able and trustworthy political leaders of Texas. Fraternally he is connected with J. C. G. Key camp of Confederate Veterans at Gonzales.

Judge Thomas Harrison Spooner, who was for a considerable period recognized as one of the prominent members of the bar, has in more recent years confined his attention to commercial interests and is now stockholder, manager, treasurer and secretary of the Gonzales Water Works Company, and is likewise similarly connected with the Citizens'

Electric Light Company. He is also a stockholder and manager in the Gonzales Ice Refrigerating Company, and his business interests are carefully and evenly managed.

Judge Spooner has been a resident of Texas since the 23d of September, 1865, at which date he arrived in Galveston. He was born in Macon, Mississippi, in 1849. His father, H. N. Spooner, was a native of Charlottesville, Virginia, born March 9, 1800, and in the Old Dominion he wedded Miss S. M. Harrison, who was born in that state in 1810, being a relative of President Harrison. They were married in Virginia and removed to Mississippi in 1830. In 1865 they came to Texas, settling at Gonzales, in December of that year. The father was a farmer by occupation but did not engage in active business after his removal to the Lone Star state. He died in Gonzales March 20, 1871, and was survived by his wife for a number of years, her death occurring January 15, 1884.

On coming to Texas, Judge Spooner continued his education in Soule University, at Chappel Hill, Texas, where he spent one year. He then joined his parents in Gonzales, where he also attended school until January 9, 1869. Two days later he became a law student in the office of Miller & Sayre, lawyers and bankers, acting also as bookkeeper for the firm. In June, 1871, he was admitted to the bar, after successfully passing the required examination and was then made district clerk for Gonzales county, holding that office for three years. In 1874 he began private practice, continuing therein until November, 1884, with good success, a liberal clientage being accorded him in recognition of his ability to ably handle intricate law problems and to win success in involved judicial proceedings. At a later date he was elected district attorney for the twenty-fifth judicial district, comprising Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado and Guadalupe and Wilson counties. He filled the position for eight years, being elected for four consecutive terms, and in 1892 he was called to the bench, being chosen district judge, in which capacity he served for four years. He then resumed the private practice of law, in which he continued until 1898. He was then appointed penitentiary inspector under Governor Sayers and acted in that capacity for four years. In 1902 he became identified with the Gonzales Water Works, purchasing a controlling interest and has since acted as manager, treasurer and secretary. In 1905 he also obtained a controlling interest in the Citizens' Electric Light plant and is now manager, treasurer and secretary of that company. He was also instrumental in organizing the Gonzales Ice & Refrigerating Company in 1907. In his business he displays an aptitude for successful management and a keen perception of opportunities, which he improves with discretion and ability, winning well merited success.

On the 12th of January, 1876, in Lavaca county, Judge Spooner was united in marriage to Miss Mollie E. Allen, who was born in 1856 in Bastrop county, Texas. They have seven children: Mattie Bell, the wife of J. S. Lewis a rancher of New Mexico; Ella M., at home; Mollie, a student in the University of Texas; Tom, a young lady at home; Miller Sayre, also under the parental roof; Ruth; and Thomas Harrison. Judge Spooner belongs to Gonzales Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., in which

he has filled all of the chairs and is a past orator of the grand lodge. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout this part of the state and his official, legal and business records have been alike creditable and beneficial in promoting the interests of the county as well as individual success.

Joseph Cotulla, the oldest living pioneer settler of LaSalle county, and at one time the largest landowner of the county, makes his home on a farm of eighteen hundred acres less than two miles from the town of Cotulla, which place was named in his honor. Mr. Cotulla was born in Prussian Poland, March 19th, 1844. In 1856 he emigrated to America with his mother, his father having died during the childhood of his son. They arrived in Galveston in December of the latter year, while in January, 1857, they made their way to Atascosa county, Texas, where lived an aunt of Mr. Cotulla, Mrs. Josephine Schwartz, who had settled in Texas in 1854. The mother passed away in Atascosa county in 1905, having reached the extreme old age of eighty-five years.

Founder of Cotulla.

Joseph Cotulla continued his residence in Atascosa county, being located twelve miles north of Pleasanton, until 1868, when he took up his abode in what is now known as LaSalle county, a short distance from the town of Cotulla. He purchased large tracts of land in this county and at one time was the largest landowner of this section of the state, his land being located where the town of Cotulla now stands, this place having been named in honor of Mr. Cotulla. The town was laid out on his land about the time of the building of the railroad through this section of the state in 1881. Mr. Cotulla was the first man to cultivate his land and plant crops, this being in 1875, for the land up to this time had been used as an open range for the raising of cattle. He has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising interests, in which he has been very successful and still retains his home on his eighteen-hundred-acre ranch, having disposed of a large amount of land lying along the railroad near Cotulla. He has not only been an interested witness but an active participant in the progress and development that has here taken place since he first located in the state, for as a boy he took his place with the older settlers and aided in ridding the country of the rough element which then infested this district and making it a place of law and order.

Mr. Cotulla gave his services to the government during the period of the Civil war, joining the Federal troops at Brownsville, Texas, and becoming a member of the noted First Texas Cavalry of the Federal Army. Going to New Orleans he served throughout the period of hostilities, his service being mostly through Louisiana.

Mr. Cotulla was married in Atascosa county to Miss Mary Reder, and their family numbers nine children, namely: Caroline, Edward, Louisa, Simon, Mary, Joseph, William, Emma and John. The eldest daughter is now serving as postmistress of Cotulla. Mr. Cotulla was county commissioner of LaSalle county for six years, in which office he gave entire satisfaction to the general public.

George Copp. The man who enters a new country and through intelligence, foresight and experiment discovers the adaptability of that section to the raising of crops hitherto unknown, and then gives practical illustration of his theories, is a benefactor to the region he works in, for he opens up new fields of endeavor, provides employment for the inhabitants and creates a new source of wealth, which in time becomes an important factor in the growth and development of the favored section. If Mr. George Copp, of Cotulla, had done nothing more for his town and county than to discover the value of irrigation to the growth of the product of the truck garden, it would be sufficient, but he has done far more than this and largely through his efforts has this portion of the great state of Texas become renowned for its mammoth yields of onions and other agricultural products.

Mr. Copp is a native of England and he came to the United States in 1865, first locating in Iowa and Nebraska. He first come to Texas in 1870 and since 1871 has lived in LaSalle and Duvall counties, where he has done much for the locality and where he has become one of the wealthiest and most representative citizens of Cotulla. Mr. Copp is

Pioneer Onion Grower.

especially well known as having been the pioneer onion grower of this section of the state, this industry, as is generally known having now become a great one, hundreds of carloads being raised and shipped out each year in the territory between San Antonio and Laredo and the Gulf coast. It was in 1896 that Mr. Copp shipped his first carload of onions and this was undoubtedly the first carload of this product ever shipped out of the state. These onions were grown by irrigation from the Nueces river, on his original homestead place less than a half mile from Cotulla, LaSalle county. He was likewise the first one in this section to utilize irrigation from the Nueces river for the purpose of truck growing, and since his first success in this direction he has had many imitators. To demonstrate the enhanced values which this application of irrigation to crop growing has brought to the property in this region it is only necessary to state that within the past two or three years Mr. Copp has sold a lot of his land here for $150 per acre which originally cost him only $1 per acre, and there is prospect that these values will shortly go still higher. All this has been brought about by irrigation, thorough and modern methods of cultivation and the introduction of highly productive and profitable crops like the onion. Our subject still retains a part of his original irrigated lands on the river near Cotulla, although he has given up farming in person and lives in town, where his time is fully occupied in overseeing his lands and other business enterprises, which are quite extensive. It is owing to the pioneer efforts of Mr. Copp and others that will make this a thickly settled country within a few years.

Mr. Copp has not only been highly successful in a business way, but he also stands very high in the regard of his fellow citizens and he has been chosen several times to positions of public trust and responsibility. He has held the position of county commissioner and is at present justice of the peace in Cotulla. His wife was Miss Jessie Spence, who

was reared in Nueces county and they have five interesting children, Alicia, Emma, George, Jessie N. and William.

The Onion Industry in LaSalle County.

Concerning Mr. Copp's connection with one of the most important industries about Cotulla, and other recent developments in this county, the "Mascot" magazine recently contained an article written by Margaret Olive Jordan.

To one who once knew a country productive only of long horned cattle, mesquite brush, cacti and rattle-snakes, to return to it after an absence of a few years and find its lands shorn of its thorny unsightliness, and view in its stead stretches of beautiful farms and pretty homes, is a contrast that can scarcely be imagined. Such was the experience of the writer regarding her former home, Cotulla, Texas.

How well we remember the time when cattle alone occupied the minds of La Salle county's people—and it was well, for at that time cattle were the country's greatest profit. Not that the prices of cattle have decreased so much in this section, but that something else has been discovered of still more value, namely the Bermuda onion.

In 1895 Mr. T. C. Nye who then owned a large stock ranch just five miles east of Cotulla, was the first in that vicinity to conceive the idea of growing the Bermuda onion, and as an experiment, planted a small patch which he irrigated by aid of a windmill. His experiment met with encouraging results. Mr. Nye had solved the secret of wealth for La Salle county. He decided then and there that he would rather raise onions than cattle, so he sold his ranch and cattle interests and bought a large irrigated farm near Laredo, in Webb county, and is now one of the largest and most successful onion growers in the state.

Mr. George Copp, another La Salle county stockman, was the next to experiment in onion raising there, and the following year—1896—opened up a small farm on the Nueces river and in the spring of '97 shipped the first car lots of Bermuda onions ever shipped from the state. Mr. Copp continued raising onions on a small scale until 1901, when Mr. J. Seefeld, a commission man of Milwaukee came down to buy his crop, became interested and bought 40 acres along the river at $25.00 per acre.

Mr. Copp continued to sell small tracts to different parties which were opened up and put in onions. Mr. Seefeld afterwards put in 200 acres, and now has the largest irrigated farm on the river. In 1904 the acreage was increased and a record-breaking crop was produced. Four million pounds of onions were shipped over the I. & G. N. Railroad from Cotulla and high prices prevailed. Last year wet weather during harvesting damaged crops, but most of Cotulla growers sold on contract and came out with nearly $100.00 per acre.

The season just closed has been a very prosperous one and credit is due to Mr. Roy Campbell, sales agent for the Association, for the splendid manner in which he distributed the crop, getting good prices. This season there were about 300 acres in onions along the Nueces; the average yield is 18,000 pounds per acre. The cost of producing an acre of onions is about $50.00. They brought an average price of about one and one-quarter cents per pound this year.

Soil along the Nueces is very fertile and land on which onions are grown for seven successive years without fertilizer produced 28,000 pounds per acre last year. This was an exceptionally fine field however. No fertilizer except cowpeas has ever been used. The onion crop distributes considerable money. The seed cost about $12.00 per acre; and the labor bill until the crop is harvested from $35.00 to $40.00. So it is seen that 300 acres of onions will furnish work for a large number of men. Principally Mexicans are worked, they getting fifty to seventy-five cents per day.

Onion seed here are planted about the first of October, in beds. In December they are transplanted in rows of fourteen inches apart with sets of every three inches. The Texas Bermuda onion excels the onion from the Bermuda Islands and it has been stated by the sales agent for the Southern Truck Growers' Association, that the 1906 crop produced in the Nueces valley near Cotulla,

was of better quality and sold for more money on the market, than onions from any other point in Texas.

These onions are distributed everywhere from New York to San Francisco and from Kentucky to Canada. Irrigated farms now skirt the Nueces for ten miles each way from Cotulla. Much other truck is raised but onions predominate.

Cotulla.

The town of Cotulla has a population between six and seven hundred. Is situated eighty-seven miles south of the beautiful and historic old city of San Antonio, on the International & Great Northern Railroad, and sixty-eight miles north of the Gate City—Laredo. It has a splendid public school, four churches, several dry goods and grocery stores, large furniture stores, two well equipped hotels, a bank building that would be a credit to a town of much larger size, a large drug store, whose proprietor is Mr. Lewis Gaddis, and a live, clean newspaper—The Cotulla *Record,* owned and edited by Mr. C. E. Manley, a gentleman thoroughly awake to the interests of his town and county. The county is also in possession of the long distance telephone, which adds to the pleasure and business interests of its people.

Dr. Joe W. Hargus. The life of a physician is not generally supposed to be made up of wild and stirring adventures, with a spice of romantic episode occasionally thrown in to relieve the strenuousness of the pace, but rather is a staid and even career, devoted to the relieving of distressed humanity and without exciting experiences. But the career of Dr. Joe F. Hargus, of Cotulla, has thus far been an exception to the general rule and his experience affords sufficient material for a dozen novels and many border dramas. Not that these experiences have been of his own making, but rather as belonging to other people who have called upon him to relieve them from bodily injuries received in the warfare for which the state of Texas was noted in her earlier history.

Joe W. Hargus was born near Potosi, Washington county, Mo., in August of 1853, his parents being Dr. T. J. and Margaret A. (Crowder) Hargus. His paternal ancestors were prominent in early Kentucky annals, his great-grandfather being at one time owner of the original site of Hopkinsville, Ky., although his paternal grandfather came into Missouri in the early days. Our subject's father, T. J. Hargus, became a physician, a profession in which he won renown, and it is recalled that he was one of the first medical men, more than a half century ago, to contend that consumption was an infectious and easily communicable disease, a theory that has only comparatively recently been generally accepted. Dr. T. J. Hargus was one of the residents of the middle west who became infected with the gold craze in 1849 and he made the journey to California at that time. Later, however, he returned to Missouri, in 1852, and came to Texas in 1854 where he died in 1857.

Our subject's mother, who is still living and a resident of Young county, Texas, bore the maiden name of Margaret A. Crowder, and she is a cousin of the noted Confederate raider, John Morgan.

In 1854 Joe W. Hargus accompanied his parents to Texas, where they settled in Caldwell county, about three miles west of Lockhart. In 1860 his mother married a Mr. Farmer, and the family moved to Cass county, Missouri, in 1866. Here our subject remained until 1872, when, being determined upon the medical profession, he went to Cincinnati to

attend a medical school. He went from there to St. Louis to continue his studies in this profession and graduated in the American Medical College of that city in 1875. He remained in St. Louis, studying and practicing under the direction of his preceptor until the early part of 1876, when he came to Texas, stopping at the ranch of his uncle, J. R. Hargus, in the southern part of LaSalle county, about ten miles from old Fort Ewell. He was then a young man, with a desire more for adventure and to build up his health than at once to settle down to the serious practice of his profession. At any rate, he had no thought of beginning his practice in such a crude, wild country as this was at that time, and he had brought along no surgical instruments or physician's outfit from St. Louis. But the fates decreed otherwise, for only a few days after his arrival in the new country, it having become known that he was a physician, he was most urgently called upon to attend a Mexican who had been shot and stabbed in several places, in one of the shooting scrapes which were so common here at that time. The young doctor responded to the call and sewed up the wounds of the injured man with a common sewing needle and a thread waxed with beeswax, besides administering such other treatment as he was able to give under the circumstances, he being sadly handicapped by the entire lack of any proper facilities. The man had been wounded in a manner supposed to be fatal, and the physician had no idea of his recovery, so his surprise can well be imagined when after the lapse of a few days he learned that the patient was up and walking about and with every sign of speedy recovery. And thus Dr. Hargus' reputation was made, for the news quickly spread and his fame as a physician went far and wide. And thus, almost against his will, was he compelled to engage regularly in medical practice in this section, a pursuit which he has followed, with but slight interruption, to this day.

He subsequently located at Tilden, then called Dogtown, in McMullen county, and in 1881 he located again in LaSalle county, this time at the point where Cotulla is now situated. The railroad had been built

Pioneer in Cotulla.

through here that year, and Dr. Hargus, having faith in the ultimate prosperity of the place, built the first dwelling house in the town, which was started in 1881. Later he practiced for several years at Carizzo Springs, in the adjoining county of Dimmit, and in 1902 he went up into Young county and practiced for eighteen months, afterward returning to his old home in LaSalle county. He again located in Cotulla and resumed his former position as one of the leading and representative, and by all odds the best known physician in this portion of the state.

As previously stated, the career of Dr. Hargus is filled with unusually interesting and exciting incidents, and it is to be regretted that the limitations of this brief sketch forbid their narration in detail, but a scant outline will at least give some idea of his professional experiences. His services as a physician in LaSalle and adjoining counties in the seventies and early eighties brought him into contact with all of the warring elements of that time: The Indian fighting, the warfare between the cow men and the sheep men, the bitter fights between the cow men themselves arising from the "blotching" of brands and the surreptitious annexation of one another's cattle, the reign of the "bad man" and

the ravages of the hordes of desperadoes that infested the border country, the vigilance committees and the coming of the State Rangers in their effort to stamp out the reign of crime and terror. All this afforded peculiar opportunities for skill and tact and were full of danger, but Dr. Hargus passed through them in safety. When he first came here La Salle and the neighboring counties were unorganized and sparsely settled. His calls to see patients took him over wide stretches of country that would seem a considerable journey in these days, and the nearest consulting physicians were at Laredo, 75 miles distant, and at San Antonio. A large number of his "patients" in those day were men who had been shot up or stabbed, and it is a notable fact that he has on his books a record of nearly four hundred cases of this character, a number of them, however, having "died with their boots on." A reference to the Doctor's note book and his reminiscences relating thereto recall most vividly the stirring times of those days and throws much light upon the inside history of numerous thrilling and amusing events which have never been published to the world.

Dr. Hargus was first married in 1880, at Tilden, McMullen county, to Miss Sophronia Frazier, daughter of Dr. Frazier, now a resident of Carrizo Springs. She died in 1896, there being three children from this union, viz.: Mrs. Laura M. Owen; Joe, now deceased; and Miss Mary Hargus. The Doctor's present wife, to whom he was married at Carrizo Springs, was Miss Cynthia Pearce, and they have two little daughters, Alice and Lexie.

Judge Covey C. Thomas. Although still a young man, we see Hon. Covey C. Thomas, of Cotulla, occupying the responsible position of county judge for the county of LaSalle, Texas, a position, by the way, which he has filled to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents for the past seven years. Other responsible positions of a public character have been his ever since he attained to his majority, he having all these years possessed the thorough confidence of the people.

Judge Thomas was born in Dewitt county, Texas, April 16, 1872, and his entire life has been passed in this state. His father, Rev. Woodlief Thomas, was born, reared and educated in Tennessee, where he prepared for and early became a minister of the gospel, his affiliations being with the Baptist denomination. He came to Texas, in 1859, locating at Austin, where he became pastor of the First Baptist church. Early in 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, he left this pastorate to enter the Confederate army as chaplain, first of Hood's Texas Brigade and later of Parsons' cavalry organization, with which he served east of the Mississippi river. He continued in service all through the war and then returned to Texas, locating in Dewitt county, where he met and married Miss Janie Covey, the mother of our subject. She was the eldest daughter of Dr. J. V. E. Covey, the family having originated in New York state, although its members were for very many years associated with the early history of the state of Tennessee, and before the war came to Texas. Dr. Covey was a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, as well as a noted educator. Dr. Covey and Rev. Woodlief Thomas were co-workers in the line of education and together they established the Concrete College, at Concrete, Dewitt

county, Texas, this being done shortly after the war. Concrete College was the first regularly established boarding school and college in the state and it has had as pupils many boys whose names have since become prominent in the public, professional and business life of Texas.

In 1886, Rev. Woodlief Thomas and his family removed to Cotulla, LaSalle county, where the parents subsequently died, Rev. Thomas continuing his pastoral work almost until the time of his death.

The son, Covey C. Thomas, was reared in Cotulla, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools. His legal education was secured in the state university at Austin, where he graduated in the law class of 1896. Although just a young and inexperienced lawyer, his standing in the community was so high and his attainments of so brilliant a character, that the very same year as his graduation, 1896, he was elected as county attorney of LaSalle county. It is evident that he performed the duties of this office in a capable and trustworthy manner, for he was re-elected and served in this capacity until 1900, when he was elected to the position which he now holds—that of county judge. By subsequent elections the people have kept him upon the bench continuously. The position of county judge also carries with it the office of ex-officio superintendent of public schools, and in this branch Judge Thomas, like his father before him, is deeply interested and he does much valuable work in the line of education. Judge Thomas has also served for two years upon the State Democratic Executive Committee and he stands high in the counsels of his party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the local Masonic lodges, while he and his wife are leading social factors in this place. Mrs. Thomas was formerly Miss Ruby Reed whom he married in this place. She is a native of this state and her family has long been established in Texas.

Judge Thomas is not only well and favorably known locally, but his reputation as a good lawyer and an able jurist have gone beyond the confines of his county and he is regarded as having a brilliant future before him. As a pastime Judge Thomas has gathered much interesting data concerning the settlement and history of LaSalle and neighboring counties and prepared it for publication, he having a great deal of natural ability along this line.

R. H. Seefeld. Although a resident of Texas and Cotulla only a half-dozen years, Mr. Seefeld has become thoroughly identified with all that tends toward the growth and development of this growing region and he has become a most important factor in the production of some of the crops which are making Texas famous throughout the whole country, thus adding to the material wealth of the state and bringing prosperity to many of its inhabitants.

R. H. Seefeld is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was reared and educated. After attaining to manhood he engaged in the railroad business, his last position of this character just previous to his coming to Cotulla being that of cashier of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Milwaukee.

Being impressed with the evident advantages offered in the south, Mr. Seefeld came to Texas in 1901, locating in Cotulla, LaSalle county, where he purchased several hundred acres of land on the Nueces river,

and lying within a mile of the town of Cotulla. This land was all new and had never been used for crop purposes, but Mr. Seefeld set to work with indomitable courage and energy to improve the place, and he performed his work so well that now it is one of the finest and most productive onion and produce farms in the entire southwest, with the land enhanced in value to a figure which is largely in excess of one hundred dollars per acre.

Like so much of the land in the south and west, the property needed only irrigation to make it exceedingly fertile and Mr. Seefeld, who had given the question considerable study, first turned his attention to devising some means to provide the necessary water. There being no surveyors or engineers at hand, he did this essential and important part of the work himself. He procured surveyor's instruments and unaided figured out the elevations necessary in planning a system of irrigation which would be operated largely by gravity. He constructed about 2,600 feet of fluming in such a manner that it strikes every high point upon the entire farm, and to this flume he elevates the water from the Nueces river with a centrifugal pump. Once in the flume, gravity does the rest and the water, by its own weight, is carried to all parts of the place. It is as perfect a system of irrigation as could well be devised, doing the required work efficiently and perfectly, and is a great credit to the intelligence and ingenuity of its inventor.

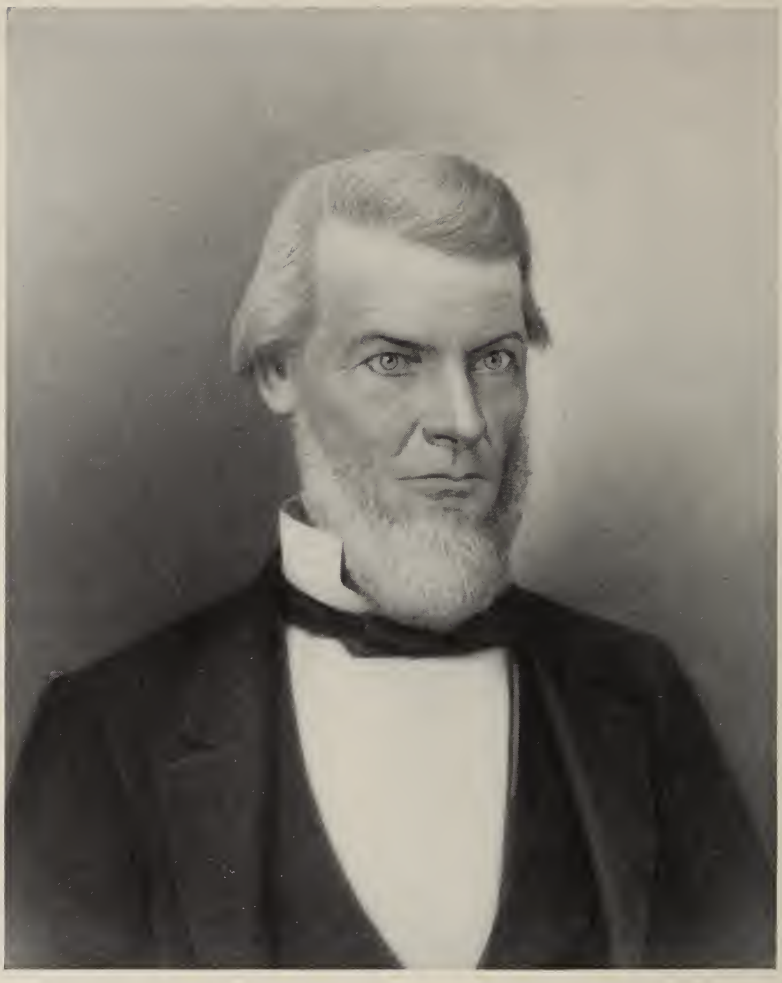
The principal crop is onions, although other trucking crops are grown to some extent. The onion as produced on Los Palmas Produce Farm, as the place is called, is grown under such perfect conditions as to make it the product that has brought such fame to Southwestern Texas during the past five years, bringing wealth into this section and greatly enhancing land values. Although Mr. Seefeld has sold off some of his original purchase at high figures, he retains 165 acres which is under intense cultivation, from forty to fifty acres of the same being devoted to onions exclusively. This farm and the extensive shipping business in connection is carried on under the name of The Los Palmas Produce Company. This company has its own agents in most of the large cities of the north and east and its shipments of onions and other products during each season run up into the hundreds of carloads. The business is carried on in a thoroughly systematic manner and with a great deal of study and foresight, and it is naturally quite profitable, the whole being a fine tribute to Mr. Seefeld's energy, enterprise and ability.

The little plantation also affords a most delightful home, a tasteful residence having been built upon the highest spot on the farm, overlooking the town and the river.

Mr. Seefeld was married at Wytheville, Va., in July, 1905, to Miss Mary Virginia Porter, and they have one little daughter, Marguerite.

W. L. Hargus. The name of Hargus has been long and intimately associated with the cattle business in southwestern and other parts of the great state of Texas, where members of the family of this name have been pioneers in the line, entering the country in an early day and establishing their herds and ranches.

W. L. Hargus was born in Caldwell county, Texas, in 1861, his parents being John and Mary (Barksdale) Hargus. John Hargus was



L. C. Cunningham

the brother of T. J. Hargus, father of Dr. J. W. Hargus, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, together with interesting information regarding this family. The Harguses are an old Kentucky family of note and of many years' residence in the state of Missouri prior to the Civil war. John Hargus was the first of the family to come to Texas, arriving in the state in the fifties and first settling in Caldwell county. In 1871 he came with his family into what is now LaSalle county, making his headquarters and establishing an extensive ranch on the Nueces river, on the southern part of the county, the nearest settlement at that time being old Fort Ewell. Here John Hargus spent the remainder of his life, being noted as a pioneer cow man and one who knew the cattle business thoroughly in all of its details. He died here in October, 1903, and here his widow still lives upon the old ranch, which is still considered one of the important cattle ranches of the county. In the early days the family had many adventures with the Indians and passed through many exciting scenes as well as genuine hardships in the establishment of their home.

W. L. Hargus was brought up in the cattle business and here he gained a wide and most useful knowledge pertaining to the business. From early boyhood he experienced and participated in all of the adventures of life in the frontier home and he followed in the footsteps of his father by remaining in the cattle business until the present time. In addition to his cattle business, which is of large proportions, he has also gone into farming quite extensively and now has one of the finest farms and country homes in Southwestern Texas. This place is about two miles above Cotulla, on the Nueces river. A pumping plant furnishes irrigation from this river, thus insuring constant fertility, and the property is a most valuable one. Here Mr. Hargus has built a beautiful residence, one of the finest in this section of the state, and the whole makes a country home of great beauty and utility.

Although necessarily a very busy man, nevertheless Mr. Hargus has responded to the importunities of his friends and constituents and given some time and attention to the duties and responsibilities of public office, principally as county commissioner and sheriff. He was first appointed sheriff in 1891 and this was followed by his selection for the important office at the regular election and again re-elected for another term. His public duties were performed in a conscientious and capable manner and he had the support of the people of his county. Since his retirement to private life he has devoted his attention to his farming and live-stock business, in which he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Hargus was married at Encinal, in this county, to Miss Dora Ellis and they have five children, Otis, Reid, Lois, Anna and Edgar.

Colorado County.

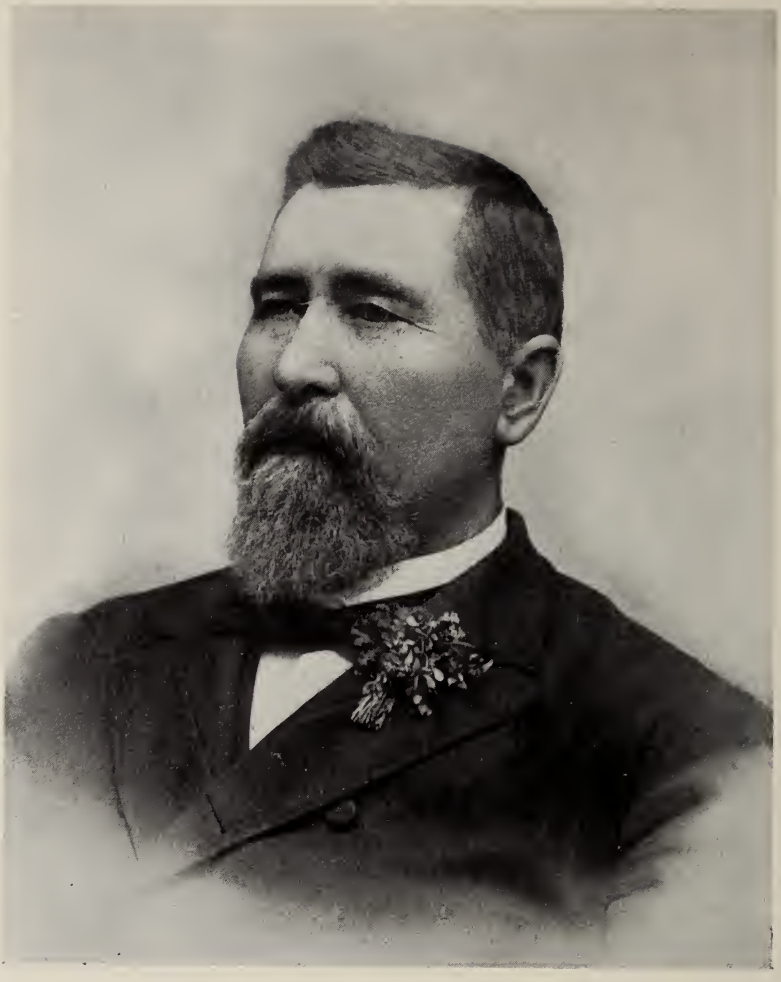
Leander Calvin Cunningham. Among the earlier settlers of the southern portion of Central Texas the late Leander Calvin Cunningham held a position of note and prominence. A man of pronounced energy and ability, he became identified with the best interests of this section of the country, assisting the Texans in their struggle for liberty, and as far as in his power lay, forwarding all projects of material benefit to

the state, being associated with its mercantile and manufacturing progress. He was born in Tennessee in 1810, a son of James Cunningham, who was of Scotch parentage, and was probably born in Scotland. His father was for a time a resident of Tennessee, going from there to Alabama. Later in life, he came to Texas, and spent his last years in Bastrop county, dying at the advanced age of ninety years. He reared a family of six children, namely: John, Andrew, David, Leander C., Mary and Sarah.

But a small child when his parents removed to Alabama, Leander C. Cunningham was there reared and educated. As a young man he came to Texas, which was then a part of the Republic of Mexico, locating with an older brother in Bastrop county. When the Texans were driven to declare their independence, he, loyal to his adopted state, offered his services, and under the command of Gen. Sam Houston participated in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, and was present the following day at the capture of Santa Anna. At the time that he came to this state, Indians were numerous, and not always friendly, often doing serious damage on their raids. Mr. Cunningham studied law, and having opened an office in Bastrop, practiced his profession there and in the adjoining counties for some time. His practice, however, taking him so much from home, he gave it up, and for a number of terms served as county judge of Bastrop county, later becoming a merchant.

Moving in 1860 to Alleyton, Colorado county, Mr. Cunningham erected a large warehouse, and engaged in mercantile and commission business. The Civil war soon broke out, and that town being the railway terminus became the point from which cotton, which was hauled long distances by ox teams or mule teams, was forwarded to Mexico, and was likewise the distributing place for the various kinds of merchandise brought there from Mexico. Alleyton was then, indeed, a bustling, busy mart the streets filled with people full of life and activity, and the teams continually going and coming. When the railroad was extended to Columbus, Mr. Cunningham transferred his residence and business to this place, remaining here several years. Going then to Austin, he engaged in the lumber business for a time, but when the railway was completed as far as Waelder he accepted the position of station agent at that place. Resigning that office after a few months, Mr. Cunningham established himself as a lumber manufacturer and dealer in that town, but subsequently gave that up and embarked in the furniture business, which he managed successfully until 1895. Then, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, he retired from active pursuits, removing to Seguin, where he resided until his death, a year later. Although taking great interest in the general welfare of town and county, Mr. Cunningham never sought public office, content alone to see the people around him steadily advancing socially, morally and financially. Mr. Cunningham was a leading Methodist, always foremost in all church and Sunday school affairs.

He sought not wealth nor political preferment nor the power these agencies confer. In educational enterprises he was ever active and the tree of christianity grew and flourished by his fostering care and patient



J. W. Middlebrook

endeavor. In the erection of school and church buildings in Bastrop as early as 1848, he was influential and instrumental. These buildings were of excellent architecture, substantial material and commodious proportions. The school was provided with a splendid library for the use and benefit of students, and the labratory was equipped with every mechanical contrivance then known to science that might be of use to classes requiring such assistance. A military system was put into operation and the A. and M. college of Texas is the outgrowth of this wisely and well established educational plant. The home of L. C. Cunningham was a place of refuge and refreshment for ministers of all denominations. The weary itinerant having traveled far in summer's withering heat or winter's icy blasts knew where to find a cordial welcome. Though storm and darkness might prevail, the light was ever in his window to guide hither any laborer in the Lord's vineyard. His gold shod swifter and stronger feet than his own for the King's highway and his generous hand held an open purse, that was ever the pilgrim's stay.

As often as he changed his place of residence his first consideration in a new locality was the organization of a Sunday school, and his faithful attendance and excellent administration insured success in the enterprise. Where magnificent edifices now rear stately columns and point heavenward tall spires, their foundations are laid deep down in the ages when men of this type shirked no duty, nor shrunk from sacrifice. The echoes of that far-away yesterday sweeping o'er the gulf of time in melodies divinely sweet, fill perfumed space and with uplifting power inspires our souls with love and reverence for those departed heroes, who bowed before no circumstance, surrendered to no condition when in the wilderness the savage and outlaw strove for supremacy.

Mr. Cunningham married Ann Sloan, who was born near Frankfort, Ky., a daughter of Bryan and Nancy (King) Sloan. She survived him a few years, passing away in 1895. Five children were born of their union, namely: James, deceased; Carrie, wife of Jerry Walker, M. D.; Hattie, widow of the late Hon. Ibzan W. Middlebrook, of whom a brief sketch follows; M. Jennie, wife of Benjamin Baker, and Andrew D., now residing in Iowa.

Hon. Ibzan William Middlebrook. Prominent among the men who were influential in developing and advancing the industrial interests of Colorado county was the late Hon. Ibzan W. Middlebrook, of Columbus, a man of excellent business ability and judgment. Capable, self-reliant, and possessing much force of character, he managed his private affairs most ably, and in public positions of trust was ever mindful of the good of the state, county and the people. He was born in November, 1838, in Mississippi, which was also the birthplace of his father, James Birdsong Middlebrook.

Migrating from Mississippi to Texas, James B. Middlebrook lived for a year in Lavaca county. Going then to Little Rock, Arkansas, he purchased a large tract of land which he operated with slave labor until his death, carrying on farming and stock raising successfully. Of his union with Maria Bray, whose death occurred in Lavaca county, nine children were born and reared.

Having acquired his early education in the schools of his native

state, Ibzan W. Middlebrook came with his parents to Texas, and for a number of years was in the employ of Mrs. Hardeman, of Bastrop, managing her large estate. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted, and under General Whilfield participated in various marches, battles and campaigns. About seventeen months prior to the close of the conflict he was taken prisoner, and from that time was confined at Fort Donelson. On his return he remained at home about two years, and then in 1867 came to Columbus to engage in the lumber business. He met with great success in his undertakings, and as the railroad was extended he enlarged his operations, establishing lumber yards in different localities. In 1890 Mr. Middlebrook was appointed inspector of convict camps, a position of trust that he retained five years. About 1885, in partnership with his brother, Oscar Middlebrook, he bought several thousand acres of timber land in Hardin county, erected a saw mill, and about 1891, established a large cattle ranch, and for awhile carried on a substantial business. His health failing in 1897, he was forced to withdraw from active labor, and thenceforward lived retired until his death, in July, 1899. Politically he was a stanch Democrat, and twice served his fellow citizens in the state legislature, to which he was first elected in 1876, and again in 1888.

Mr. Middlebrook married in 1869, Miss Hattie Cunningham, a daughter of Leander Calvin Cunningham, and into the household thus established five children were born, namely: Earl S., of Hardin county; Ibbie, wife of Jefferson Lee, of Houston; Robert M., of San Antonio, Ray, wife of Edward Coffin, and Perry C. Mrs. Middlebrook still occupies the old home in Columbus where she has the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and neighbors.

Samuel King Seymour. Among the active and prosperous business men of Columbus, Samuel King Seymour occupies a position of prominence, being one of the leading lumber dealers of this section of Colorado county. A son of the late James Alexander Seymour, he was born, January 17, 1861, in Colorado county, Texas, where he has since resided. He comes of good old Virginia stock, his ancestors for several generations having lived in the Old Dominion state.

Beverly Seymour Mr. Seymour's grandfather, was born, February 6, 1801, in Virginia, and was there reared and educated. Although he learned the shoemaker's trade when young, he did not follow it to any extent, preferring to till the soil. In 1848, accompanied by his wife, and six of their eight children, he left his native state, going to Fayette county, Tenn., where he lived for eight years. Not satisfied with his prospects in that locality, he made another migration in 1856, coming overland to Fayette county, Texas, being six weeks on the way. Locating near LaGrange, he rented land, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Waddell, was born December 14, 1803, in Virginia, and died in Texas in 1865. Of their union eight children were born, namely: Eliza; William H.; James A.; Charles L. W.; Mary J.; Agnes R.; and John, who died in infancy.

A native of Virginia, James Alexander Seymour was born, October 23, 1828, in Halifax county. Brought up on the home farm, he was

educated in the public schools, and under his father's instruction early became familiar with the duties incidental to farm life. Moving with the family to Fayette county, Tenn., in 1848, he remained there until 1856, when he settled in Texas, coming to this state a poor man, his only capital being good health, strong hands, great courage, and a most laudable ambition to better his financial condition. After serving as an overseer in Fayette county for two or three years, he came to Colorado county, rented a tract of land, and embarked in the culture of cotton. Energetic and industrious, he toiled early and late, going into the field with his teams at daylight, thus getting in an hour's work before his breakfast, which was brought to him and which he ate sitting on the beam of his plow. He was quite successful in his operations, getting along well until 1869, when the Colorado river overflowed its banks, and his crops were entirely destroyed. Nothing daunted, however, he continued to sow and reap, his arduous toil being duly rewarded. In 1873, in partnership with Mr. Tanner, he purchased one thousand two hundred acres of land, lying one and one-half miles southwest of the village of Columbus, and immediately began its improvement. After a few years the land was divided, and Mr. Seymour continued general farming on his share of it, each year adding to its value. In 1891, desirous of enlarging his operations, he purchased a lumber yard in Columbus, and this his son managed successfully, in connection with caring for his farm, until his death, November 17, 1904. He married Ann Wall, who was born in Somerville, Fayette county, Tenn., and died May 25, 1894, in Colorado county, Texas. Five children blessed their union, namely: Dora, who married Robert Goeppinger, died at the age of forty-five years; Samuel K., the special subject of this sketch; Charles L.; Forest B., and Ernest B.

Having completed the course of study in the public schools of his native county, Samuel K. Seymour attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College for awhile, after which he was graduated from Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. From 1887 until 1890 he was employed in the railway mail service, but after that time he was associated with his father, both as a farmer and as a lumber dealer. On the death of his father, Samuel King Seymour succeeded to the lumber business, which he has since conducted with signal success, exercising good judgment in his operations, and being honest and fair in his dealings with his fellow men.

In 1888 Mr. Seymour married Miss Kate Dunn, who was born in Fayette county, Texas, a daughter of Major Benjamin F. Dunn. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour are the parents of three children, namely: James Dunn, Mary Burnetta, and Samuel K., Jr. Religiously Mrs. Seymour is a member of the Baptist church. Fraternally Mr. Seymour has various connections, being a member of Caledonia Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M.; of R. A. M.; of Gonzales Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Woodmen of the World.

Major Benjamin F. Dunn was born in Mississippi, and from there came to Texas with his parents, who were among the early settlers of the state. They died when he was quite young, and he, a stranger in a

strange land, was thrown upon his own resources. Resolute and determined, he worked at whatever he could find to do, and as his opportunities for acquiring an education were very meager he spent all of his spare time in reading such books as he could obtain, studying night after night by the dim light of the fire. With money that he earned, he purchased books, read diligently, and in course of time was admitted to the bar. Mr. Dunn and J. A. Seymour were associates and close friends working together at first on a farm; their friendship lasted through life. Beginning the practice of his profession at La Grange, he remained there until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate service. He was placed in command of Bates' regiment, which was employed in the coast defense. At the close of the war, Major Dunn resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful, and continued until his death. He was at one time in partnership with Judge Tuchmuller and later with J. C. Brown, both lawyers of note and prominence. The Major married Mary Frances Holloway, a daughter of John A. and Mary A. W. (Bass) Holloway. Further particulars of her life may be found on another page of this work, in connection with the sketch of J. J. Holloway.

Charles Brunson. No resident of Southern Texas is more conversant with its early history than is Charles Brunson, of Columbus, Colorado county, who came to this state more than half a century ago, and has since been actively identified with its industrial interests. He roughed it with the courageous pioneers who labored so hard to develop the varied resources of this region, and to make for themselves and their children pleasant homes in this fruitful and goodly land. A native of Germany, he was born July 9, 1830, in Westphalia. His parents, Anton and Louisa (Berg) Brunson, spent their entire lives in that province, and there reared their family of six children, their names being as follows: William, Christina, Christian, Frederick, Charles and Anton.

At the age of fifteen years, having received a good common school education, Charles Brunson began the battle of life for himself. With a laudable intention of bettering his fortunes, he made up his mind to emigrate to the new world, and taking passage at Bremen landed, after an ocean voyage of sixty-three days, in New York city, a stranger in a strange land. On account of an eruption on his face, he was detained several days at the quarantine station, and thus separated from his companions. Leaving New York city, he started westward, going to Buffalo by rail, a part of the way the rails over which he traveled being of wood with strap iron on the top. From Buffalo to Toledo he went by boat, from the latter place going by way of the Miami canal to Indiana. At Fort Wayne Mr. Brunson secured employment with a merchant, who gave him six dollars a month and his board to work in the garden and stable. A few weeks later he began working on a farm, receiving nine dollars a month and his board. Being subsequently taken ill, he went to his sister's home, fourteen miles from Fort Wayne, to recuperate. When well he worked for a time in a rock quarry, receiving $20 a month wages, but being stricken with a fever had to return to his sister's. On recovering from his illness, Mr. Brunson worked for

a while with his brother-in-law, after which he drove horses on the tow-path of the Miami canal for a few months. Going thence to Logansport, Ind., he next secured employment in a sawmill, his wages being $12 a month and board. His employers soon after transferred him to their iron works, lying four miles from the city, but not satisfied with his position there, he resigned.

Returning to Logansport, Mr. Brunson found employment in a hotel stable, where he soon became acquainted with the proprietors and drivers of various stage lines, and after a while began driving the stage running from Plymouth to LaPorte. From that time until 1853, with the exception of a few months when he drove a bus in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Brunson was engaged in stage driving in Indiana, a part of the time driving between different points on the road leading from Detroit to Chicago, and a part of the time driving on the National Road, which was built by the United States Government, and extended westward from Columbus, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo. In 1853, hearing of the big wages paid stage drivers in New Orleans, he started for that city, going by rail to Jeffersonville, Ind,, thence by boat to New Orleans, arriving there when yellow fever was prevalent and dangerous. He immediately found employment, at $20 per month and board, as bus driver, but, the report coming a short time later that there was a great demand for expert stage drivers in Texas, which was being rapidly settled, and in which there were very few railroads, he started by steamer for Galveston. From there he went to Port Lavaca, thence to Victoria, and from there to Gonzales, where he secured employment at $40 a month and board, to drive a four-horse stage from that place to Lockhart, the fare between the places being $3.50, or ten cents a mile, with extra charges for other than hand baggage. At the end of three months Mr. Brunson went to Waco, then a small village, and from there, and from other points in Texas, drove stage until 1855, when he had chills and fever, and made up his mind to return to Indiana. Unfortunately his whole wealth at that time was the $180 owing him by the proprietor of the stage route, and being unable to collect the amount, he was forced to continue his former employment, driving over various routes in Southwestern Texas, becoming familiar with all of its territory, there being scarce a hamlet in this section of the state in which he had not acquaintances and friends.

At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Brunson was in the town of Clinton, and a short time later he went to Corpus Christi, making an overland trip, and there met a Mr. Stanley, who induced him to go on a trading expedition to Brownsville, where he remained forty days. In the fall of 1861, he made up his mind to enlist, but was requested to remain in civil life to assist in protecting the women and children. Soon afterwards he made arrangements with a Mr. Schenck to open a livery stable in Monterey, Tex., and started with horses and carriages for that place, but, on account of the illness of Mr. Schenck, he was intercepted on the way, and returned to Columbus. In July, 1862, Mr. Brunson was engaged to drive the stage between Austin and Bastrop, and continued thus employed for six months. In January, 1863, he entered the employ of a Mr. Sawyer, who offered him $75 a month

and board to haul supplies to Louisiana. Loading up at Hempstead, he started for Vermilion, but at the Sabine river met Mr. Sawyer returning, the Louisianians having been driven back by the Union troops, who took all of the provisions. In Polk county, finding good grazing land, Mr. Brunson stopped there a month, and then started for Houston, which was a mere hamlet. Camping for a while on the present site of the union station, he loaded with cotton, and started for Mexico with one hundred and seven yoke of cattle and fifteen wagons in his train. Once he received orders to unload, as they were to run the blockade to Corpus Christi. At the end of two weeks he was ordered to reload, as the blockade was impregnable, and proceed to Van Zandt county, and from there to Eagle Lake, where he arrived on Christmas day.

The ensuing year Mr. Brunson made a trip, with fifty-six yoke of oxen, to San Antonio and return, to Rio Grande City and return, and to Laredo. On his return from the latter place, he struck camp in the bottom lands, at Horton, and there remained for a time. He was ordered, in the spring of 1865, to Brenham to get merchandise that had run the blockade, and was told by the merchants to trade the merchandise for horses, mules, or anything that would bring cash. When he was about twenty miles from Corsicana the break up came, and the country was filled with jayhawkers and roving bands of desperadoes. He was in great danger of losing his merchandise, but friends came to his rescue, assisting him in secreting his goods until the danger was past, his goods being stored with a Mr. Love in Fairfield. Returning to Columbus, Mr. Brunson filled contracts for hauling railroad ties and merchandise to Austin with ox-teams, after which he made a trip with government freight from Allevton to San Antonio. In 1866 he hauled lumber from Spring Creek, Harris county, to Columbus, Gonzales, and Eagle Lake. When through with this contract, his employer owed him $1,500, and he gave Mr. Brunson power of attorney to sell the teams, which included fifty-six yoke of oxen, wagons, etc. Selling these at public auction, he got his money, losing nothing in the transaction.

Desiring then to locate permanently, Mr. Brunson established himself in Columbus as a dispenser of wines and liquors, that being in reconstruction days, and has since continued the business successfully. He was first located on the northeast corner of the block south of the court house, the northwest corner, where the bank now stands, being then occupied by a hotel. It was during his first year there that the Hon. Clay Hubbard was shot in his place of business. Mr. Hubbard had some words with a stranger at the hotel, and later at the bar. The stranger went away, procured a gun, and was seen approaching by Mr. Hubbard, who rushed in and asked Mr. Brunson for a gun, as he was unarmed. Mr. Brunson had no gun, but he tried to assist Mr. Hubbard into the pool room, but he would come out, and as he did so the stranger fired the fatal shot, then mounted his horse and started off. The horse stumbled, threw his rider, who escaped on foot. The following day the United States soldiers found the murderer and shot him.

Advantageously located in the business center of Columbus, Mr. Brunson now occupies a brick block which he erected in 1891. It is 33 feet wide, 90 feet deep, two stories in height, the second floor con-

taining a well appointed opera house. In 1896 he erected the adjoining brick building, which is 26 feet by 90 feet, two stories in height. He has a commodious residence, made of brick, which he built in 1870, and in his pleasant home entertains his many friends most hospitably.

In 1871 Mr. Brunson married Margaret Hoffman, who was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents, who died soon after their arrival in this country. Fraternally Mr. Brunson is a member of Caledonia Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M.; of Columbus Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F.; and an honorary member of Hermann's Sons.

John Armstead Carter. In these days of historical research, when every event connected with the settlement of any state, city, or town is worthy of record and commemoration, a brief sketch of the life of John Armstead Carter, one of the brave pioneers of Colorado county, will be of interest to many of the readers of this volume. A son of Armstead Carter, he was born in Hinds county, Mississippi, January 31, 1831, where the days of his early childhood were spent.

Born in Campbell county, Virginia, Armstead Carter, his father, received meagre educational advantages. When a young man he began to experience a desire for something better than he had ever known, and resolved to seek his fortune in some new place, realizing that his financial condition could scarce be worse in any part of the Union. Starting alone and barefooted, he walked the entire distance to Georgia, and after his arrival served an apprenticeship of five years as a machinist and wheelwright. Becoming proficient at his trades, he went to Tennessee, locating first near Nashville. From there he went to Memphis, where, as a contractor and builder, he erected the first court house of that city. Removing to Mississippi in 1822, he settled near Jackson, and for sixteen years was there engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1838, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to Texas, making the journey overland, and bringing with him all of his household goods, tools and machinery. After traveling a number of weeks, he arrived in Columbus, Colorado county, in 1838, which was then a straggling hamlet, containing but three or four houses. Purchasing a tract of land lying just across the river, he erected a house, hewing the lumber and riving the boards himself, the absence of sawmills in this vicinity forcing him to do this work. It was immediately after his coming here that the Indians made their last raid upon Columbus, killing two men. Houston, a little village of about a dozen houses, was then the nearest market place. He soon erected a sawmill, the first in Colorado county, and operated it with six mules, buying them from the Mexicans for five dollars each. He also engaged in the manufacture of cotton gins, and carried on general blacksmithing, residing here until his death, in 1851. He was a man of remarkable physique, being over six feet in height, of powerful build, and could, it is said, lift a barrel of whiskey and drink from the bung hole.

Armstead Carter was twice married, marrying first a Miss McWhirter, who died in early womanhood, leaving two children, Mary and Louisa. He married second Susan Osmore, who died on the home farm in 1889. She bore him nine children, namely: John A., the special subject of this sketch; Robert; Ashley; Alonzo; Laura;

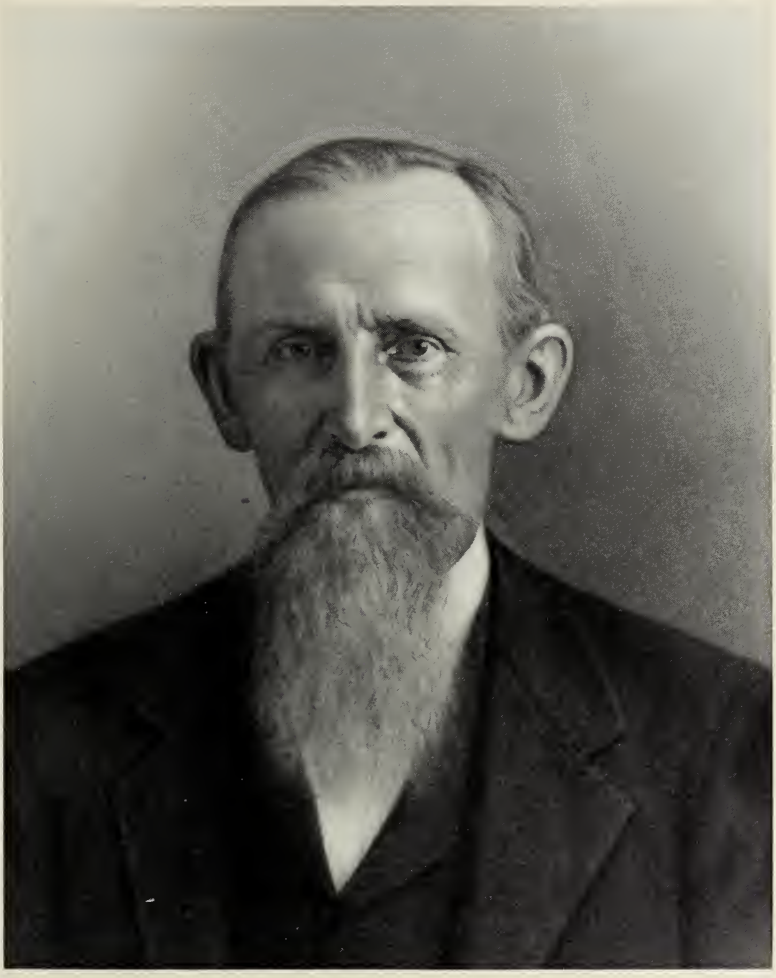
David; Vinie; Lydia; and Charles. Robert and Ashley enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and died while in service.

A lad of seven years when he came with his parents to Texas, John Armstead Carter well remembers the dreadful privations and hardships endured in those early days of frontier life. He helped clear and improve the land purchased by his father, remaining with his parents until twenty years of age. He then found employment with Lewis & Groesbeck, extensive freighters, who operated six hundred wagons and carts in delivering goods to different interior points. As a teamster, Mr. Carter made many journeys across the plains, and met with many startling experiences. Returning from a long trip on one occasion, he was one of thirteen men attacked on the plains by a band of Indians estimated to number five hundred. Seven of the thirteen men were killed, three of the remainder were wounded, including Mr. Carter, who was twice hit, receiving injuries from which he still carries the scars. Recovering from his wounds, he resumed his journey homeward, and for a short time after that was employed as an overseer on a farm. He now owns and occupies the old homestead farm, which he assisted in clearing and improving, and is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has witnessed many changes since he came here, the little hamlet having been transformed into a thriving village with modern improvements, while the slow ox team, which used to haul the cotton to Houston, the nearest market, has given way to the heavily loaded trains drawn by giant engines along the shining steel rails, with steam as the motive power.

Mr. Carter married, in 1869, Maria Carter, a daughter of John Carter.

Henry Schawe. Among the prominent and progressive German citizens of Colorado county, and one of its most extensive landholders, is Henry Schawe, who is now living retired from active pursuits in the thriving town of Weimar. He is a man of strong and intelligent convictions, possessing fine business tact and judgment, and by his wise investments and excellent management has become quite well to do. A son of the late Heinrich Schawe, he was born, April 20, 1832, in Perleberg, Prussia.

Heinrich Schawe was born, September 7, 1798, in the village of Laaslich, about one and one-half miles from Perleberg, and in that vicinity spent the earlier years of his life. In 1847 he emigrated to America, sailing with his wife and four children from Hamburg. After an ocean voyage of six weeks and six days, he landed in Galveston, and from there proceeded by way of Houston to Washington county, Texas. He was a man of much talent, being an accomplished musician. In the fatherland he had owned a small farm, which he disposed of before coming to this country. Locating near Brenham, he invested the money which he had brought with him in a farm, settling there when there were no railroads in that part of the state, all of the cotton and farm produce being taken with teams to the Houston market. He was there employed in agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he sold out, and removed to Fayette county, where he lived retired until his death, October 6, 1882. He married Catherine



Henry Schawe

Mary Rebestock, who was born in Prussia, and died in Austin county, Texas. She bore him four children, one son, Henry, who is the subject of this brief sketch, and three daughters, Frederika, Mary, and Louise.

While living in the fatherland, Henry Schawe attended school very regularly, obtaining a substantial education, and also working as he had time on the home farm. Coming with his parents to Texas in 1847, he helped his father clear and improve a homestead in Brenham, remaining at home until attaining his majority. His father then presented him with a tract of land adjoining his own possessions, and for a short time he managed his farm successfully. Desirous of changing his occupation, Mr. Schawe sold out, and for four years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Brenham. Disposing of his store and stock of goods, he then resumed farming, buying a tract of land near by, and there continuing until 1867. Selling that estate in 1867, Mr. Schawe, with his three brothers-in-law, bought three farms, aggregating more than two thousand acres, in Fayette county. Each of the four partners had one hundred and seventy-five acres as his own, the remainder of the land being held in partnership for a few years, when they sold out. Mr. Schawe was very successful in his agricultural labors, and at different times bought tracts of land in Fayette and Colorado counties. In 1879 he moved to a farm that he had purchased near Weimar, and resided there for seven years. He then bought land in Victoria county, and was there profitably employed in agricultural pursuits for twelve years. He has since been a resident of Weimar, and has lived retired from active labor, although he is still an extensive land owner, having valuable tracts of land in Colorado and surrounding counties.

Mr. Schawe married, in 1857, Mary Merintz, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Karl Merintz, who emigrated to Texas with his family in 1854, settling in Washington county. Mrs. Schawe died in 1898. Of their union five children were born, namely: Adeline, wife of Charles Fahrenthold, of Weimar; Adolph, residing in Victoria county; Frederika, wife of Dr. Eugene Potthast, of Weimar; Albert, living in Victoria county; and Otto, who was a practicing physician, died at the age of twenty-nine years.

Field Archer Tanner. Prominent among the extensive and prosperous agriculturists of Colorado county is Field Archer Tanner, whose well kept and highly improved farm lies southwest of the village of Columbus. In his operations he has been eminently successful, his estate, with its commodious residence and fine stock buildings, being one of the most valuable in the neighborhood, and indicating in all of its appointments the supervision of a man of intelligence and sound judgment, as well as one who has been remarkably judicious in his investments. A son of John Osborn Tanner, he was born, August 13, 1842, in Haywood county, Tennessee, of good old Virginia ancestry.

John Osborn Tanner was a soldier of the war of 1812, born in Amelia county, Virginia, in the state of which his father, Robert Tanner, a farmer, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a lifelong

resident. In 1828, joining the tide of emigration going westward, he started with his family for Tennessee, and located as a pioneer in Haywood county. Purchasing a tract of heavily timbered land, he made an opening in which he erected a small log cabin, and there lived for nearly a score of years. Making another move in 1847, he came with his family to Harrison county, Texas, where he spent a year, but not being satisfied with his prospects went back to his old home in Tennessee. On the first of October, 1851, as one of the influential members of an emigration company formed in Haywood county, Tennessee, he again came to Texas, making the journey overland, the entire colony bringing their household goods and provisions, and camping and cooking on the way. Arriving in Colorado county on November 15, he bought a tract of wild land, lying three miles south of Columbus, erected a log house, and at once began the labor of clearing and improving a homestead. In 1856, succeeding in his undertakings, he replaced the log cabin with a commodious frame house, a large part of the floor boards for which were sawed on the farm with a whip saw, the remainder being made in Spring Creek mills, thirty-five miles away. Improving a fine homestead, he lived there until his death, in 1875.

John O. Tanner married America Green, who was born in Amelia county, Virginia, a daughter of William Green, a Revolutionary soldier, and died, in Colorado county, Texas, in 1895. She reared a family of five children, namely: Calvin B., Thomas J., Field A., Mary E., and Henrietta.

But five years old when the family made its first trip to Texas, Field Archer Tanner was nine years of age when he came here with his parents to reside permanently. Here he received the best educational advantages offered at that time by the schools, which he attended very steadily in his youth. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Texas Volunteer Infantry, and with his comrades served until the close of the war, his company being on detached duty in Texas and Louisiana most of the time. Being then honorably discharged, Mr. Tanner returned home, and until the death of his father assisted him in the management of the home farm. Meanwhile, in 1873, he had purchased, in company with Mr. J. A. Seymour, a large tract of land lying southwest of Columbus. This he carried on in partnership until 1886, when the estate was divided, and since that time Mr. Tanner has managed his portion of it most advantageously. He has made excellent improvements, having erected a large two-story frame house, stock barns, and all the necessary outbuildings for successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising, in which he is still actively employed.

On May 22, 1866, Mr. Tanner married Cynthia Yarner, who was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, a daughter of Thomas H. and Eliza (Waddington) Yarner. Of their union four children have been born, namely: Henry Branch, John Osborn, Mary Vernon, and Charles G. John Osborn married Phryne Claiborne, and they are the parents of two children, Cynthia and Phryne. Fraternally Mr. Tanner is a member of Caledonia Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M.; and of Columbus Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F.

James Byars, M. D. Among the well-known and trusted physicians of Colorado county James Byars, of Columbus, occupies a noteworthy position. Thoroughly fitted for his duties, both by study and by years of practical experience, he has won a fine reputation for professional knowledge and skill, and in his chosen career has met with excellent success. A son of the late William Minor Byars, M. D., he was born, July 27, 1847, in Durhamville, Lauderdale county, Tennessee, coming, on the paternal side, of substantial Scotch-Irish ancestry.

The Doctor's grandfather, James Byars, was born and reared in Virginia. Receiving excellent educational advantages in his youthful days, he subsequently taught school many years in his native state, but later in life moved to Columbus, Texas, where he resided until his death, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was a man of fine character, a stanch advocate of temperance, a total abstainer from liquors of all kinds, and in his religious beliefs was an Episcopalian. He married Lucy T. Minor, who was born in Virginia, removed with her husband to Columbus, and after his death settled in Covington, Tennessee, where she spent the remainder of her life, dying at an advanced age.

One of a family of five children, Dr. William Minor Byars was born in Virginia, and was there brought up and educated. After his graduation from the medical department of the University of Virginia he went to Philadelphia, where he completed the full course at the Jefferson Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. Beginning the practice of his profession in Durhamville, Tennessee, he remained there until 1849, when, accompanied by his family, he started for Texas. Loading his household goods in wagons, and laying in an ample supply of provisions, he took the overland route, camping and cooking by the way. Arriving in Washington county, he located at Independence, where he was engaged in practice a number of years. Coming from there to Columbus in 1857, he soon became known as one of the most skilful physicians of this section of Colorado county, and until his death, in 1871, had a large and lucrative practice in this vicinity. By his marriage with Mary Ann Carlton, a daughter of James Carlton, a pioneer settler of Columbus, he had seven children, namely: James, the special subject of this sketch; Caspar; Thomas; Victor; Zuleika; Henry; and Conrad. This wife, who had proved herself such a true helpmeet to her husband, and such a loving and faithful mother to their children, passed to the higher life in 1865.

But two years of age when he came with his parents to Texas, James Byars received his elementary education in the public schools of Independence and Columbus, after which he went to Covington, Tennessee, where he attended a preparatory school kept by his uncle, James Byars. Completing a course in civil engineering, he returned to Columbus, and, there being no railroad building in Texas at that time, and but little need of a civil engineer, he entered the employ of a stockman, and for five years was engaged in driving cattle for the Salt Lake City and California trade. In 1864 Mr. Byars enlisted in Easley's Company, Mann's Regiment, and served as a private in the Confederate army until the close of the war, at which time he was stationed on

Galveston Island. Purchasing land then on the San Marcos river, he followed farming and stock raising for several seasons. Having in the meantime studied medicine, he entered the Ohio Medical College in 1880, and two years later was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. Immediately locating at Bay City, Texas, Dr. Byars commenced the practice of his profession, and, with the exception of the year 1886, when he took a post-graduate course in New York City, has since continued it. Since coming to Columbus, in 1857, he has built up a most successful practice, becoming one of the leading physicians of this place.

In June, 1873, Dr. Byars married for his wife Miss Sally Simmons, who was born in Nacogdoches, Texas, and died, in September, 1905, in Columbus. She was a daughter of John T. and Susan (Randall) Simmons, and a niece of Gen. Horace Randall, who was graduated from West Point, and afterwards served as a commanding general in the Confederate army. Of the marriage of Doctor and Mrs. Byars, three children were born, namely: Caspar Ralph, Hennie Z., and Gustave S. Caspar Ralph Byars, the eldest child, attended the Agricultural and Mechanical School at Bryan, and three years at the Medical Department of the University of Texas, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After receiving the degree of M. D., he entered the United States service as assistant surgeon in the army, and was for a time located in the Philippines, where he came in contact with all the known contagious diseases excepting yellow fever. Three years of active service there sufficed, and he resigned his position. Returning to Texas, he resided for a year at Bay City, after which he re-entered the army, and at the present time, 1906, is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Hennie Z. Byars, the only daughter, married A. S. Adams, of Waco, Texas. Gustave Byars, the youngest son, is a druggist at Bay City, Texas. Dr. Byars is a Mason, belonging to the Bay City Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Joseph Burttschell. Prominent among the substantial business men of Columbus is Joseph Burttschell, who is now rendering excellent service as county treasurer of Colorado county. Of thrifty German stock, and of pioneer descent, he stands high in the estimation of his fellow-men, and as a man of strong force of character and of undoubted integrity has gained the confidence of the people, who have found in him a man to be trusted, and one eminently fitted for the duties of his position. A son of the late Frank Burttschell, he was born, February 5, 1859, in Mentz, Colorado county, where he grew to man's estate.

Frank Burttschell was born, bred and educated in Germany. In early manhood he came with a party of friends and neighbors to the United States, after a tedious voyage of several weeks, landing in New York city. With the little band of colonists to which he belonged he came directly to Texas, and as one of the pioneers of Colorado county took up a tract of wild land in the vicinity of Mentz, and at once began the task of clearing and improving a homestead. With the other pioneers of the place, he suffered the hardships and privations of life in a new country, having few of the advantages of the present day and generation. There being no railways in this section of the state, all of

the surplus products of the little farm which he improved had to be marketed in Houston or Brownsville, the round trip often taking several weeks to accomplish. He made the journey with ox-teams, going heavily loaded, and coming back with a large stock of goods for home use, and also for the merchants of the town. A man of industry and perseverance, he was exceedingly prosperous, and continued general farming with success until his death. He married Mary A. Meitz, who came to Texas at the time that he did, their marriage being celebrated soon after their arrival in Colorado county, where she is still living. Of the fourteen children born of their union two died in infancy, and twelve grew to mature life, namely: Anton; Elizabeth; Ottilie; Peter; Joseph and Jacob, twins; Henry; Mary; August; Rosina; Adam; and Charles.

Educated in the public schools of his native town, Joseph Burttschell remained at home until about twenty-two years of age, obtaining a good knowledge of agriculture while assisting his father in the care of the farm. Starting in life for himself about 1882, he chose the occupation to which he had been reared, and as a general farmer met with satisfactory results. In 1896 Mr. Burttschell was elected county treasurer of Colorado county, and since that time has devoted his energies to the duties of his office, making his home in Columbus.

Mr. Burttschell married, in November, 1883, Miss Katie Coleman, who was born in Auburn, New York, a daughter of Thomas Coleman. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Burttschell has been blessed by the birth of seven children, namely: Emanuel, Jesse, Walter, Simon, Alice Elizabeth, Willie Lee, Joseph Little August. Politically Mr. Burttschell cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and since that time has been a loyal member of the Democratic party. Religiously he and his family are Catholics, and faithful members of their church.

Holland Garrett. Prominent among the earlier settlers of Colorado county were many men of courage, energy, industry and perseverance, who labored diligently to develop the resources of this part of the state, and through whose earnest efforts much of its present prosperity is due. Of this number no one is more worthy of special mention in a work of this character than Holland Garrett, now living retired from active pursuits in the village of Weimar. A son of Stephen Garrett, he was born, July 1, 1822, in Laurens county, South Carolina.

Born of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Stephen Garrett was bred to agricultural pursuits, and when a young man owned a large plantation in Laurens county. He managed this with slave labor until 1840, when he sold his estate, and removed to Chattooga county, Georgia, making the journey overland with teams. Purchasing a tract of wild land in what was then known as the Cherokee strip, he cleared a homestead, and was there engaged in general farming until his death. He was twice married. His first wife died in early womanhood, leaving two children, Polly and Nancy. He subsequently married for his second wife Elizabeth Putnam, a native of South Carolina, and they became

the parents of nine children, namely: Greenbery; Holland, the special subject of this sketch; Harrison; William; Silas; Benjamin; Sally; Melinda; and Lucinda. The mother survived her husband, and died on the home farm, in Georgia.

During his earlier years Holland Garrett assisted his father on the farm, and made the most of every opportunity offered him for obtaining a good education. After the death of his father, he purchased a saw and grist mill on Raccoon creek, in Chattooga county, and was there busily engaged for a few years. Selling out his possessions in 1850, he purchased a tract of land in Mississippi, near Holly Springs, and for five years resided there. Disposing of his land in 1855, Mr. Garrett, accompanied by his family, came to Texas by the overland route, bringing his household goods with him. In his outfit he had two wagons and a carryall, and having laid in a good stock of provisions, the family cooked and camped by the way during the six weeks' trip. Locating in Fayette county, he bought a tract of land that was in its primitive wildness, and until the breaking out of the Civil war was engaged in farming or in stock raising. Then selling that farm, Mr. Garrett bought a tract of land adjoining the present site of the town of Weimar, which was then but an open prairie, with not a building within the corporated limits as it now stands, it being at that time a free range. The nearest railway was at Eagle Lake, which until the extension westward of the railroad was, likewise, the most convenient market place. Having here cleared and improved a fine tract of land, he was actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and still owns the farm which he redeemed from the raw prairie, although he is now making his home with a son in Weimar.

Mr. Garrett married, in 1842, Lucinda Moore, who was born in South Carolina, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Moore. She died on the home farm, in 1887. Eight children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, namely: James R., Stephen P., Silas A., John H., Mary, Anna, Julia, and Elsie A man of excellent character, Mr. Garrett is held in high respect throughout the community, and is a faithful member of the Baptist church, to which Mrs. Garrett also belonged.

William Tell. A native born Texan, and a well-known resident of Weimar, the birth of William Tell occurred September 5, 1851, in Fayette county, where his father, Dr. Ernst I. Tell, settled in pioneer days.

Ernst Tell was born, in 1796, in Saxonia, Oldenburg, Germany, and was there bred and educated, attending school very regularly throughout the days of his boyhood and youth. As a young man, he clerked in a drug store, and subsequently took up the study of medicine. Having received the degree of M. D., he practiced medicine for a time in Eisenach, where he also had a drug store. He there married, and after the birth of their first child, in 1845, started with his family for America. Crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, he landed, after a stormy voyage of twelve weeks, in Galveston, whence he proceeded to Houston, which was then in its infancy. A few days later he came overland with teams to Fayette county, fording the streams where there

were not ferries, and located at La Grange, being one of the first physicians of that place. He built up a good practice, but, in common with other doctors and business men, had to accept country produce for his services and medicines, there being very little money then in circulation in these parts. Houston, one hundred miles away, was the nearest market, and cotton, hides, and produce of all kinds was taken there with teams and exchanged for other commodities. After practicing his profession for a while in that locality, Dr. Tell purchased a tract of land lying two miles from LaGrange, and was there actively employed in farming and stock raising until his death, in August, 1869. He married, in Germany, Catharine Becker, who survived him many years, passing away in 1890. She bore him eight children, namely: Louisa, Ida, Matilda, William, Augusta, Minna, Elmina, and Ernst.

Brought up on the parental homestead, William Tell attended the short sessions of the pioneer schools during his boyhood and youth, and under his father's instructions became familiar with agricultural pursuits. After the death of his father he had charge of the home farm for a number of years, and was quite successful in its operation. In 1880 Mr. Tell located in Weimar, and for nine years was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1889 he established himself in business as a dealer in wines, beer and spirituous liquors, and has conducted it since, having built up a large trade.

In 1884 Mr. Tell married Bertha Fietsham, who was born and reared in Fayette county. Her father, Joseph G. Fietsham, was born in Germany, and lived there until 1846, when he emigrated to Texas, two years later settling permanently in Fayette county. Mr. Tell is a Lutheran in religion, and Mrs. Tell is true to the Roman Catholic faith, in which she was reared.

William H. Schultz. Actively identified with the industrial and manufacturing interests of Columbus is William H. Schultz, a well known saddler and harness maker, who succeeded to the business established by his father, the late Frederick G. Schultz. Like many other of the most enterprising and prosperous residents of Colorado county, he comes of German ancestry, and has inherited in a large measure those habits of industry and thrift that bring success in life.

A native of Germany, Frederick G. Schultz was born, June 10, 1820, at Beuthen-on-the-Oder, in the province of Schlesien, and with the exception of one brother, Henry Schultz, who located in Wharton, Texas, was the only member of the parental household to leave the fatherland. At the age of fifteen years, in March, 1835, he left school to learn the saddler's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of a little more than three years, leaving his employer in June, 1838. Then, as was customary, he worked as a journeyman for a while, and subsequently served for three years in the German army. In 1846, thinking to better his financial condition in a newer country, he embarked on a sailing vessel, and after a tedious voyage of nine weeks landed in Galveston, Texas. From that place he came directly to Columbus, then a small frontier hamlet, journeying by ox team, and here opened a saddle and harness shop, which he managed successfully for a few years. In 1860 he purchased a tract of land near Borden, this county, and was

there engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1871. Returning in that year to Columbus, he resumed his former employment as a saddler, and until his death, February 27, 1892, carried on a substantial business in that line. He married Wilhelmina Christine Johanna Obenhaus, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 15, 1832, and died in Columbus, Texas, June 2, 1905. Her father, Henry Obenhaus, came from Westphalia to America with his son Julius in 1843, locating in Houston, Texas, where he was joined by his family in 1844. Very soon after their arrival Mr. Obenhaus bought land in Colorado county, nine miles west of Columbus, and as one of the pioneers of that vicinity began the improvement of a homestead, on which he resided until his death, about 1875. His wife, whose maiden name was Wilhelmina Klingsieg, died soon after her arrival in Texas, leaving five children, namely: Julius, Wilhelmina C. J., Matilda, Charles, and Mina. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Schultz six children were born, namely: William H., the special subject of this brief sketch; Elizabeth Jane; Charles F.; Oscar R.; Wilhelmina; and Clara J.

In his youthful days William H. Schultz assisted his father in the care of the home farm, attending school whenever opportunity offered. In the meantime he learned the saddler's trade in his father's shop, and afterwards became associated with him in business, carrying it on in partnership until the death of the senior partner, when he succeeded him. Industrious, practical and accommodating, Mr. Schultz is meeting with well deserved success in his work, having a large patronage in and about Columbus, his business increasing from year to year.

On March 9, 1897, Mr. Schultz married Mrs. Bertha (Bryan) Wisson, daughter of John and Bertha (Mathee) Bryan, and of their marriage three children have been born, namely: Inez R., John F. Schultz and William K. Schultz.

Samuel Marion Hope. The descendant of a pioneer family of Colorado county, and one of its native born citizens, Samuel Marion Hope is well deserving of representation in a work of this character. A son of David Hope, he was born December 18, 1859, on the home farm. His grandfather, Jack Hope, migrated with his family from Florida, his native state, to Texas, becoming a pioneer settler of Colorado county, where he cleared land, and for a number of years carried on general farming. Subsequently removing to Kerrville, he resided there until his death.

Born and educated in Florida, David Hope came with his parents to Colorado county, Texas, when a youth, and with willing heart and hands assisted his father in building up a home. On attaining his majority, he began life for himself by purchasing land in Lavaca county, where he embarked in agricultural pursuits. Disposing of his farm in 1857, he returned to Colorado county, and here engaged in stock raising and dealing. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, in 1861, in the Confederate service, and for a time was stationed with his regiment at Sabine Pass. Being granted a furlough, he returned home, and died before the expiration of his term of absence from his company. In 1850, in Lavaca county, he married Mary Townsend, who was born near Monticello, Florida. Asa Townsend, her

father, was born, it is thought, in South Carolina, but spent his early life in Florida. From there, in 1837, he came to Texas, coming by water to New Orleans, and from there by teams to Columbus, where he was an early settler, the land which he purchased lying near the site of the present village. Indians were then plentiful, and a few years later, on one of their occasional raids, killed two of the residents of this place. In 1850 he removed to Lavaca county, but not liking the place returned to Colorado county, and purchased the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. George Little. After clearing quite a tract of the land he sold it, and removed west of the village, where he bought land, and engaged in farming and stock raising, continuing his residence in this county until his death at a ripe old age. Mr. Townsend married Rebecca Harper, who was born in Georgia, a daughter of Leonard and Susan Harper. She died several years before he did.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. David Hope, mother of Samuel Marion, married for her second husband William Hines, whose death occurred two years later. She subsequently married for her third husband Joseph Lessing, and they are now living in Columbus. By her first marriage Mrs. Lessing had four children, namely: William, Larkin, Ada, and Samuel Marion. Of her second union there was one son, Duff Hines, and of her union with Mr. Lessing she has one child, Joseph Lessing.

Samuel Marion Hope was reared and educated in Colorado county, and as a young man learned the carpenter's trade. After following that for a time, he carried on a grocery business in Columbus for a few years, and then for two seasons was engaged in farming. Subsequently going to Wharton county, he was engaged there in the saloon business, and since 1906 has been similarly engaged at Glidden.

Mr. Hope married first, in 1886, Miss Ella Farmer, who was born in Columbus, Texas, a daughter of Pharo Farmer. She died in 1896, leaving three children, namely: Fay F., Harvey, and Elmo. Mr. Hope married second, in 1899, Nannie Leila Townsend, who was born in Colorado county, a daughter of James Townsend, and they are the parents of two children, Leland and Alberta. Fraternally Mr. Hope is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Home Circle at Eagle Lake.

Henry Waldrem Bennett. Distinguished as one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Colorado county, Henry Waldrem Bennett bears his burden of years with ease, and, although he has far outlived the span of man's life, is hearty and vigorous, and as active as many men of half his age, riding horseback for pleasure, and shooting birds on the wing. Of sturdy Scotch ancestry on the paternal side, he was born March 19, 1815, in Martin county, N. C., a son of Thomas Bennett.

Thomas Bennett was a lifelong resident of Martin county, N. C., where he spent his life, dying in 1826. He owned much land, which he carried on with slave labor. He married Eleanor Crisp, who was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., and died in 1821 in Martin county. Her father, Jesse Crisp, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving under Gen. Nathaniel Greene, was wounded at the battle of Guilford Court

House. Being immediately carried from the field to the Court House, he watched from there the progress of the battle. He was of New England ancestry, and it is supposed was born in Maine. He married Nancy Waldrem, a native of Maine. To Thomas Bennett and wife two children were born, namely: Marina, who spent her entire life in North Carolina, married James Ward, and Henry Waldrem, the subject of this brief sketch.

His mother dying when he was six years of age, and his father five years later, Henry W. Bennett was brought up by his sister. Inheriting the homestead, together with many slaves, he lived there until 1840, when he sold out to his brother-in-law, James Ward. Moving then to Tennessee, he was for eleven years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Haywood county. In 1851, joining a party which included among other families the Carltons and Tanners, he came across the country to Texas, bringing along household goods and provisions, and camping and cooking by the roadside. Mr. Bennett settled in Colorado county, arriving here at a time when a large proportion of the soil still rested undisturbed by the plowshare, and while the primitive dwellings of the original pioneers were few and far between. There were no railroads in this section of the country, the cotton and other produce of the farms being taken to Houston, the nearest market, by ox-teams. He purchased three hundred acres of land, now included in the homestead where he resides, and by the exercise of industry, perseverance and good judgment transformed it from a tract of wild, uncultivated land into one of the finest farms of that section. As time passed on he added to his first purchase, and he and his children now have over two thousand acres of valuable land, all lying within six or eight miles of the city of Columbus.

Mr. Bennett married June 11, 1840, Marina Lanier, who was born in Martin county, N. C., and died February 3, 1894, on the home farm. Her father, who married Elizabeth Bennett, was born in Martin county, N. C., of French ancestry. He served in the war of 1812 under General Jackson, and was subsequently educated for a lawyer, but never practiced his profession. He was a Baptist in his religious belief, and occasionally preached in churches of that denomination. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, nine children were born, namely: Ellen, deceased; Amanda, deceased; W. Henry; Marina, deceased; Naomi; Octavia; Beulah; Thomas, deceased, and Alma, deceased.

Alexander Fitzgerald. Of the many people that came to Texas while it was yet a Republic, a comparative few are now living, but prominent among this number is Alexander Fitzgerald, a venerable and respected resident of Colorado county. Coming here seventy years ago, when the land was in its primitive wildness, and buffalo, deer, wild turkeys, and game of all kinds abounded, he has engaged in many a hunt over the country which is now laid off in productive, well improved farms, and where small hamlets have developed into thriving villages and towns, and has watched with the interest which every man of intelligence feels the gradual growth and upbuilding of this section of the state. A son of William Fitzgerald, an early pioneer of Texas, he was born May 22, 1822, in Alabama.

Born and reared in Virginia, William Fitzgerald migrated from

there southward, going first to Alabama, and from that state to Tennessee, where he resided for awhile. In 1837 he started with his family for Texas, making the journey overland, and camping and cooking by the way. Until 1840 he lived in Fayette county, and then came to Colorado county, locating near the present site of Weimar, where he bought a tract of wild land, on which he lived and labored for nine years. Going in 1849 to the southern part of Colorado county, he bought land on which a very few improvements had been made, a few acres being cleared, and a rude log cabin having been built. Erecting a frame house, he cleared a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. Before coming to Texas, he had served under General Jackson in the Florida war. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Patten, was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Alexander and Jane Patten. She survived him, passing away at the age of four score and four years.

A strong and vigorous lad of fifteen years when he came with his parents to Texas, Alexander Fitzgerald has a vivid recollection of the trials and hardships incidental to frontier life, remembering well when the Indians were so numerous and troublesome that the settlers had to go armed, even when at work in the fields. He actively assisted his father in clearing and improving a homestead, living with his parents after attaining his majority. Enlisting in 1846, he fought with McCulloch, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, until the close of the Mexican war. Returning home, he then resumed his agricultural labors, in which he was actively engaged for many years after, in the meantime clearing and improving the farm on which he now resides, retired from active labor. Although eighty-five years of age, Mr. Fitzgerald is hale and hearty, and makes frequent trips on horseback from his home to Columbus, a distance of ten miles, enjoying the exercise.

In 1850 Mr. Fitzgerald married Flora Ann Munn, a native of Alabama, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Mary, Elizabeth Ann, Alexander, John and Edward.

Louis Weete. A resident of Columbus for upwards of a quarter of a century, Louis Weete, now serving as postmaster, is widely and favorably known as a capable, upright business man, and an honored and respected citizen. A native of Germany, he was born, September 29, 1844, in Oldenburg. His father, John Weete, a native of Delmendorf, Germany, received an excellent education, was for many years hospital inspector, and spent his entire life of eighty-three years in the Fatherland. He married Henrietta Regahl, and they reared six children, namely: Ferdinand, Louis, August, Charles, Johanna, and Minna.

Receiving a practical education in the public schools of his native city, Louis Weete began clerking in the office of a lumber yard at the age of sixteen years, and was afterwards salesman for the same lumber firm. On attaining his majority, he made up his mind to come to America in search of fortune, and on the first of May, 1867, took passage at Bremerhafen on a sailing vessel, in which he crossed the Atlantic, landing at Galveston on July 4, of that year. Yellow fever being very prevalent in that city, Mr. Weete pushed on to Roundtop, where he remained as clerk in a general store until the fall of 1868.

From there he went to Frelsburg, where he taught school for seven months. In the fall of 1869, he came to Columbus, and, having formed a partnership with George Whiting, carried on a general mercantile and commission business with him for about sixteen years. In 1885, with Mr. Ilse, Mr. Weete purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Whiting, and continued the business most successfully until 1899. Mr. Weete in that year was appointed postmaster of Columbus by President McKinley, and gave such excellent satisfaction to all concerned that at the expiration of his term he was reappointed to the same position by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Weete married, in 1875, Eliza Bayer, who was born in Columbus, the only daughter of Benno and Matilda (Obenhaus) Bayer. A native of Prussian Silesia, Benno Bayer was born in the town of Buntzlau, where he received good educational advantages, attending school regularly until sixteen years old. He then began learning the trade of a brick mason, and having completed it served in the army four years, from 1847 until 1851. Released from military service, Mr. Bayer emigrated to the United States, sailing from Bremerhafen, and after a voyage of sixty-four days landing in New Orleans. After spending a year in that city, he followed his trade in Galveston for awhile, and from there came to Columbus, which at that time contained but a few dwelling houses, and gave but scant evidence of its present populous and prosperous condition. After working for awhile at various employments, Mr. Bayer established a grocery store, which he has managed until the present date, carrying on a thriving business, which antedates any other in the city. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weete has been blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Henrietta E., Benno, Tillie, Ferdinand, Louis, and August A. Henrietta is the wife of Charles Ramsey, and they have one child, Louis Weete Ramsey. Fraternally Mr. Weete is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., of Ben Baker Lodge, No. ...., K. of H., and of Texas Lodge, No. 44, Hermanns' Sons. Religiously Mr. Weete and his family attend the Episcopal church.

Caldwell County.

Green W. Mills. Among the respected and highly esteemed citizens of Lockhart who are active in public life is Green W. Mills, justice of the peace in Precinct No. 1. He comes from substantial stock, that branch of the Mills family from which he is descended being distinguished for its loyal, patriotic spirit, many of his ancestors and kinsmen having fought in the colonial and subsequent wars, some giving their lives for their country. A Kentuckian by birth, he was born June 2, 1857, in Boyle county, while his father, Samuel F. Mills, was a native of Pulaski county, Ky.

William Mills, the grandfather of Green W., was born in North Carolina, but migrated from there to Kentucky, becoming a pioneer of Pulaski county. Locating in Somerset, he there followed the hatter's trade for a number of years, carrying on a good business. Going to Missouri in 1841, he lived for four years in the vicinity of Palmyra, and then, in 1845, settled in Jackson county, Tex., where his death occurred the following year. He married Sophia P. Banks, who was

born in Virginia, of Revolutionary ancestry. Her father, Lynn Banks, was a distinguished soldier, and at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, commanded a regiment as its colonel. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of brigadier general, in which capacity he served under General Washington. Removing with his family from Virginia to Kentucky, General Banks became a pioneer settler of Lancaster, where he resided until his death, in September, 1799. One of his sons, William Banks, served as a major in the war of 1812. Edward Mills, a brother of William Mills, also served in the same war, and was killed at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. William and Sophia (Banks) Mills reared a large family of children, namely: Henry P., James L., Edward, William G., Richmond, Samuel F., Keziah, Letitia, and Elizabeth.

Henry P. Mills, the eldest son, came to Texas in March, 1836. He started as commander of a body of eighty Kentuckians to join Fannin at Goliad, Texas. Unfortunately this body of men soon found themselves surrounded by a strong force of Mexicans. Seeing the enemy before they themselves were seen, they threw their arms in the bay, and when captured were, to all appearances, civilians, so were not murdered, but were forced to witness the massacre of Fannin and his men, who were captured by the same body of Mexicans. Subsequently Henry P. Mills served in the Texas army and rose to the rank of major, and died while in service, in 1838. His heirs were awarded two tracts of land, which they located in Wharton and Jackson counties. James L. Mills, the second son, was present with his brother Henry at the Fannin massacre, and in 1841, as a member of Capt. Henry E. McCulloch's company, which was with Caldwell and Burleson, took part in the engagement at Plum creek. He subsequently joined the Mier expedition,

Prisoner in Castle Perote.

was among those captured, and was taken to Mexico. He made his escape soon after, but was again taken prisoner, returned to Mexico, where for two years he worked in a chain gang at Castle Perote. Subsequently being exchanged, he returned to Texas, and after peace was declared settled on a farm in Gonzales county, where he was engaged in tilling the soil until his death. Edward Mills came to Texas in 1838, and thereafter spent the greater part of his life in Jackson county. William G. Mills has been a life-long resident of Kentucky, being now ninety years of age, and for the past forty years has been employed in the livery business at Lebanon. Richmond Mills has spent his entire life in Pulaski county, which was the birthplace of all of the children.

Samuel F. Mills, the father of Green W. Mills, was reared and educated in Kentucky. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, for the Mexican war, and under command of Col. John S. Williams, known as Cerro Gordo Williams, took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and in numerous other engagements of the Mexican war, and for ten months was on garrison duty in the City of Mexico. Receiving his honorable discharge at the close of the war, he resumed farming in his old Kentucky home, remaining there until 1872. Coming in that year to Southwest Texas, he was a resident of Caldwell county until his death, in August, 1896. He married Mary S. Woodcock,

who was born in Pulaski county, Ky., about a mile from Somerset, of which her parents, Stephen and Sally (Zachary) Woodcock, were, with the Mills family, the founders. She preceded her husband to the better world, passing away in 1873. Eight children were born of their union, namely: William, died in infancy; David, died at the age of nineteen years; Green W., the special subject of this sketch; Keziah S.; Richmond R.; Nannie, died when nine years old; Robert B., died at the age of twenty-seven years, and Sally G.

The third child in succession of birth of the parental household, Green W. Mills received good educational advantages in his youth, and as a young man came with the family to Texas. At the age of eighteen years he began life as a drover, and for seven years was employed in driving cattle to Kansas and Nebraska. Embarking then in agricultural pursuits, he was engaged in general farming for nearly twenty years. In 1894 Mr. Mills was elected cotton weigher, and after serving faithfully for two years in that capacity was elected to his present position of justice of the peace for Precinct No. 1, Lockhart.

Mr. Mills married, in 1882, Mary J. Whittenberg, who was born in Bell county, Tex., a daughter of Jacob and Roselle (Miller) Whittenberg. Roger Q. Mills, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Mills, is now a student at the San Antonio Business College. Fraternally Mr. Mills is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Modern Circle. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mills' paternal grandfather cast his first presidential vote for Jefferson and every one of his descendents down to and including Green W. Mills, have voted that ticket, and they were all supporters of the southern cause in the struggle of the early sixties.

Hon. Edgar Huntley Rogan. In the annals of Caldwell county no name is held in higher appreciation than that of Edgar Huntley Rogan, of Lockhart, who came to this section of the state more than half a century ago, and has since devoted his best energies towards the establishment of all enterprises conducive to the advancement and growth of town and county. A man of strong personality and sound judgment, he has won a high place in the estimation of the community as a man and a citizen, and in public matters has long been a dominant force. He possesses literary tastes, is well known in legal circles, as county judge having rendered excellent service, and as a representative to the state legislature at different times has demonstrated his wisdom in the management of questions affecting the welfare of his constituents, displaying in an eminent degree his sterling business ability and sagacity. A son of Rev. Daniel Rogan, he was born February 4, 1834, in Rutledge, Tenn., coming from honored Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Daniel Rogan, Judge Rogan's grandfather, was born in the North of Ireland, where his emigrant ancestor settled on leaving Scotland, the original home of the family. Coming to America at an early day, he lived for a while in Virginia, and then removed with his family to Tennessee, becoming a pioneer of Sullivan county. He embarked in mercantile pursuits, and for many years was a leading merchant of Kingsport, where he resided until his death, at a ripe old age. He married a Miss Crawford, the descendant of a Scotch family, and she, too, lived to an advanced

age. Both were people of pronounced religious views, and were consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

A native of Botetourt county, Va., Rev. Daniel Rogan removed with his parents to Tennessee when young, and was there educated, completing his early studies at Maryville College. Preparing himself for the ministry, he became a preacher in the Presbyterian denomination, and held pastorates in Rutledge, Knoxville, Kingsport and Blountville, Tenn., spending his closing years in the later place. The maiden name of his first wife, mother of Judge Rogan, was Catherine Webb. Her father, John Webb, was a pioneer settler of Knoxville, Tenn., where he accumulated a large estate, carried on an extensive business as a harness and saddle manufacturer, and was for many years one of its most wealthy and influential citizens.

Having received his preliminary education in the schools of his native state, Edgar Huntley Rogan was fitted to enter more advanced institutions of learning at Bakersfield, Vt. He afterwards entered Amherst College, at Amherst, Mass., but on account of ill health was forced to give up his studies and seek outdoor employment. Securing, therefore, a daguerreotyper's outfit, Mr. Rogan traveled for a time in the mountainous districts, in this healthful employment recovering in a great measure his former physical vigor. In 1853 he started westward, coming down the Tennessee river on a flatboat to the Ohio river, thence by steamer to New Orleans, where he boarded another steamer, on which he came to

Lockhart.

Indianola, Tex. From that gulf port, he walked to Lockhart, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. This enterprising city was then a small, frontier hamlet, whose few straggling log houses were widely scattered among the many beautiful live oaks, which have long since been removed to make room for the spacious dwelling houses and handsome building blocks that now ornament the town. Mr. Rogan brought the photographer's outfit into Lockhart, and took the first daguerreotype ever taken in this vicinity. Soon after his arrival here, he began teaching school and studying law, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar, after which he was for many years successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He took an active part in public affairs, and in 1859 was elected justice of the peace, an office which he held until after the breaking out of the Civil war. Resigning then, Judge Rogan enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Texas Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He was subsequently made first lieutenant, and when Captain Long became incapacitated for duty, he was promoted to the rank of captain. While in service, he took part in the engagements at Milliken's Bend, Mansfield, Jenkin's Ferry, and was with his command until the close of the war.

Returning home from the scene of conflict, Judge Rogan taught school near Austin one term, after which he clerked a few months in Galveston. Again settling in Lockhart, he resumed the practice of his profession, which he followed successfully, becoming well known as an able and skilful lawyer. Previous to the war he had been engaged in newspaper work, having, in 1855, established the *Watchman,* which he

published until the time of his enlistment, and after his return from the front he established *The Texas Plow Boy,* in connection with N. P. Raymond of Austin, and the *News Echo,* both of wihch had a wide circulation. The Judge early became influential in public matters, being first appointed county clerk to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected county attorney, and served the ensuing four years. Then, after a lapse of two years, he was again elected to the same office, and served the following two years. In 1875 he had the distinction of being elected county judge, the first elected to that position under the new constitution, and served three years.

During his active career Judge Rogan has served town, county and state with entire faithfulness, and with commendable zeal and efficiency. In 1890 he was elected to the twenty-second general assembly, representing Guadalupe, Caldwell and Hayes counties; in 1892 he was re-elected to represent Caldwell county, which at that time was the fifty-first district, and was again re-elected in 1896. During his first term as representative, the Judge introduced the bill to extend the time for holding the district courts of Caldwell county, and also one for an amendment to the constitution reducing the rate of interest in the state to six and eight per cent. While a member of the twenty-third assembly, he introduced a bill to amend the law in regard to taking depositions in civil suits, which was the first bill passed and signed by the governor; a bill to establish a special road law for Caldwell county; and a bill making an appropriation for the maintenance of the Confederate Home. In the twenty-second and twenty-third general assemblies, the Judge served on committees of importance, including the judiciary committee; the committee on judicial districts, of which he was chairman; the committee on international affairs; the committee on privileges and elections; and was a member of the special committee which preferred impeachment charges against Land Commissioner McGaughey, and was appointed chairman of that committee to conduct the trial before the senate. In the twenty-fifth state legislature, he served on the committee on roads, bridges and ferries; on rules; on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on the Confederate Home. He was a forcible speaker, placing his views in a clear and concise manner before his hearers, and more than one of his addresses to the house of Representatives will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear them.

A man of well known literary talent and ability, Judge Rogan writes fluently in both prose and poetry, and is a contributor to various papers and magazines. Many of his poems breathe sentiments of love and patriotism, and are so eminently worthy of reproduction that we consider it a privilege as well as a pleasure to be allowed to publish the following ones in this volume:

OLD VOICES.

We may miss the fond hopes that endeared us,
When wild, thoughtless boys, to our home;
But the many sweet voices that cheered us
Will follow us up as we roam.

Like the notes of a dove from the wildwood,
Wherever our life boat may guide,
The voices that 'raptured our childhood
Are wafted along o'er the tide.

Down the Ages these voices come, weighted
With mem'ries no cloud can o'ercast—
Rich argosies, heavily freighted
With wealth from the glorious past.

We may miss the soft eyes that were flowing
With tears, when we turned us from home,
But voices accompanied our going,
That follow wherever we roam.

THE LONE STAR.

On the western horizon, more brilliant, by far,
Than all the bright orbs of this great constellation,
Look freemen, and see that magnificent star
That gleams like a gem on the brow of the Nation!

In the morning, at noon, and at night it outpours
Its soft, mellow light o'er the land and the sea;
While the down-trodden people on far-distant shores
Are longing to gaze on that star of the free.

'Tis the lone star of Texas, the same that arose
On the field of Jacinto that terrible day,
When the Goddess of Liberty frowned on her foes,
Like the stag that is hunted, when standing at bay.

Though traitors may scheme, and devise their base plans,
To blot from the record our national name,
They never can reach with their impious hands
To sully that star, or diminish its flame.

When the sun of our Union has sunk to its rest,
And left us to wander in anarchy's night,
Then Freedom will gaze on that Star in the West,
And Liberty bask in its radiant light.

LINE TO THE SOUTH.

If ardent love for native land be crime,
Not all the blood by olden Levites spilt
Could make atonement for my heart's deep guilt:
For through all time,
My first devotion, after God shall be,
My poor, unhappy, stricken South, to thee.
Although no longer on thy peerless brow
The jeweled diadem of power gleams,
And all thy glory lives alone in dreams,
I love thee now,
None the less more fondly in thy mourner's weeds,
Than when rejoicing in thy hero's deeds.
Though scourged and sorrowed, love I still the more
Our sunny clime, the land of holy graves,
O'er which the willow's drooping foliage waves;
Where freedom's gore,
Like incense burning at the sacred shrine,
Sends up a fragrance that is half divine.

No hand, perchance, shall ever wield again
In thy defense, the trenchant blade of Lee,
Or bear thy banner o'er the heaving sea.
But yet remain
The consolations which thy history gives—
Thy name has perished, but thy honor lives.
In after ages, when the sire shall tell
The lisping babes that clamber to his knee,
How once their country struggled to be free,
And struggling fell,
Thy proudest epitaph his tale shall trace
In lines of sorrow on each childish face.

This last poem was written by Mr. Rogan in 1872, and is a vivid expression of an old soldier's love for his state.

Judge Rogan has been three times married. He married first, in 1856, Sarah N. Barrow, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of Samuel Barrow, a pioneer settler, and for a number of years the sheriff of Gonzales county, Tex. She died in 1870. The Judge married second, in 1874, Mrs. Martha (Rickinbaugh) Gutheridge, who died the following year. In 1877, he married for his third wife Ellen Runkle, a native of Missouri. By his first marriage, Judge Rogan had three children, namely: Lillie, Lizzie, and Sidney Johnston. Lillie married John Anderson, by whom she has two children, Walter and John. Lizzie, the wife of Austin Nix, has four children, Norman, Lillian, Edgar and Austin. Sidney J. married Maud Perry, and they have one son, Howard. Of his union with his third wife, the Judge has three children, namely: Paul Huntley, Edgar Carl, and Amos Griffith. Amos G. married Alma Stone, and they have one daughter, Frances. The Judge's granddaughter, Lillian Nix, married Costello Ward, and they have one child, who is the Judge's great-grandchild.

John B. Holt, M. D. Distinguished as one of the longest established and most successful physicians of Lockhart is John B. Holt, M. D., whose long professional experience, thorough knowledge and medical skill have gained for him the confidence of the people, and won him a large and lucrative patronage throughout the city and its surroundings. A son of Berryman Holt, Jr., he was born May 17, 1856, in Creelsboro, Russell county, Ky. His paternal grandfather, Berryman Holt, Sr., was born in North Carolina, and there grew to manhood. Becoming an intimate friend of that famous backwoodsman and trapper, Daniel Boone, he migrated with him to Kentucky in early pioneer times. He settled in what is now Russell county, and after assisting in its organization was elected sheriff, and served in that office for many years. Indians were then numerous and troublesome, and he did his full share in fighting the redskins. Embarking in mercantile pursuits in Greasy Creek, he also dealt to considerable extent in produce, which he shipped via the rivers to New Orleans. Going to that city with a load on one occasion, he was stricken with yellow fever at Natchez, Miss., and died. He married a Miss Green, who survived him.

Born in Russell county, Ky., Berryman Holt, Jr., was but a young boy when his father died. He was brought up by his widowed mother, and until about sixteen years old attended school in Creelsboro. Going

then to Missouri to visit an uncle, he attended school there for two years, after which he returned to Creelsboro, and for awhile was employed as a clerk by Granville Wheat, who subsequently came to Lockhart and kept a general store here for a number of years. Mr. Berryman Holt, Jr., finally embarked in mercantile pursuits in Creelsboro on his own account, and in addition operated a good sized farm, continuing successfully engaged in business in that locality until his death, in 1902. He married Tabitha Flowers, who was born in Russell county, Ky., a daughter of Berryman and Martha (Baker) Flowers. Berryman Flowers' father was a soldier under Washington, and is buried in the old family graveyard at Creelsboro. Tabitha Holt died in 1868, and of the children that she left two are living, namely: Alice and John B.; Lemuel G. is deceased.

At the age of fourteen years, having completed the course of study in the Creelsboro public schools, John B. Holt continued his studies for two years at Saint Mary's College, in Marion county, and in Burksville for one year. Thus well equipped, he came, in 1873, to Lockhart, and was employed as a clerk for a short time. Desirous, however, of fitting himself for a professional career, Mr. Holt entered the Louisville, Ky., Medical College, and he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1877 from the Kentucky school of medicine. Immediately settling in Lockhart, Dr. Holt has since been in active practice in this city, and as a physician of ability has met with eminent success, being widely and favorably known, not only in medical circles, but throughout this section of the country.

In 1881 the Doctor married Luella Brock, who was born in Lockhart, a daughter of William and Susan (Hudson) Brock, and into their pleasant household seven children have been born, namely: Oran C., Etta Tabitha, Hattie, Birdie, Jessie, John, and Joseph. Oran C., who married Mattie Clark, was graduated from the Illinois Medical College, in Chicago, Ill., in 1904, is now a practicing physician in Lockhart. Etta T. married Otho Du Bois, and they have one child, Aubrey Du Bois. Dr. Holt is a member of the Texas State Medical Society, and of the Caldwell County Medical Society, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

John Madison Cardwell. Conspicuous among the substantial and prosperous business men of Caldwell county is John Madison Cardwell, residing near Lockhart, who is widely and favorably known as a successful farmer, merchant and trader. A man of persistent energy and excellent judgment, he has met with satisfactory results in his labors, becoming an extensive landholder and acquiring a handsome competency. A son of Anthony Cardwell, he was born, June 18, 1836, in Jefferson county, Tenn., of old Virginia stock. His paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. When a young man he started for America, making the voyage in a sailing vessel, and being, on account of the exceedingly rough weather, sixteen weeks in crossing the broad ocean. Locating in Campbell county, Va., he purchased land, and having cleared a plantation resided there until his death when a very old man, being more than a hundred years of age when he died.

Born and bred in Campbell county, Va., Anthony Cardwell resided on the parental homestead until about twenty years old, when he settled in

Grainger county, Tenn. Removing, after his marriage, to Jefferson county, Tenn., he bought land, and was engaged in tilling the soil for a number of years. In 1855 he disposed of his real estate in that state, and came to Texas as a pioneer, being accompanied by his family, and bringing with him his slaves. After a tedious journey of several weeks through dense forests or across trackless plains, he arrived in Caldwell county, which was then being opened up by new settlers. Buying a tract of land lying two miles north of Lockhart, on which a few acres had been cleared, and a log house had been built, he immediately began the improvement of his property. Laboring diligently and wisely, he cleared a good farm, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his years of activity, and lived there until his death, at the venerable age of ninety-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Perryman, was born in Kentucky, and died, when seventy years of age, on the home farm. Eleven children were born of their union, a fine family of sons and daughters.

Eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Texas, John Madison Cardwell enjoyed the novelty of his long overland trip, which was rich in experience for a boy of his age. Caldwell county had but a few inhabitants at that time, and hunting was good, deer, antelope, buffalo and wild game of all kinds being everywhere seen. As he grew older, he had to do his share of labor, and there being no railways in Southern Texas he used to haul cotton to Port Lavaca and Indianola with ox teams, these places being one hundred and fifty miles away. On the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Cardwell enlisted in the company of Captain Meyers, who was afterwards promoted to Colonel of his regiment. For some time Mr. Cardwell was on duty at Galveston Island, but in 1864 went with his comrades to Louisiana to assist in driving Banks's army from the country. He was a gallant soldier, and took an active part in the marches, battles and campaigns, remaining with his regiment until the close of the war. Being then sent to Houston, he was on duty there for a while before receiving his honorable discharge. Returning then to his home, Mr. Cardwell subsequently bought the farm on which he now resides, and in its improvement has met with undisputed success, his carefully cultured fields, and his substantial buildings, with their attractive surroundings, being indicative of the industry, skillful management, and the well directed efforts of the owner. He has bought additional lands as he had favorable opportunities, being now the possessor of sixteen hundred acres, much of which is among the best in the county, and all of which is within easy distance of Lockhart. In addition to carrying on general farming, Mr. Cardwell is a well-known trader in live stock, and is profitably employed in the mercantile business.

In December, 1869, Mr. Cardwell married Mattie Withers, who was born in Monroe county, Mo., a daughter of Hugh Withers. Her grandfather, John Withers, a native of Virginia, moved to Kentucky in 1800, becoming a pioneer of Marion county, where he married Mary Emerson, a Virginia girl born and bred. In 1829 he migrated with his family to Marion county, Mo., where he purchased land, and until his death was extensively and profitably engaged in farming. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and in many of the battles with the Indians took an

active part. Hugh Withers married Mary Goodrich for his first wife. She died in early womanhood, when her daughter Mattie, now Mrs. Cardwell, was very young. He married again, and the children by his first wife were well brought up by their stepmother. In 1853 the family emigrated to Texas, settling in Caldwell county, and Mr. Withers bought a tract of land lying nine miles north of Lockhart, and there resided until his death in 1868. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, nine children have been born, namely: Jesse P., Beulah, James A., John R., Mary, Gussie, Walter, and Mattie; one died at birth. Jesse P. married Sally Broch, and they have one child, Alma. Beulah is the wife of Augustus Story, and has one child, Corinne. John married Olive Glover. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edward Malcolm Storey. One of the most popular and efficient public officials of Lockhart is Edward Malcolm Storey, who for the past sixteen years, as mayor of the city has performed the duties of his responsible position with credit to himself, and to the honor of his constituents. A man of undoubted financial and executive ability, he is classed among the most enterprising and progressive business men of this part of the county, and is highly respected by his fellow citizens. He is a native and to the manner born, his birth having occurred December 12, 1857, in Lockhart, where his father, Calvin L. Storey, settled in pioneer days. His grandfather, John T. Storey, was for many years a resident of Georgia.

A native of Georgia, Calvin L. Storey was there brought up and educated. Fond of adventure, energetic and enterprising, he made his first visit to Texas in 1846, and was quite favorably impressed with the country. Returning to Georgia, he remained there about a year, and then, bringing his family with him, came here to stay. For a time he lived on the Guadalupe river, and then came to Caldwell county, locating in Lockhart, which was then the home of the red man, while deer, elk, buffalo and other wild animals roamed at large. Erecting a tannery, he followed the trade which he had learned until the breaking out of the war. Being at that time past military age, he was not accepted with the regular troops, and so joined the Home Guards, or Graybeards as they were sometimes called, and did duty in the state until the close of the war. The year following he lived in San Marcos, after which he came back to Lockhart to engage in the cattle business. Buying large herds, he drove them to Kansas and Nebraska, but the venture proved disastrous, and he lost all of his accumulations. He was thereafter employed in farming until his health failed, when he retired from active labor, and subsequently lived care-free until his death. He married Margaret Saunders, a daughter of Dr. Joel B. and M. L. Saunders, lifelong residents of Tennessee. She survived him a number of years, making her home in Lockhart.

The only child of his parents, Edward Malcolm Storey received the best educational advantages of his day, attending school very regularly during his boyhod and youth. In 1898, after the death of both of his parents, Mr. Storey established himself in the commission brokerage business, in which he has since been most successfully engaged, his financial

prosperity being largely due to his keen foresight, good judgment, and straightforward dealings with all with whom he is brought in contact. In 1892 Mr. Storey was elected mayor of Lockhart on the Democratic ticket, and in this capacity has rendered such excellent service that at the expiration of each term since he has been re-elected to the same office.

In January, 1881, Mr. Storey married Lou P. Ellison, who was born in Caldwell county, a daughter of N. P. and M. J. Ellison. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Storey, namely: Clyde, Bruce, Lou and Faye. Mr. Storey is very prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to Lockhart Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M.; to Lockhart Lodge, No. 115, K. of P.; to the Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife are members of the Order of Eastern Star, and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Calvin M. Lane. As one of the early pioneers of Lockhart, Calvin M. Lane has for more than half a century been actively associated with the best and highest interests of this part of Caldwell county, and has contributed his full share towards promoting its development and progress. Possessing sterling business ability, energy and integrity, he has been successful in the various employments to which he has devoted his attention, and as a good man and citizen is held in high esteem throughout the community. He was born November 2, 1828, in that part of Jefferson county, Tenn., that is now included within the limits of Hamlin county. His father, John Lane, and his grandfather, Samuel Lane, were both natives of North Carolina, and were of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel Lane moved to Tennessee in the early years of the nineteenth century, settling in Jefferson county as a pioneer. Buying a tract of wild land, he hewed from the dense forest a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his long life, dying at the venerable age of ninety-six years.

A small lad when his parents migrated to Tennessee, John Lane was reared to agricultural pursuits, in the days of his youth receiving but scant educational privileges. When ready to start in life on his own account, he bought a tract of heavily timbered land in what is now Hamlin county, and having cleared an opening built the rude log house in which his children were born. He improved a comfortable homestead, and was there employed in general farming until his death, at the age of eighty-five years. He married first Elizabeth West, who was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., a daughter of James and Mary (Griggsby) West. She died when forty years of age, leaving seven children, namely: Calvin M., the special subject of this sketch; Eliza, Bayliss, Garrett, Nancy, James and Mary. He married second Louisa Bassett, who bore him two children.

Born in pioneer days, Calvin M. Lane grew to manhood on the home farm, and as a boy and youth assisted his father in clearing away the forest growth, and in cultivating the virgin soil. The people thereabout lived chiefly on the products of their land, or of the chase, wild game of all kinds being abundant. His father raised sheep, and the family dressed in homespun, the mother spinning and weaving all of the material used for clothing. Calvin, the oldest child, learned to weave, and at odd times, more especially on rainy days, wielded the shuttle to good purpose. Leav-

ing home in 1850, he started with his sister and her husband, Frank Pullen, for Texas, going with a team as far as Memphis, and from there to New Orleans on a steamer. Changing steamers there he proceeded to Galveston, thence to Houston, and from there drove across the country to Caldwell county, fording the streams, or crossing ferries, there being no bridges. The route from Houston was through a sparsely settled country, there being no dwelling of any kind along the first twelve miles of the way, although afterwards there was occasionally a small piece of land cleared, and the cabin of a brave pioneer could be seen. On October 9, 1850, Mr. Lane arrived in Lockhart, which was then a mere hamlet, with very few householders. The best land in this vicinity was then selling at one dollar per acre. Deer, wild turkey and other game was plentiful, and the red man lived near. As settlers began coming here, Mr. Lane soon found plenty of work as a carpenter, and for a few years followed that trade. Subsequently embarking in the manufacture of saddle trees, he carried on a good business until 1880, when he was elected county treasurer, a position that he filled most satisfactorily to all concerned for fourteen years. In the meantime Mr. Lane had established himself in the undertaking business, to which he has since devoted his time, having won a large and remunerative patronage.

Mr. Lane married, in 1856, Araminta Sullivan, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Blackstone and Elizabeth Sullivan. Seven children have been born of their union, namely: Morgan, Carrie, John, Jesse, Edward, Alice, and Araminta. Mr. and Mrs. Lane and their daughter Carrie are members of the Christian church, while their daughter Alice belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Volney Ellis. Noteworthy among the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Lockhart is Volney Ellis, who was for many years successfully engaged in the practice of law, but is now living retired from active pursuits. Entering upon his professional career in Hallettsville in 1855 while yet a young man, he was ere long elected justice of the peace, and, although handicapped by the lack of legal experience, his record in this capacity is one of which he may well be proud, his keen perceptions of the truth of facts and principles of law involved, and his love of justice, rendering his decisions so wise and just that in the six hundred and more cases brought to his notice but three were appealed. Subsequently as district attorney and a practicing lawyer, he was correspondingly successful, winning a leading position among the members of the bar of Lavaca county, and the entire judicial district. A native of Kentucky, he was born February 5, 1833, in Bourbon county, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, James P. Ellis. David Ellis, his grandfather, was born and reared in Virginia, but as a young man removed from there to Bourbon county, Ky., where he bought heavily timbered land, from which he cleared and improved a good farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Clarkson, was, it is thought, born in Virginia. She survived him a number of years, dying on the Kentucky homestead.

James P. Ellis was born January 4, 1801, and on the home farm near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, acquired a practical knowledge of the various branches of agriculture as carried on a hundred years ago.

Soon after attaining his majority, he went to Newcastle, Henry county, Ky., to begin the battle of life for himself. He bought land, and in addition to clearing and improving a farm established a general store, and was for a number of years there employed in mercantile pursuits, his activity in this line covering a period of about seventy years. During the earlier part of his career there were no railways near him, and all of his merchandise had to be hauled by teams from the nearest river port. He became thoroughly identified with local affairs, and remained a resident of Newcastle until his death, in 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. A man of sterling integrity, he was named executor of many wills and testamentary guardian of a host of minors. At the date of his death he was the oldest Mason in Henry county, Kentucky. He married Jane Berryman, a daughter of Richard Berryman. She was born in Virginia, and died, at the age of eighty-three years, in Kentucky. Of the children born of their union, nine grew to years of maturity, namely: Richard, David, James P., Juliet, Volney, Ruhamah, Olinthus, Benthomas and Anna.

After acquiring a good common school education, Volney Ellis assisted his father on the home farm, remaining beneath the parental roof-tree until nineteen years old. Wishing then to try the hazard of new fortunes, he started for Texas in October, 1852, sailing down the Mississippi on the steamer Magnolia to New Orleans, thence on the steamer Perseverance to Galveston, and from there on another steamer to Houston. At that city he found about half a dozen young men bound for the interior, and joined the party. This little band of enthusiasts made arrangements with a wagoner to carry their baggage, make a camp for them at night, and to carry them across all places over which it was too bad to walk. This wagoner had seven yoke of oxen, and on the third night out one yoke wandered away, and the boys waited over one day for the teamster to find them. The search was unsuccessful, however, and the young men then chartered a two-horse wagon to take them to La Grange. Going on to Fayetteville, Mr. Ellis was there employed as a clerk for a short time. Going thence to Washington county, he was similarly employed at Union Hill for a year, after which he lived for a few months at Long Point. Returning to La Grange, Mr. Ellis began the study of law with L. F. and W. B. Price, and one year later, in 1855, was to apply for admission to the bar, but just at that time the judge resigned his position. Mr. Ellis therefore went to Hallettsville, where, after his admission to the bar in October, 1855, he commenced the practice of his profession. Soon after he was elected justice of the peace, and, as above mentioned, served very acceptably, his wise rulings invariably inspiring confidence in his judgment and uprightness. In 1861 he was elected district attorney of the old tenth district and served until the breaking out of the war. Enlisting then in Company A, commanded by Captain Smothers, and attached to Colonel Overton Young's regiment, 8th Texas Infantry, Mr. Ellis was soon promoted to the rank of adjutant, and was with his command in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, taking part in many engagements, including those at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins Ferry. At the close of the war, he returned to his home in Hallettsville with empty pockets, but with a heart full of courage.

Selling his war horse to get money enough to pay current expenses, Mr. Ellis again entered upon his chosen profession, and for upwards of thirty years thereafter was actively engaged in the trial of civil and criminal cases, practicing successfully in all of the courts. In 1897, deciding to retire from legal work, Mr. Ellis came to Lockhart, and was here for awhile interested in the lumber business, but of more recent years has lived retired, devoting his time and attention to his private affairs.

On December 22, 1859, Mr. Ellis married Mary Buchanan, who was born in DeWitt county, Tex. Her father, John Buchanan, was born in Canada, of Scotch ancestry. He came to Texas at an early period of its settlement, and became a man of prominence and influence. He was an intimate friend of General Sam Houston, and at one time was Spanish translator at the land office in Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis reared ten chi'dren, namely: Anna; Volney, who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Florence; James P., who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Juliet; Mary; Maud; Olinthus, the junior member of the firm of McNeal & Ellis of Lockhart, Texas, attorneys, having a large practice; Norma, and Richard B. The deceased son, J. P. Ellis, was one of the most promising young lawyers of the state, having successfully filled the offices of county attorney and of district attorney, and eminently successful as a practitioner. His superior ability was generally recognized and admitted as qualifying him for the highest judicial position in the state. Fraternally Mr. Ellis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Honor. Mrs. Ellis is a woman of deep religious convictions, and a consistent member of the Christian church.

William P. Dunlap. After a long, busy and prosperous career as a business man and an agriculturist, William P. Dunlap is living retired from active labor, in his pleasant, commodious and well furnished home, at Luling. Of pioneer descent, much of his earlier life was spent in newly settled regions, living during the days of his boyhood and early manhood in three different states, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. He assisted as soon as old enough in the hard labor incidental to life in an unsettled country, by his energy and influence helping to establish enterprises of benefit to the community in which he resided, at all times holding a position of prominence among the most respected and valued citizens of the town and county. A son of the late Joseph Dunlap, he was born June 30, 1830, in Greene county, Ala. His grandfather, James Dunlap, was born, it is supposed, in the North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was there reared and married. Emigrating to this country, he lived first in South Carolina, from there removing to Greene county, Alabama, where he spent his remaining years, dying at a ripe old age.

Born, bred and educated in Abbeville, S. C., Joseph Dunlap continued a resident of his native state until 1818, when he migrated with his family to Greene county, Ala., going there long before the establishment of railways or telephones, or any of the more modern means of transportation or communication. Purchasing a tract of heavily timbered land lying on Brushy Creek, he erected a rude log cabin in which his son William, the subject of this sketch, was born. Bears, deer, wild turkey and other kinds of game were plentiful, and as every man and boy was a hunter and trapper largely supplied the family larders. The

clothes of all were homespun, and made by the women, who were famous spinners and weavers. With slave labor, Joseph Dunlap cleared and improved a farm from the dense wilderness, and for a few years lived there. Selling at an advantage, he then bought land near the Black Warrior river, and in the opening which he made in the forest built a double log house, which for those times was a very pretentious structure, the logs being hewed, and the chinks filled with sticks and mortar, after which the whole was whitewashed. In 1842, he sold this place of five hundred acres, of which he had cleared about 200, and again trekked westward, moving with teams to Mississippi, taking along his stock, household goods, provisions, and slaves, and camping and cooking by the way. Buying land in Chickasaw county, he hewed a farm from the primitive wilderness, and lived there sixteen years. Disposing of the land in 1858, he again started westward, going by rail to Mobile, thence by steamer to New Orleans, and from there by rail and steamer to Galveston, Tex., where he embarked on a sailing vessel, which took him to Corpus Christi. Purchasing a tract of wild land near that place, he was there employed in agricultural pursuits until 1853, when he sold out, and removed to Caldwell county. He there continued farming as long as able, and on retiring from active labor took up his residence at the home of his son, William P. Dunlap, with whom he resided the remainder of his life, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and four months. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of William P., was Mary Pettigrew. She was born in South Carolina, a daughter of James Pettigrew, a Scotchman by descent, who removed from South Carolina to Alabama, becoming a pioneer of Greene county, where he improved a farm, on which he spent his remaining days.

A boy in his thirteenth year when his parents went to Mississippi, William P. Dunlap has a vivid recollection of the tedious overland journey to Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and of the subsequent hardships and privations endured by the pioneers of that section. With his parents he came to Texas in 1859, and at Corpus Christi soon established himself in the lumber business, which he continued as long as possible, giving it up when, during the progress of the Civil war, the ports were blockaded, and no lumber procurable. Going then to Laredo, a frontier town on the Rio Grande, Mr. Dunlap there embarked in mercantile pursuits, taking his entire stock of goods across the country in Mexican carts. Finding it impossible to replenish his stock, he took what he had on hand at the end of a few months, and went to Corpus Christi, where he sold out at auction. Locating then in Nueces county, Mr. Dunlap started an entirely new business by gathering up the salt that was deposited in quantities on the shores of the different lakes in that part of the state, and placing it on the market. At first he sold the salt for twenty-five cents a bushel in silver, but later, when silver became scarce, he took $2.50 a bushel in Confederate money. He sold great quantities of this useful commodity, people coming a long distance for it, even from Arkansas, five hundred miles away. In 1863 he bought a tract of land on the San Marcos river, in Caldwell county, and after the close of the war settled there, and was there diligently and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892. In that year, Mr. Dunlap removed to Luling, and

has since occupied a place of prominence among the best known and most highly respected citizens of this place.

On August 22, 1860, Mr. Dunlap married Nancy Appling, who was born in Georgia, but was brought up and educated in Guadalupe county, Tex., where her father, Burr Appling, settled in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap are the parents of nine children, namely: Weyman, Ella, Joseph, Linda, Phelan, Clemie, Mary, William, and Nannie.

Captain Robert Thomas Nixon. An early settler of Texas, a veteran of the Civil war, and an important factor in developing the agricultural resources of this section of the state, no man is more deserving of representation in a work of this character than the late Capt. Robert Thomas Nixon, who spent the later years of his life in Luling. A man of honest integrity, energetic and progressive, he did his full share in advancing the interests of the community in which he resided, and was everywhere held in high respect. Coming from thrifty Scotch-Irish ancestry, he was born in April, 1827, in Randolph county, N. C., a son of Zachariah and Mary (Thomas) Nixon.

Zachariah Nixon spent almost his entire life in North Carolina, which, it is supposed, was his birthplace. Reared on a farm, he followed agricultural pursuits successfully, and was also engaged to some extent in mercantile business. After the death of his wife, he started to come to Texas to join his children. With that end in view, he embarked on a sailing vessel, and without doubt was lost at sea, as he was never heard from afterward.

Brought up and educated in his native state, Robert Thomas Nixon lived there until after attaining his majority. Desirous then of securing better opportunities for bettering his financial condition, he came, in 1852, to Texas, settling in Guadalupe county as a pioneer. The country roundabout was in its pristine wildness, scarcely a frame house had been built, and the timbered land was the home of deer, wild turkeys, and other game, while herds of buffaloes were often seen. He purchased a tract of land lying about seven miles south of Luling, and while busy improving a farm for himself gave material assistance in the upbuilding of township and county, watching with pleasure the transformation of small hamlets into thriving villages and cities. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain. Being detailed to do garrison duty in his home state, Captain Nixon continued in command of his men until the close of the war. Returning home, he continued farming, and for many years carried it on with most satisfactory results. In 1895, Captain Nixon removed to Luling, where he had previously erected a commodious and conveniently arranged house, and here made his home, although he continued to superintend the management of his farm until his death, in 1897, at the age of three score and ten years.

Captain Nixon was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Laura Wood, was born in Randolph county, N. C., a daughter of William and Henrietta (Andrews) Wood. She died in the early part of 1872, leaving seven children. Captain Nixon married second, in December, 1872, Fannie Andrews, who was born in Randolph county, N. C., a daughter of Eleazer Andrews. Harmon Andrews, Mrs. Nixon's grand-

father, a farmer by occupation, was as far as known a lifelong resident of North Carolina, as was his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Burkhead, and her father, William Burkhead. Eleazer Andrews, who was engaged in farming in his native state until his death, in 1862, married Mary Hix. She was born in Randolph county, N. C., a daughter of Davis and Rebecca (Laughlin) Hix, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nixon, in Texas, where she came to live after the death of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were the parents of six children, namely; Adeline, who spent her life in North Carolina; William W.; Jason L.; Julia; Fannie, now Mrs. Nixon; and Mary. All of these, with the exception of the oldest daughter, came to Texas to reside.

Mrs. Nixon has six children living, namely: Beulah, Corinne, Myrtle, Alta, P. I., and Zebulon. Beulah married E. F. Wood, and has five children, Louisa, Fannie, Maggie, Laura, and Kent. Corinne, wife of Walter Hyman, has three children, Harold, Aline, and Estelle. Myrtle married Frank Allen, and has one child, Frank. Alta married Knox Walker, and they have one daughter, Frances. P. I., who was graduated from the Luling High School, studied three years in the Texas State University, and studied for two years at the Asheville Military Academy, in Asheville, N. C., is now studying medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Md. Zebulon, the youngest child, is now, in 1907, attending the Texas State University.

Paul J. Greenwood. Prominent among the active and able attorneys of Caldwell county is Paul J. Greenwood, of Luling, who during the twenty-five or more years that he has been in practice in this city has met with eminent success, and won an honorable record in the legal profession. A son of Thomas Calhoun Greenwood, he was born January 8, 1861, in Caldwell county, Tex. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Greenwood, was born in Virginia, of English ancestry, and lived in his native state during his earlier life. Subsequently removing to Mississippi, he purchased a large tract of wild land in Monroe county, where he was one of the original settlers. With the assistance of slaves, he improved a homestead, on which he resided until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. He married Lydia Moore, and of the children born of their union, seven grew to years of maturity, namely: Samuel, Abner, Albert G., Thomas Calhoun, De Witt C., Calpurnia C., and Lydia.

The son of an early pioneer of Mississippi, Thomas Calhoun Greenwood was born in Monroe county, that state, April 13, 1823, and there received the rudiments of his education. In 1843 he was graduated from La Grange College, in La Grange, Ala., and immediately afterward began the study of law. Being admitted to the bar in 1844, he subsequently practiced law in Monroe, Chickasaw, and Choctaw counties, and for a time edited and published a paper in Aberdeen, Miss. In 1852, with a colony consisting of fifteen or more families, he started westward in search of a new home. Journeying with teams, and taking with him household goods, slaves and provisions, the party cooked and camped on the way, and after a number of weeks on the trail arrived in Guadalupe county, Tex. At that time a large proportion of the soil of Southwestern Texas still rested undisturbed by the plowshare, and

the primitive dwellings of the settlers were few and far between. Deer, buffalo, and wild horses had not then fled before the advancing steps of civilization, but roamed at large. Fond of hunting, and charmed with the natural beauty of the country roundabout, and its salubrious climate, Mr. T. C. Greenwood decided to locate at Seguin, one of the most enterprising towns of Guadalupe county. Opening a law office there, he was actively employed in the practice of his profession for a number of years. Like his father, he was an old style Baptist, and soon after coming to Texas he began preaching in that denomination, engaging in religious work in different places. In 1853 he formed a partnership with John Ireland, who was later governor of Texas, and was associated with him until 1856, when, on account of ill health he was forced to abandon his profession for awhile. Removing then to land that he had purchased in Caldwell county, Mr. Greenwood began the improvement of a farm, and received such benefit from the outdoor life that he was again enabled to resume his professional duties, and from 1874 until 1882 was engaged in the practice of law. His health again failing, he returned to his farm, on which he has since resided. He married Julia Crocker, who was born, April 23, 1823, in South Carolina, and of the eight children born of their union seven grew to years of maturity, namely: Thomas, Calpurnia, James, Carrie, Emmett, Paul J., and Eugenia. Thomas who served in the Civil war in the company of W. P. Hardemann, in Col. Thomas Green's regiment, died in Caldwell county in 1877. Calpurnia married William Redus, of San Antonio. James, a well known attorney of Seguin, has served as judge, and has represented his county in the state legislature. Carrie married A. M. Benner, and lives in Gillespie county. Emmett resides with his parents.

Completing the course of study in the common schools of his district, Paul J. Greenwood attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, after which he continued his studies at Baylor University, in Waco. Subsequently studying law with his father, he was admitted to the bar in 1881, and immediately opened an office in Luling. Well fitted for his chosen career, Mr. Greenwood has been exceedingly prosperous as an attorney, and in the years that have since elapsed has built up a large and lucrative patronage, and has gained a noteworthy position among the influential and esteemed citizens of the city.

In November, 1881, Mr. Greenwood married Ada Kyser, who was born, in 1863, near San Marcos, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Kyser, early settlers of Hays county, Tex., locating there in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood are the parents of two children, namely: Paul Cook and Grace. Politically Mr. Greenwood is a stanch Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of Hardemann Lodge, No. 179, A. F. & A. M., also Luling Lodge No. 194, R. A. M., and of Luling Lodge No. 211, I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Jennie (Everton) Clarke. In looking over a list of the good and gracious women whose achievements are recorded in charitable and religious circles, we find no name more worthy of commemoration than that of Mrs. Jennie (Everton) Clarke, founder and superintendent of the Belle Haven Orphan Asylum, in Luling, Tex. She is a devout Christian, an enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, and as a lecturer

has traveled the length and breadth of this, and other, states. She is a forceful speaker, her personal appearance adding to her power on the platform. Tall and large, of commanding presence, and naturally bright and intelligent, she wins and retains the attention of her audience, as an entertaining and instructive lecturer meeting with noted success. A daughter of the late Dr. William T. Everton, Mrs. Clarke was born in Luce township, Spencer county, Ind., of distinguished English ancestry. She belongs to the rather small, but well known, Everton family, which numbers among others of note Allen Peyton, who for a number of years represented Spencer county in the Indiana State Legislature; Judge Richardson, of Evansville, Ind.; Dr. Snyder, who was graduated from the Michigan State University, and is now officially connected with the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and his sister, Dr. Kate Snyder, also a graduate of the university of Ann Arbor, Mich., and now a practicing physician at Evansville, Ind.

Thomas Everton, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Clarke, and the founder of that branch of the family from which she is descended, was born near Liverpool, England, at Everton, a famous summer resort, named for this family, where for centuries the Everton family has been prominent and influential. Emigrating to the United States at an early day, he settled in Virginia, and with the colonists fought in the Revolutionary war. Subsequently removing with his family to North Carolina, he spent the remainder of his life there. He left among other children a son Thomas, who was the next in line of descent.

Judge Thomas Everton, Jr., was reared and educated in North Carolina. Attaining manhood, he migrated to Kentucky, and as a pioneer lived there a few years, being engaged in clearing and improving a farm. Removing in 1816 to Indiana, he purchased one thousand acres of land in Spencer county, and from the dense forest began the improvement of a homestead. He was very successful in his undertakings, and having cleared a large tract, he erected a substantial set of farm buildings, and there resided until his death, in 1845. He was patriotic and loyal, serving in the Indian wars of 1811 and 1812 under Gen. W. H. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, and was active in public affairs, serving for twelve years as county judge, a position that he held at the time of his death. He married Hetty Luce, a native of Kentucky. Her father, Abner Luce, who was also born in Kentucky, settled as a pioneer in Spencer county, Ind., in the township which was named Luce in his honor. Daniel Boone and the late Gov. Morton were both connected by marriage with the Luce family, which has attained prominence in several states. The late M. R. Luce, of Lockhart, Tex., came to this state in 1850, and subsequently held various positions of trust in Caldwell county. He reared fourteen children, and at his death left twenty-three grandchildren. His brother, Lafayette Luce, served as county clerk of Burnet county for fifteen years, and is now living at San Marcos. Another branch of the Luce family is represented by Oliver Luce McLaughlin, founder of the Old Men's Home, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Of the union of Thomas and Hetty (Luce) Everton, two sons and ten daughters were born, the sons being William T., Mrs. Clarke's father, and David M. David M., who married Kate Howe, a daughter of Dr. Howe, of Flora, Ill., was for a number of years a prac-

ticing dentist at Cornhill, near Georgetown, Tex., and his two sons are successful dentists of the Indian Territory.

William T. Everton was born, March 9, 1833, in Luce township, Spencer county, Ind. Intelligent and ambitious, with a love of books, he attended school regularly when young, obtaining a substantial foundation for his future education. Having a strong inclination towards the medical profession, he subsequently went to Windsor, in the province of Canada, where he studied with Dr. Pettit. Returning to the States, he located as a physician in Ramsey, Ill., and practiced there, and at other places in Illinois and Indiana, until 1876. Coming in that year to Texas, Dr. Everton practiced medicine for a number of years in Brazoria, meeting with good success. The latter part of his life he lived retired, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, in Luling, October 4, 1903. Dr. W. T. Everton married, November 9, 1854, Martha McSwane, who was born in Hardeman county, Tenn., January 17, 1837, a daughter of Edward McSwane. Edward McSwane, grandfather of Mrs. Clarke, was closely related to Thomas H. Benton, who was for thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, and was one of the most famous men of our country, particulary for his thorough information on finance and his great and long speeches on "Political Economy." His daughter Miss Jessie was as well known in Washington society for her extraordinary beauty, as he was for his statesmanship, and her history reads like a romance. When she was very young, John C. Fremont (afterwards General Fremont, path-finder of the Rocky Mountains) persuaded her to elope and marry him. The proud old Senator was unrelenting for many years, because she had married an obscure surveyor of the government in the wilds of the west. He soon made his mark in California and by his bravery and boldness in early days was instrumental in linking the Atlantic and Pacific in an indissoluble bond. He was at one time candidate for President of the United States on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Fremont survived her husband several years and died at her beautiful home in Los Angeles, Cal., about 1902, at the advanced age of 79 years. She was an authoress of note, and among her best publications were "Story of the Guard," "A Chronicle of the War," with a German translation, "Sketch of Her Father," and "Souvenirs of My Time."

Born of Scotch ancestry in Tennessee, Edward McSwane lived there until 1843, when he removed with his family to Indiana. Settling in Warwick county, he purchased a tract of timbered land, and in the opening that he made soon erected a log cabin for family use. There were then no railways in that part of the country, and Evansville and Newburg, on the Ohio, twenty-two miles away, were the nearest markets. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, paying much attention to the raising of tobacco, in which during the later years of his life he dealt extensively, living there until his death, in 1859. He married Polly Huddleston, a native of Hardeman county, Tenn., and they became the parents of a number of children, among whom were Dr. John McSwane, a well-known physician, who for several years was lecturer at the Saint Louis Medical College: William McSwane, a noted teacher in Southern Indiana, married Luella Gleason, a daughter of Dr. Gleason, of Petersburg, Ind., and their daughter, Miss Grace, was formerly a well-known temperance lecturer of

that state; and Martha, who married Dr. Everton. Of the children born of the union of Doctor and Mrs. Everton, five are living, namely: Octavia, formerly a teacher, is the wife of William Crosby, of Brazoria county; Mattie, who, also a school teacher, married Walter Crosby, of Lockhart; Elmer, a clerk in a store at Ardmore, I. T., married Stella Simms, daughter of the late Dr. Simms, of Harwood, Tex.; Melvin, a dentist, living in Schulenburg, married Mrs. Merrick, of Indiana; and Mrs. Clarke (nee Jennie Everton).

Having received an excellent common school education, Jennie Everton afterwards took a course at Xenia College, in Xenia, Ill., and at the age of sixteen years commenced teaching school, a profession which she followed several terms. On September 6, 1890, she married Lee Eckols, who was born, December 15, 1861, in Gonzales county, Tex., a son of Hon. J. W. and Laura (Harris) Eckols. Reared on a farm, Mr. Eckols continued engaged in agricultural pursuits until after his marriage. Locating then as a merchant in Luling, he continued in business here until his death, May 3, 1894, while yet in manhood's prime. Of this union one child was born, a daughter named Nora Eckols. In 1896 Mrs. Eckols married Rev. A. G. Clarke, a native of New York city, who was then a popular and brilliant preacher in the Christian church. Of a religious temperament, Mrs. Clarke united with the Church of Christ when nineteen years of age, and has since been an earnest and faithful worker in the cause of Christianity and of temperance. As above mentioned she has traveled and lectured extensively, and as a public speaker has met with genuine success, and from press and pulpit has received many eulogistic notices. She speaks on various topics, among the more interesting of which are "The General Diffusion of Bible Knowledge," "The Glorious Triumphs of Christianity," and Temperance.

In 1889, at her home in Luling, Mrs. Clarke first established an orphanage, and has since devoted her life to the care of destitute and homeless children, finding pleasant homes for many who would otherwise be dependent upon charity for their subsistence. Finding her own house inadequate to accommodate all whom she wished to succor, she subsequently bought a farm adjoining the corporation, erected and furnished a commodious two-story house, in which she is now caring for thirty-four orphans. This asylum, under the efficient management of Mrs. Clarke, is a model institution of the kind, and every contributor towards its support that has visited it has surely gone away feeling that every cent given is wisely invested. This orphanage and the one in Nashville, Tenn., are the only ones connected with the Church of Christ. A woman of strong convictions and great mental energy, Mrs. Clarke has prospered in her various charitable and religious works, and by her sterling integrity of character has won the esteem and confidence of the community in which she has so long resided.

Mastin Ussery. Those who came to Texas in the earlier days of its statehood were men of courage, energy and enterprise, willing, in their efforts to establish a home for themselves and their families, to sacrifice the comforts of life in a more civilized region for a time. Prominent among this number was the late Mastin Ussery, who came to the southern part of the state upwards of half a century ago, and from that

time until his death was actively and prosperously employed in developing and advancing its agricultural resources. A native of Giles county, Tenn., he was born October 23, 1818, a son of Hutchins Ussery. His grandfather Peter Ussery, was born and reared in North Carolina. Selecting farming for his life occupation, he subsequently moved to Giles county, Tenn., where he cleared a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his years.

Born in North Carolina, Hutchins Ussery accompanied his parents to Tennessee, and assisted in the clearing and improving of the parental homestead. On arriving at man's estate, he began farming on his own account, owning quite a tract of land in Giles county. In addition to general farming, he was extensively engaged in stock raising and dealing, his operations in this line oftentimes taking him far from home. On one of these expeditions, when he went south with live stock, he was taken ill, and died in Mississippi. His wife, whose maiden name was Fannie Rushen, was born in North Carolina, and died on the home farm, in Giles county, Tenn., at a good old age.

Selecting the occupation to which he was reared, Mastin Ussery carried on farming in Tennessee for a number of years, residing there until 1851. In that year, accompanied by his wife and three children, he started for Texas. Sailing down the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, he there embarked on a steamer for Galveston, where he arrived in the month of December. Changing boats at that place, he continued his journey to Powder Horn, now called Indianola, and from there went with ox teams to Victoria, where he spent a few months. The following May he went to Saluria Island, on which he remained about six months. In the fall of 1852 he made another move, going across the country with his family, to Guadalupe county, where he soon decided to locate. Buying five hundred and fifty-two acres of the San Marcos River bottom lands, he at once began the improvement of his property, almost the first thing which he did being to build two log houses, one for himself and family and the other for his slaves. The country roundabout was then in its virgin wildness, deer, wild turkeys and game of all kinds being abundant and easy prey for the hunter. There were then no railways in this part of the country, and in consequence all cotton produced had to be hauled with teams to either Port Lavaca or to San Antonio. Improving a large tract of land, Mr. Ussery remained in that county until 1870. Buying in that year five hundred acres of land in Caldwell county, he came here with his family, and for some time operated both farms. A man of great ability, possessing sound judgment, he met with most satisfactory results in his agricultural labors, and from time to time added to his landed possessions, becoming owner of nearly two thousand acres of land. He continued farming during his active life, residing on the home farm, about two and one-half miles from Luling, until his death, in September, 1883.

On July 16, 1844, Mr. Ussery married Sarah Jane Martin, who was born at Macon, Ga., October 8, 1827, a daughter of John Martin. Her grandfather, James Martin, was born in Scotland, and was there reared and educated. Emigrating to the United States, he bought land near Macon, Ga., and was there engaged in tilling the soil the remainder of his

life. Continuing in the occupation of his ancestors, John Martin moved from Georgia, his native state, to Tennessee, in 1828, becoming a pioneer of Giles county. Buying a tract of uncultivated land, he improved a homestead on which he resided until his death, in 1880, at the remarkable age of one hundred and five years. He married Annie Milligan, who was born in Georgia, a daughter of William and Mary Milligan, and died on the home farm, in Giles county, Tenn., in 1873.

Of the children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ussery, eight are now living, namely: Frances Ann, James W., Lizzie, John H., Abner, Kittie, Gussie, and Mattie. Frances A. married, first, Frank Appling, by whom she had one son, Collie Appling, and married, second, R. W. Pierce, by whom she has four children, John M., Fannie, May, and Annie Lou. James W. Ussery married Annie Hensley, and they are the parents of seven children, Willie, Peter, Abbie, Burl, Jessie, Addie, and Grover. Lizzie, who married Hoy Houston, has nine children: Mattie, Fannie, Abner, William and James, twins; John, Hugh, and Fred and Iantha, twins. John H. married Lucinda Craft, and they have six children: Mattie, Lucinda, Mastin, Walter, Lila and Oran. Abner married Betty Ketchum and they have five children: Lorena, Van, Roselle, Julia and Abner. Kittie, wife of John Craft, has three children: Gussie, Charlie and Kittie M. Gussie, the wife of Thomas A. Moody, has one child, Lorenzo U. Mattie married, first, Cheed Craft, by whom she had two children, Colula and Lillie Mae, and married for her second husband T. J. Wright. Although eighty years of age, and not very strong physically, Mrs. Ussery has full use of her mental faculties, and is very bright and active, retaining all of her former interest in general affairs, and taking great pleasure in her large family of descendants, her grandchildren numbering thirty-eight.

K. D. Keith. Prominent among the representative citizens of Luling is K. D. Keith, who has been actively identified with its industrial and mercantile interests for upwards of thirty years, and in the upbuilding and improving of town, city and county has been of material assistance. A son of J. W. Keith, he was born September 15, 1831, in Bainbridge, Ga., coming on both the paternal and maternal sides of excellent ancestry. His grandfather Keith, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, died in the prime of life, in South Carolina, leaving his widow with a family of young children to support. She removed with her family to Decatur, Ga., and in Bainbridge, which was then a frontier town, she purchased a small farm, in addition to managing that, with the assistance of her sons, she taught school for a number of years, residing in that place until her death.

But a young boy when the family removed to Bainbridge, J. W. Keith was educated by his mother, who was a woman of culture, and as a boy and young man assisted in the farm labors. When Decatur county was organized, he assisted and was appointed deputy county clerk. While in this position he read law, and being admitted to the bar practiced in Bainbridge and the surrounding country for several years. While thus employed he took part in the Florida war with the Seminole Indians. Subsequently moving to Florida, he bought three thousand acres of government land in Marianna, and with the help of slave labor improved a

part of it, and resided there until 1848. Selling out in that year, he went with his family to Spring Hill, Ala., where he bought land, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years. Disposing of that property in 1853, he started with his wife and children for Texas, getting as far as Mobile. There both he and his wife were stricken with yellow fever and died, the former passing away on September 20, and his death occurring the following day. His wife, whose maiden name was Adeline Revere, was born in Georgia, a daughter of Henry L. Revere. She was of French descent, her paternal grandfather having come from France, his native country, to America with Marquis de Lafayette, under whom he fought in the Revolution, afterwards taking up his permanent residence in Virginia. Henry L. Revere was born and reared in Virginia, and after the war of 1812, in which he served under Gen. Jackson, he settled as a pioneer in Florida. He married a Miss Lawson, of Georgia. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keith five children were born, namely: Henry, K. D., John, Mary, and Alabama.

With but limited opportunities for attending school, K. D. Keith was taught by his mother, who was well educated, acquiring a practical knowledge of the common branches of learning. After the sad death of his parents, he remained in Mobile for about three years, being employed as a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1856 he started for Texas, coming by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi and Red rivers to Alexander, thence overland to Jasper county, his first stopping place. He afterwards lived for a short time in Beaumont, going from there, in 1857, to Sabine Pass. Then buying a half interest in a shipping business, Mr. Keith, in company with Otis McGaffey, remained there a number of years, until the breaking out of the Civil war. Joining then an independent company of heavy artillery, Mr. Keith was subsequently made its captain, and, being assigned to different regiments, served in this capacity until the close of the conflict. Returning home broken in health, he lived quietly until fully recovered from the effects of exposure and hardships, and then went to Galveston, where he was clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment until 1874. In that year, upon the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to this point, Mr. Keith opened a lumber yard in Luling, being one of the first householders to locate here, and has since been numbered among the most able and successful business men of this vicinity.

Mr. Keith married, December 3, 1857, Mary McGaffey, who was born May 11, 1842, at White Pigeon, Mich. Her father, Otis McGaffey, and his father, Neal McGaffey, were both born in Illinois. Otis McGaffey moved from Illinois to Michigan, and from the latter state came in 1842 to Texas, making the entire journey across the country with a wagon and pair of horses, being three months on the way. He was for many years in business at Sabine Pass, but now, a venerable and honored man of eighty-six years, is spending his last days at Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are the parents of six children, namely: Wilson, Ida, Sumter, Mary Anna, Delia, and Alabama. Mary Anna was the first female child born in Luling, and at her birth received from Mr. Pierce the gift of a house lot. Mr. and Mrs. Keith, and all of their children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Asa Moody. Among the men who have been largely instrumental in developing the rich resources of Southern Texas is Asa Moody, of Caldwell county. Coming to the state nearly fifty years ago, he has since been profitably employed as a tiller of the soil, having cleared and improved a good homestead, on which he has lived, happy and contented, for many years, his farm being near Luling. In the meantime he has witnessed the marvelous growth of town and county, seeing the means of transportation across the country changed from the plodding ox team to the heavily laden railroad trains drawn by giant steam engines; the tallow dip give way to the brilliant light furnished by the power of electricity; and the installation of both the telephone service and the rural free delivery of mails, boons to the farmer and his household, keeping them in touch with the whole world. A son of Rev. Robert Moody, he was born in Marion district, S. C., June 8, 1828, of thrifty German ancestry.

Born and bred in South Carolina, Rev. Robert Moody there spent the earlier years of his life, being a preacher in the Methodist denomination, and also a farmer. Migrating with his family to Tennessee in 1833, he became a pioneer of Henderson county, locating there at an early period of its settlement. Buying a squatter's claim to a tract of land, he at once took possession of the log cabin which had been erected in the small clearing, and subsequently purchased the entire tract from the government. Continuing his agricultural labors, he cleared and improved a comfortable homestead, and in addition to general farming preached in different places, living in that county until his death. He married Nancy Johnson, who was born, of Scotch ancestry, in Marion district, S. C., and died on the home farm, in Henderson county, Tenn. She bore him eighteen children, of whom twelve sons and three daughters grew to years of maturity.

About five years of age when the family removed to Henderson county, Asa Moody began when but a small lad to help his father in the arduous work of hewing a farm from the wilderness. Very few district schools had then been established in that vicinity, and he was educated under the supervision of his parents. At the age of nineteen years, being given his time by his father, he began the battle of life on his own account, starting out even with the world. His first employment was that of building flatboats on Beach river, a trade that he followed for a few years, after which he was variously engaged for a time. In 1850 Mr. Moody, accompanied by his family, made an overland journey to Kentucky, where for three years he was in the employ of the contractors who were then building the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The following three years he lived on a farm, but was actively engaged in the grocery and butchering business, supplying the railroad hands with groceries and provisions. In 1856 he removed to Tennessee, and two years later went to Independence county, Ark., where he remained a few months.

Deciding then to make another change of residence, Mr. Moody started with ox teams for Texas, bringing along his household goods, and a good stock of provisions. After a hard trip of several weeks, he arrived in Williamson county, where he lived for a year. Coming from there to Caldwell county, he located first at Lockhart. Soon after the

breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company K, Allen's Regiment, and with his comrades took part in a number of engagements. At the battle of Milliken's Bend, he was severely wounded, and so incapacitated for duty that he returned home. In 1866 Mr. Moody turned his attention to agriculture, purchasing the farm which he now owns and occupies, on the bottom land of the west fork of Plum creek. Upon this land there had been but little attempt at improvement when he took possession of it, but he labored earnestly and actively, and by dint of persevering industry and judicious management has brought it to its present good condition.

In 1849 Mr. Moody married Rosa Johnson, who was born in Perry county, Tenn., a daughter of Burrell and Rebecca Johnson, and died in 1882 on the home farm, near Luling. Of the eleven children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Moody, eight are living, namely: Mollie, Amanda, Alminda, Belle, Columbus, Ella, Laura, and Thomas A. Mollie married, first, Henry Booth, and married, second, A. J. Tomlin, by whom she has three children, Henry, Berry and Janette. Amanda, the wife of Wesley Hall, has five children, Claude, Jessie, Arthur, Walter, and Clyde. Alminda married Addison F. Day, and they have one child, Lola. Belle, wife of Hoxie Galbreath, has eight children, Carl, Minnie, Ollie, Gladys, Hal, Burton, Gussie and Nellie. Columbus married Mary O'Bannon, and they are the parents of six children, Genie, Roy, Lena, Ruth, Donn, and Flossie. Ella, wife of Eli O'Bannon, has six children, Wenona, Bessie, Burgess, Ethel, Arlie, and Nellie. Laura married Theodore Young, and has eight children, Lulu, Quinton, Josie, Grace, Ray, Ernest, Annie Lee, and Florence. Thomas A. married Gussie Ussery, and they have one son, Lorenzo.

Walker B. Hardeman. Prominent among the representative citizens of Prairie Lea is Walker B. Hardeman, a member of the board of county commissioners of Caldwell county. An enterprising and skilful farmer, he is actively identified with the agricultural interests of this part of the state, and his personal character is such that he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides. A native of Caldwell county, he was born March 19, 1857, a son of Owen Bailey Hardeman. He comes from distinguished ancestry, being descended from a well known family of Virginia. In that state his paternal grandfather, Thomas J. Hardeman, was born January 31, 1788, and married a daughter of Ezekiel Polk. Thomas Hardeman, father of Thomas J. Hardeman, was the second child of John & Dorothy Hardeman, and eldest son; was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 8, 1756. In 1780 or '81 he commanded a company of North Carolina troops, sent against the Cherokee Indians, and in this way acquired the title of "Captain." At this period of his life he was almost totally uneducated, but having children old enough to go to school, he attended with them and studied arithmetic. He served in the legislature of North Carolina, also of Tennessee, was a member of Tennessee constitutional convention in 1796, General Jackson being a colleague.

When a young man, Thomas J. Hardeman, who was energetic, enterprising, and of an adventurous spirit, went to Tennessee as a pioneer, locating first in Hardeman county, which was named in his honor.

He subsequently lived for a few years in Maury county, Tenn., but did not like the place well enough to settle there permanently. In 1834, therefore, he again followed the march of civilization toward the southwest, coming to that part of Mexico now included within the limits of Texas, and at the time of the declaration of independence was a resident of Wharton county. A small company of men from that place, including two of his sons, Monroe and William, started for San Antonio to relieve the garrison at the Alamo. One evening, when nearing Gonzales, just after hearing that the garrison had surrendered, the party saw lights, and thought that they were nearing a detachment of the Texan army, but soon found to their dismay that they were wedged in between two wings of the Mexican troops. Cautiously making their way to the river bottoms, they tied their horses, made their escape on foot, and for five days were without food. Subsequently going from Wharton county to Bastrop county, Thomas J. Hardeman purchased land, cleared the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Laura Burleson, and there spent the remainder of his life, an honored and respected citizen.

Thomas J. Hardeman was twice married. He married first Miss Polk, and married second a Miss De Witt. By his first marriage he had five children, namely: Thomas Monroe, William Polk, Owen Bailey, Mary O., and Leonidas. By his second marriage he had three children, namely: Sarah, who married Capt. William Jones; Thomas J., Jr.; and Laura, who married Aaron Burleson. The four oldest of these sons, served in the Mexican war, as did his son-in-law, Dr. James Fentress, who married his daughter Mary. His second son, William Polk Hardeman, entered the Confederate army at the breaking out of the Civil war, was commissioned captain, and was afterwards several times promoted, becoming brigadier general. Gen. Hardeman's daughter married Hon. Thomas L. Nugent, a well known lawyer, who was prominent in public affairs, and at one time was candidate for governor of Texas.

A native of Maury county, Tenn., Owen Bailey Hardeman was a young boy when he came with his parents to Southern Texas, which was then but sparsely populated. Large game of all kinds was plentiful, herds of buffalo roaming the plains, while deer and antelope were to be seen at almost any hour of the day. The Indians were treacherous, frequently making raids upon the settlers. Growing up in those perilous times, his spirit of watchfulness and patriotism was early aroused, and in the Mexican war he served faithfully, and during the Civil war was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving under Generals Smith and McCulloch. At the time of his marriage he settled on land that he had bought in the San Marcos valley, and there resided about five years. Selling that farm, he bought land in Weatherford, Parker county, where he carried on farming and stock raising until his death, at the age of seventy-two years.

Owen Bailey Hardeman married in April, 1849, Sarah Berry, a daughter of Walker and Rachel C. (Meredith) Berry, natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania respectively. In Tennessee Mr. Berry died while yet in manhood's prime, leaving his widow with five children to care for. Having received a substantial education, Mrs. Berry began teaching after the death of her husband, for several years being principal of a ladies' seminary in Tennessee. Subsequently coming with her family to Texas,

she farmed for a while in Washington county, and later located in the San Marcos valley, near Prairie Lea, buying a farm, which was managed by her sons, and there spent her declining years. Mrs. Hardeman was educated at the Moravian Female Seminary in Salem, N. C., and is a woman of refinement and culture. She is a sincere Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian church. A bright, active woman, of eighty-three years, she is now making her home with a daughter in Dallas. Five of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Owen B. Hardeman grew to years of maturity, namely: Rachel, wife of Walter R. Bailey; Mary died at the age of twenty years; Lillie, wife of J. S. Steele; Ida Norfleet, wife of H. J. Martin; and Walker B., the special subject of this sketch.

After leaving the district school, where he laid a substantial foundation for his future education, Walker B. Hardeman attended first the Texas Military Institute, and afterwards the Coronal Institute, at San Marcos. Subsequently turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, he has met with signal success as a tiller of the soil, and now holds a leading position among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Prairie Lea, his estate, on which he settled at the time of his marriage, being one of the best in regard to its improvements and appointments, of any in the vicinity.

In January, 1895, Mr. Hardeman married Mrs. Maggie L. (Edwards) Bright, who was born in Louisiana, a daughter of James and Jane (Smith) Edwards, and widow of Robert Bright. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hardeman has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Lela N., Ruth C., and Walker B., Jr. Although not a politician, Mr. Hardeman takes a genuine interest in public affairs, and has served in different official capacities, having been United States census enumerator in 1880, and again in 1900, and having been elected county commissioner in the fall of 1906.

William Martin Hankins. Distinguished as a native-born citizen and a life-long resident of Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, William Martin Hankins holds a noteworthy position among the representative agriculturists of this section of Texas. Thoroughly acquainted with the occupation to which he was bred, he is an able and skilful farmer, taking advantage of the facilities afforded in this day and age by improved machinery and modern appliances for tilling the soil, and has met with excellent success in his operations. A son of the late Eli Skaggs Hankins, he was born, April 13, 1868, on the homestead, where he now resides.

John Hankins, Mr. Hankins' paternal grandfather, was, as far as known, a life-long resident of Kentucky. He was a farmer by occupation, but died when a young man, leaving a widow and one or more children. His widow, whose maiden name was Melinda Hinds, then returned with her family to her parents, and until her death a few years later, supported herself and children by spinning and weaving. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hinds, subsequently emigrated to Texas, bringing with them her son, Eli S. Hankins, in 1837 locating on land in Brazos county, where they spent their remaining years.

A boy in his "teens" when he came with his grandparents to Texas, Eli Skaggs Hankins thoroughly enjoyed his new life on the frontier. One of his first great desires was to became the owner of a pony, saddle,

blanket and gun, and his ambitions in this direction were soon realized. Becoming a fearless rider, and an expert marksman, he subsequently had an opportunity to put these accomplishments to a practical use in fighting the Indians and Mexicans, both under Caldwell at Salado, and under Burleson at the Battle of Plum Creek, these being among the last Indian and Mexican engagements in this part of the state. Being entitled to three hundred and twenty acres of land from the state when he became of age, he employed an agent to locate the tract for him, but it was forty or more years before he obtained a title to it. Previous to that time, however, he had bought land on Plum Creek, in what is now Caldwell county, and when he married he located upon it. Disposing of that in 1851, he purchased a tract of the rich bottom lands of the San Marcos, near Prairie Lea, and having improved a homestead was here actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, November 2, 1887, a period of thirty-six years. A man of intelligence and ability, he took an active interest in local affairs, and for a number of years served as inspector of animals and hides.

On December 31, 1846, Eli S. Hankins married Elizabeth Caroline Day, who was born in Charleston District, S. C., October 9, 1830, a daughter of Johnson Day, also a native of that district. The son of a prosperous planter, Johnson Day was reared and educated in Charleston, living there until after his marriage. He subsequently lived for a while in other states, first in Alabama, and then in Georgia, after which he returned to Charleston District, purchased the old homestead, which he occupied until 1835. Selling out in that year, Mr. Day started overland with his family for Texas, and after a tedious journey by team of several weeks arrived at San Augustine. Texas had then declared, but had not achieved, its independence, and the Mexican Army was invading the southwestern part. There being neither railways nor telegraphs at that time, news was carried from place to place by mounted couriers, and was a long time in reaching the people. Being advised, on account of the unsettled condition of things, to remain in San Augustine, he decided to do so, and rented land, on which he raised one crop. In the fall of that year, he went to Gonzales, a town which a few months before had been burned by the Texan army. All of the settlers had fled to the east when the depredations commenced, and but a few had been courageous enough to return. Those few, however, were trying to maintain law and order, and when Mr. Day arrived he was elected to a high office, and devoted his time to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. That section of the state was then in a very unsanitary condition, and the whole family were taken ill, and in 1838, about a year after locating at Gonzales, Mr. Day died, leaving a widow and seven children, six daughters and one son. Mr. Day married Sarah Hembrew, a daughter of Rev. James Hembrew, a preacher in the Primitive Baptist church, of which she was a consistent and devout member for many years. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Day removed with her family to Seguin, Guadalupe county, being attracted to the place by its beautiful and health-giving springs, being among the original settlers of the now enterprising city. The only son, James Milford Day, engaged in farming there, clearing quite a tract of land. Hostilities between the Republic and Mexico break-

ing out, all of the whites left that place, the Day family going back to Gonzales. They subsequently returned to Seguin, and there Mrs. Day spent her declining years.

Of the children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Eli S. Hankins, five grew to years of maturity, namely: Arminda Ann, James Milford, Eli Clemmons, Mary Ellen, and William Martin. Arminda Ann, who died at the age of forty-one years, married, March 16, 1870, Edmund Bellinger, by whom she had nine children, Carrie L., Eli, John C., Wenona, Oran, Edmund, William R., Eugene, and Lucius. John M. married Glendorah C. Glass, on October 26, 1876, and they have seven children, Clay M., Lula, John P., Archie, Wayne, Wenona, and Barney. Eli C. married, October 25, 1876, Ida J. Perry, and they have reared nine children, John M., Craig, Lillie, Willie, Maggie, Mary, Maude, Alice, and Gladys. Mary C. married in February, 1883, Samuel L. Eeds, and they are the parents of six children, John R., Walter, Samuel, Beatrice, Arminda, and Carl.

William Martin Hankins, the youngest member of the parental household, and the special subject of this brief sketch, received his education in the district schools. Choosing the occupation to which he was reared as the one most congenial to his tastes, he has carried on the various branches connected with general farming with undisputed success, and in the management of the old homestead is meeting with excellent pecuniary results. On November 28, 1902, Mr. Hankins married Flora Mary Harris, and they have two children, Morris C. and Mildred M.

James Jefferson Holloway. Numbered among the citizens of prominence in Weimar is James J. Holloway, one of the founders of the place, and a supporter of all projects tending to advance its best interests. A man of energy, enterprise and practical judgment, he has shown marked ability in business methods and dealings, and from a modest beginning has, through his own efforts, won a handsome competence, enabling him now to live retired from active work, enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his earlier years of toil. He was born, December 11, 1837, in Person county, N. C., which was likewise the birthplace of his father, John Adams Holloway, and of his grandfather, James Holloway. The latter, who came of substantial Scotch-Irish ancestry, inherited the paternal homestead, located about eight miles from Roxboro, and there spent his entire life. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Dixon, was also a life-long resident of Person county, N. C.

Born in February, 1800, John Adams Holloway grew to manhood in his native county, and at his marriage settled about a mile from the ancestral homestead, on a large tract of land given him by his father. He was very well educated, took an active interest in public affairs, and in politics was identified with the Whigs. During the early "forties," when the annexation of Texas was discussed, he strongly advocated the project, and in 1844 was a warm supporter of James K. Polk, the presidential candidate, and in the fall of that year was elected to represent Person county in the State Legislature. Polk being elected president, and the annexation of Texas being assured, Mr. Holloway sold his Person county estate, and started with his family for Texas, then a Republic, going partly by land and partly by water to Houston. From there he

came with teams to the interior, fording all streams except the Brazos river, where a ferry boat pushed across the stream with poles was used. After journeying for two weeks, he arrived in Colorado county, and, locating on the west side of the Colorado river, bought one thousand acres of wild land, paying $1.00 per acre for it. As there were no buildings on the place, he, with his family, found shelter in a board shanty near by, and occupied that structure until he had erected a log house, for which he made all the furniture. Deer and other kinds of wild game, both large and small, was plentiful, and with the products of the land supplied the people then here with the means of subsistence, which consisted largely of corn bread, black coffee, jerked beef, and game. Cattle roamed the plains at will, and the Indians and Mexicans were oftentimes troublesome. Mr. Holloway immediately commenced the improvement of a homestead, but he did not live to accomplish very much, his death occurring in June, 1846, while yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood.

On February 22, 1837, John Adams Holloway married Mary Ann Walthall Bass, who was born, October 3, 1819, in Nottoway county, Va., which was the place of birth of her father, Elam Bass, and of which her grandfather, Edward Bass, was a life-long resident. About 1824, a few years after his marriage with Mary Elizabeth Oliver, Elam Bass bought land in Halifax county, Va., and was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death. In 1846, soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Holloway removed to Rutersville, and there, in 1848, she married for her second husband, Mr. P. J. Shaver. A native of Salisbury, N. C., Mr. Shaver migrated from there to Texas in 1835, when he became one of the original settlers of Fayette county. Buying a tract of wild prairie land, he erected a log house, which was the first building on the present site of Fayetteville, which he laid out. Improving a good ranch he was there actively engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1875. Mrs. Shaver continued to reside in Fayetteville for a number of years after the death of Mr. Shaver, but is now living in Weimar, and with her mental vigor unimpaired, although physically weak, is enjoying life surrounded by her children and grandchildren. By her two marriages, Mrs. Shaver had a large family of children, five of whom died in infancy. Of the children born of her union with John A. Holloway, six grew to years of maturity, namely: James J.; John B.; Emma, wife of C. McGowan Breeding; Willis S.; Mary Fiske, deceased, married Major B. F. Dunn; and Richard E., deceased. Of the children born of her union with Mr. Shaver, five grew to years of maturity, namely: P. J.; Ella, wife of Louis Ahless; Martha J.; Sarah, deceased, married Henry Dunlavy; and Robert A., deceased.

Coming with his Uncle David and cousin James to Texas, and bringing with them the slaves, James Jefferson Holloway had a tedious journey, partly by water, and joined the family in Colorado county. Being then but a boy, he continued his studies at the pioneer schools of Rutersville, afterwards being under the instruction of William Halsey, at Chapel Hill, and then under Rufus Burleson, at Independence. He was subsequently employed as a clerk in a general store at Fayetteville until the breaking out of the war. Enlisting then in the company known as Ward's Legion, he was with his command in Texas, Louisiana and Mis-

sissippi until the close of the conflict, taking an active part in its many marches, campaigns and battles. Returning home, Mr. Holloway having no means with which to establish himself in business made an arrangement with the owner of a large number of cattle to carry on teaming, and employed colored men as teamsters. In this occupation, he made long trips, going as far as Ellis county, where he bought wheat, which, after having it ground into flour, he sold at a profit in Fayetteville. He also purchased lumber in Grimes, and made some money on that. Locating in La Grange in 1866, Mr. Holloway was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years, after which he was again employed for two years as a clerk, and from 1871 until 1873 was a farmer. In the latter year the railway was extended to Weimar, the village was established, and Mr. Holloway here erected the first residence and the first business building, a fact worthy of recording, although some had previously been moved on to the site of the present village. With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Holloway established a mercantile, banking and exchange business, and for many years was actively employed in these lines, carrying on a large and remunerative business until his retirement from the activities of life.

In February, 1866, Mr. Holloway married Lizzie Nicholson, a daughter of James A. and Clemie A. Nicholson, and of their union six children have been born, namely: James B., Clemie E.; John W., Charles F., Katie M., and Scott F.

William Dillard. Among the earlier settlers of Texas, William Dillard, of Caldwell county, holds a position worthy of mention in a volume of this character. Coming to this state while it was yet a part of the Republic of Mexico, he formed an intimate acquaintance with the privations and hardships of pioneer days, and the subsequent incidents of his active career place him among the self-made men of our times. By the untimely death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources when but a boy, but he successfully paddled his own canoe, and in course of time became the possessor of a tract of land, which, largely by the labor of his own hands, he has developed and improved into the homestead on which he is now living in comfort and ease, enjoying to the utmost the fruit of his earlier years of toil. A son of Joseph Dillard, he was born, in 1824, in Cooper county, Miss., where he spent the first ten years of his existence.

In 1834, Joseph Dillard, accompanied by his family, came across the country with teams from Mississippi to Texas, locating in Washington county, where his death occurred the very next year. His widow, whose maiden name was Susan Beason, was born in Illinois. After the death of her husband, she moved to Missouri, which was her home a short time. When the independence of Texas was assured, she returned to Washington county, and soon after became the wife of William Burnett, who fought under Gen. Houston at the San Jacinto. In 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Burnett moved to Caldwell county, and subsequently settled in Gonzales county, where Mrs. Burnett spent the remainder of her life.

Beginning the battle of life for himself at the age of fourteen years, William Dillard was variously employed for a number of years, laboring at any remunerative work. During the progress of the Mexican war,

in 1847, he enlisted in Company K, commanded by Captain Snell, and served in the regiment of "Jack Hayes" until the close of the conflict. The following eighteen years, Mr. Dillard spent on the plains in the western part of the state. Coming to Caldwell county in 1871, he bought the farm on which he has since resided, and by dint of hard labor has improved the land, making it to yield abundantly of the crops common to this section of the country.

Mr. Dillard has been twice married. He married first, in 1849, Mary Ann Ellison, a daughter of N. P. Ellison, a pioneer of Caldwell county. She died in 1895, leaving eleven children, namely: Josephine, Abraham, Emma J., George, William, Alice, Ann, John, Charles, Susan, and Daniel. Mr. Dillard married for his second wife Mrs. Fanny (Wells) O'Stean.

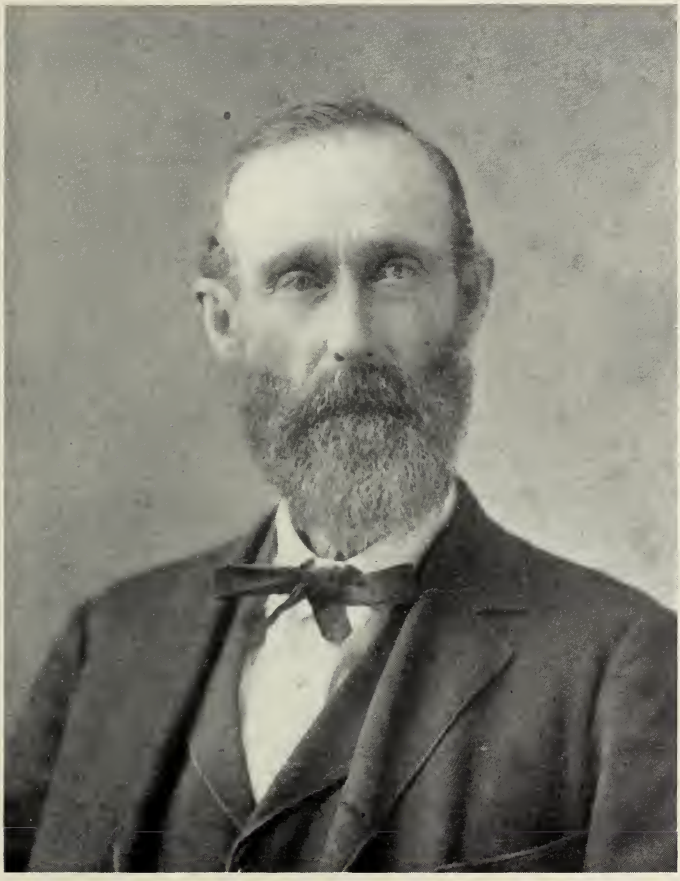
Thomas McNeal. Prominent among the well known and influential citizens of Lockhart is Thomas McNeal, attorney-at-law, and one of the leading members of the legal profession. A native of Texas, he was born, November 22, 1849, in Washington county, a son of William Wallace McNeal.

Coming from thrifty Scotch ancestry, William Wallace McNeal was born and reared in Maury county, Tenn., and there lived until 1849. Coming then to Texas, he spent a few months in Washington county, where his father-in-law, Walker Berry, had previously settled. Looking about for a place in which to locate permanently, he came then to Caldwell county, and was so favorably impressed with Lockhart that he opened a store of general merchandise in a building standing on the northeast corner of the square, having for a partner his brother-in-law, R. M. Berry. There being no railways in this vicinity at that time, all of the merchandise was brought from Port Lavaca with teams. In 1853 his partner, Mr. Berry, went to Mississippi to be married. The wedding over, he started for home with his bride, and when at Port Lavaca both were stricken with yellow fever, and died in a very short time. Mr. W. W. McNeal continued the business alone for a few years, after which he lived retired, in Lockhart, until his death. He married Elizabeth W. Berry, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Walker and R. C. Berry. She survived him, and spent the closing years of her life in Gonzales county.

Having laid a substantial foundation for his future education in the public schools, Thomas McNeal read law in the office of Walker W. Berry, in San Antonio, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. He began his career as a lawyer in Lockhart, but later removed to Luling, where he practiced a few years. Then, after practising a while in Gonzales, he returned to Lockhart, where he has since continued, having built up a large and lucrative patronage in this thriving city and its suburbs.

Mr. McNeal married, in 1876, Mary Field, and into their home five children have been born, namely: Edna, Mary, Lillie, William Wallace, and Thomas Hill.

Hon. Abnus Bailey Kerr of San Antonio has attained distinction as one of the most extensive land owners and prominent stockmen of the southwest. His other business interests, too, are of a most varied character, demanding keen discrimination and sagacity in their management and successful control. But while his splendid prosperity awakens



A. B. Kerr

the admiration of all it is the character of the man that has endeared him to his many friends. Unostentatious in manner, plain and simple in tastes, he has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to warp his kindly nature or affect his relations with others less fortunate, and the title of "honorable" given to him by reason of public office is as certainly deserved by reason of his genuine character and worth.

Mr. Kerr is a native of Virginia, having been born in Augusta county that state, on the 4th of March, 1832. He is a son of Robert G. and Cassandra (McCutcheon) Kerr and in both the paternal and maternal lines comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Kerr family is an old and prominent one of Augusta county, Virginia, where representatives of the name have lived through many generations. The paternal grandfather, William Kerr, was one of the early settlers of the Old Dominion and valiantly served his country in the Revolutionary war. His son, Robert G., was born in 1803 and, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Cassandra McCutcheon, also a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and a daughter of Captain Downey McCutcheon, who was also in the war for independence and won his title while serving with the army of patriots of Virginia. Both the Kerr and McCutcheon families were large property owners and people of much influence in their state. After residing for a long period in the county of his nativity Robert G. Kerr came to Texas in 1874 to spend his remaining days with his son, Abnus B., and here died in 1893 at the very venerable age of ninety years. His wife also died in Texas, passing away at the family home in Fayette county.

Abnus Bailey Kerr, the eldest of his father's family, acquired a fair education in the schools of Augusta county and when twenty years of age started out to make his way unaided in the world. He went first to Charleston, West Virginia, and then down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. The long trip was fraught with hardships and also considerable danger on account of the cholera epidemic, for all along the route they passed through communities infected with that disease, and many on board the boat became ill with cholera and died. Mr. Kerr fortunately, however, escaped and from New Orleans he went by boat to Indianola, Texas, and on to Gonzales by ox team, arriving at the latter place on the 1st of November, 1852, with but limited capital. He succeeded in securing work, however, as a bookkeeper for a Mr. Gishard, a Frenchman, at a salary of fifty-one dollars per month. After a month he was compelled to abandon the position on account of failing health. When he had recovered he found it so difficult to obtain a position that he accepted work as a hod carrier on the construction of the first brick house in Gonzales, his wage being but seventy cents per day, out of which he had to pay his board. He worked on that building, which was known as the Kaiser Hotel, until March, 1853, at which time Major Neighbors was raising a company of rangers to guard the surveyors going north to survey land in Peters colony in northern Texas. Mr. Kerr joined the company of rangers upon the request of the major and they were organized at Austin by Colonel Hitchcock and started north in the latter part of March. The party surveyed seventeen hundred square miles of

land in nine months and had many interesting and exciting experiences, especially with hostile Indians.

On the 2d of July, 1853, Mr. Kerr and a friend, Mr. Gibbons of Arkansas, decided to leave the camp and go to Fort Belknap, a distance of twenty-five miles, to get their guns repaired. While hunting for a suitable place to cross the Brazos river they came suddenly upon a band of one hundred and fifty Indians who were on the war path. The young men hurriedly beat a retreat, but were pursued by the Indians. The friend was on a fine mare, which left Mr. Kerr's little pony far in the rear. Mr. Kerr called to his companion to wait, but the latter seemed to be deaf. The race continued until within sight of Fort Belknap and the mounts of the two boys were almost exhausted. They reached the fort in safety, however, when a party of soldiers started back after the Indians, but did not succeed in capturing any.

On the 1st of November, 1853, Mr. Kerr was transferred from the ranger service to the surveying corps and after a short period was transferred to the transcribing department, where he received seventy-five dollars per month—a great advance over any wage that he had previously been paid. In that capacity he served until after the close of the year. By the last of January, 1854, having completed his work with the surveying party and being paid off, he found himself in possession of four hundred and forty dollars. Returning to Gonzales, he discharged all of the indebtedness that he had been forced to contract while there and then went to Cibolo near Selma in Bexar county, where he purchased a small herd of cattle and a tract of land from J. M. Hill. He made considerable money in the venture there and thus practically made his first start in the business world. During the fall of 1854 he met the lady who became his wife—Miss Mary Mercer—and while she was attending school they were married August 2, 1855. She was a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Menifee) Mercer and they lived happily together until her death in 1868.

During the fall of 1855, Mr. Kerr and his wife loaded their household goods on an ox wagon and removed to Fayette county, Texas, where Mr. Kerr continued to make his home for nearly a half century. They settled on a tract of land of two hundred acres, upon which he built a house from lumber hauled from Higgins mill at Bastrop. He also fenced some of the land and engaged in farming and improving his property until the outbreak of the Civil war. Shortly after the inauguration of hostilities he joined Shaw's company of Carter's regiment of cavalry in Colorado county, to which place he removed his family and effects. He was with that organization throughout the greater part of the war and was principally engaged in scouting duty in this state.

Returning to Fayette county in 1866, Mr. Kerr began surveying and soon became familiar with the lands of this part of the country. Finding opportunity for investment, he engaged quite extensively in land speculations, buying and selling large tracts and accumulating considerable property. He also began farming on an extensive scale and eventually engaged in merchandising in the town of Flatonia. Later in association with his sons he established a business in the new town of Mul-

Muldoon.

doon under the firm name of A. B. Kerr & Sons. It was this firm that practically built up the town and there the sons, James and John Kerr, are still extensively engaged in business under the old firm name. They practically own the town of Muldoon and have the most extensive business interests in that part of the state. In addition to their mercantile and other interests Mr. Kerr and his sons established at Muldoon what was for several years the largest rock quarry in Texas. Mr. Kerr secured and filled a three hundred thousand dollar contract for furnishing rock for the jetties at Galveston and also large rock contracts for the same kind of work for the government jetties at the mouth of the Brazos and at Aransas Pass. While this business enterprise was at its height they shipped from thirty-five to forty car loads of rock from the quarries daily.

Mr. Kerr's largest interests are now in Texas lands, of which he owns over two hundred thousand acres in the southern and southwestern sections of the state. In 1900 he moved his home to San Antonio and controls his business interests from this city. He also has very valuable land holdings in the republic of Mexico. He is the owner of extensive cattle interests, having about six thousand head at the present time, most of which are in McMullen county, where the Kerr ranch embraces forty-five thousand acres. The largest farming interests of father and sons are in Fayette county in the vicinity of Muldoon, a rich cotton and corn region, where they have several thousand acres in cultivation under the care of tenants together with a gin and compress. Another fine ranch owned by Mr. Kerr lies a short distance west of San Antonio. Few men in the state have had as many and valuable business interests and he is today one of the most prominent business men of all Texas, to which position he has attained through careful management, judicious investment, earnest purpose, laudable ambition and strict integrity in all transactions. Mr. Kerr has been for many years in public life, called to office by his fellow townsmen who have recognized his worth and ability and his devotion to the public good. While living in Fayette county he served as justice of the peace for fifteen years and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. He was also county assessor, school director and county commissioner for several years and still higher political honors awaited him, for he was elected to the state senate to represent the counties of Fayette, Colorado and Lavaca in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth legislatures. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on contingent expenses and was a member of the finance committee during both sessions, this being one of the most important committees in the legislative body. His most active work in the senate, however, was in connection with his efforts to introduce in Texas the Torens system of land registration, a system that was in vogue in Illinois and named in honor of its promoter, Mr. Torens of Chicago. Its purpose is to simplify the recording and transferring of land titles with the object of making titles absolutely safe and secure and reducing the expense of registration and transference. This measure, which is greatly needed in Texas where titles are so involved, was unfortunately temporarily postponed on ac-

count of the Illinois supreme court's decision affecting a portion of the Torens plan.

Mr. Kerr is a most charitable and generous man, giving freely to all worthy enterprises, while his benevolent spirit has prompted his active and liberal assistance to many individuals in need of aid. He is, however, thoroughly unostentatious in his giving. From 1870 until 1880 he was prominently identified with the organization of the Texas State Grange and for eight years was a member of the first executive committee.

Mr. Kerr has been happy in his home relations. By his first marriage he had three children who are yet living: Thomas O., James L. and W. B. Kerr, and his sons have been closely associated with him in his business operations. His present wife, to whom he was married in Fayette county in 1870, was Elizabeth Ragsdale, who was born and reared in this state, a daughter of Charles C. and Sarah (Sealorn) Ragsdale, pioneers of Texas. There are three children by the present marriage: John A., Charles Grove and Mrs. Alice Lela Price. Mr. Kerr has perhaps derived the more pleasure from his wealth because of the opportunities that it has given him to provide for his family. He is, however, most generous with his means in assisting others and in behalf of the necessities. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been not only manifest in his business undertakings but also in his private and social life and in his benevolences. Having made his way through the world by dint of his own efforts he has always had a kindly sympathy for those whom he found starting in life as he had started and he has interested himself in advancing men who were struggling to obtain a foothold in the business world. He possesses a warm hearted, genial nature and has drawn about him a circle of devoted friends.

Fayette County.

Theodore Wolters. Occupying a position of prominence among the leading citizens of Schulenburg, Fayette county, is Theodore Wolters, who has served as mayor of the city since 1889, and is still, in 1907, filling this important office. A progressive, clear-headed, wide-awake man, pleasant and courteous in his manner, and possessing good business energy and tact, he has won the respect of the community, and rendered himself popular with all classes of citizens in this metropolis. Of substantial German parentage and ancestry, he was born, April 15, 1846, in Industry, Austin county, Texas, a son of Jacob Wolters.

A native of Germany, Jacob Wolters was born, in 1797, at Elberfeld, near the Rhine. Learning the trade of a baker when young, he followed it in his native country until 1835, when, accompanied by his wife and their four little children, he emigrated to the United States, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. After a voyage of several weeks he landed at New Orleans, from there coming by water to Texas, which was at that time a part of Mexico. He located in Colorado county, near Frelsburg, where as head of a family he was granted a

league of land by the Mexican government. He was just getting well settled when the war for independence broke out, and he joined Gen. Houston's command, starting at once for San Antonio to relieve the garrison at Fort Alamo. News being received, however, of the fall of the fort, General Houston sent all of the married men home to look after their families. On his return Jacob Wolters stowed his family in a truck wheel cart, which was drawn by a pair of steers, and started for the Brazos country. While on his way thither he was offered a league of land for the steers and cart, but replied that he would not exchange them for the whole state of Texas. Near Saint Phillips, Texas, he, with a number of other men and their families, took possession of some vacant buildings on a plantation. Feeling that his wife and children were safe, he then started to join General Houston's army, but while enroute was informed that the battle of San Jacinto had been fought, the Americans being victorious, and independence already won. Taking his family with him, he subsequently returned to his old home, where he found that his buildings had all been destroyed, and everything, almost, of value taken away. Luckily, however, he and four or five of his neighbors had taken the precaution before leaving to hide about one hundred bushels of corn, which the Indians and Mexicans had failed to find, and on this they subsisted until another crop was raised. He at once erected another log house, and there continued his residence for a while longer. Trading his property, subsequently, in Colorado county for improved land at Industry, Austin county, he there continued the occupation to which he was reared, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1865. The maiden name of his second wife, the mother of his son Theodore, the subject of this sketch, was Louisa Maybrink. She was born in Hamburg, Germany, and was first married to a Mr. Marks, who died near Houston, Texas. Going to Houston to be married, Mr. Jacob Wolters made the journey on horseback, leading another horse for his bride. After the ceremony which made them husband and wife the bride, although she had never before ridden horseback, mounted her steed, and rode the entire distance of ninety miles on his back. Four children were born of their union, Theodore being the only one now living.

Having obtained his early education in the pioneer schools of Austin county, Theodore Wolters remained at home assisting in the care of the home farm until 1863. Then, a beardless boy of seventeen years, he enlisted in Wilhausen's Brigade, Light Artillery, and was first sent to Brownsville, and thence to the eastern part of the state to fight Banks' army, and was with his command until the close of the war, participating in many engagements. Returning home, Mr. Wolters resumed farming, and continued thus employed until 1879. Coming then to Schulenburg, he embarked in business on his own account, and has continued here since, being now numbered among the leading and influential citizens of the place.

Mr. Wolters married, in 1871, Margaret Wink, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Louis and Catherine (Meyer) Wink. Into the household thus established five children have been born, namely: Jacob, a well-known attorney of Houston; Edmund, of Lane City; Otello,

wife of C. Baumgarten, of Big Springs; Katie, wife of Eugene White, of El Paso; and Wallace, a student. Religiously Mr. Wolters is a Lutheran, and Mrs. Wolters is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

E. Rudolph Vogt. Occupying a noteworthy position among the leading citizens of Schulenburg is E. Rudolph Vogt, widely and favorably known as the county surveyor of Fayette county, and likewise as judge of Precinct No. 8. The descendant of a pioneer settler of this county, he was born, October 15, 1858, near the town of Cedar. His father, John Vogt, was born in Hamburg, Germany, where his father, John Vogt, Sr., spent his entire life.

Venturesome and ambitious, John Vogt left home when a boy in his teens, taking passage on a sailing vessel, in which he crossed the Atlantic, landing, after a voyage of thirteen weeks, in Galveston, Texas. Coming immediately to Fayette county, he found but scant evidence of civilization in these parts. Deer roamed over the unbroken prairie in herds, wild game was very plentiful, and the following six months he spent in gunning and trapping. He then secured work as a farm hand, receiving as wages twenty-five cents a day. He was energetic and industrious, and as his usefulness increased his wages were advanced. Prudent and thrifty, he saved a large proportion of his earnings, and when ready to take upon himself the cares and responsibilities of a married man, he bought a tract of land near Cedar, cleared and improved a homestead, and on this has since resided. He married, January 15, 1857, Frances Willrich, who was born in Germany, a daughter of George Willrich. In 1846 Mr. Willrich emigrated from Germany to this country, bringing with him his family, and located on a farm at the Bluffs, in Fayette county. He married Ely Kukuk, who was born in Germany, September 27, 1808, and is now living on the home farm, near LaGrange, where she has the distinction of being one of the oldest residents of Texas. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. John Vogt seven children were born, namely: Margaret; E. Rudolph, the special subject of this brief sketch; Charlotte; Anna; George; Fritz; and Julius.

Having completed his early education in the pioneer schools of Fayette county, E. Rudolph Vogt studied civil engineering under a private tutor, and at the age of nineteen years began surveying on his own account. In his chosen occupation Mr. Vogt has since continued, and as his work has extended across the state from east to west, and from the Red river to the Rio Grande, he has acquired an intimate knowledge of Texas and its people, and has watched with genuine pleasure the development of the various industries throughout this section of the Union.

In 1883 Mr. Vogt married Annie Nöllkemper, who was born at Cedar, Fayette county, a daughter of Henry and Katherine Nollkemper, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Vogt are the parents of three children, namely: Charles A; and Otto and Emil, twins. An influential member of the Democratic party, Judge Vogt has ever taken an active part in local affairs, and is now serving his second term as judge of Precinct No. 8. In 1888 he was elected to the position of county sur-

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Baumgarten.

veyor, and with the exception of one term has since filled this office. Fraternally the Judge is a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M.

Christian Baumgarten. It is doubtless true that many of the most energetic and enterprising young men of European birth leave their early homes for a larger field of operation, and on American soil find the goal of their ambitions. Prominent among this number is Christian Baumgarten, of Schulenburg, who came from the fatherland to this country poor in pocket but rich in courage, and has since through his own efforts risen from a very humble position to that of one of the representative men of a prosperous and intelligent community, and an important factor in advancing its industrial and business interests. A native of Germany, he was born, March 13, 1836, at Magdeburg, on the river Elbe. His father, Christian Baumgarten, Sr., spent his entire life in Germany. As a young man, he served a number of years as an officer in the German army, and after retiring from military life was engaged in farming and stock raising. He reared three sons, all of whom emigrated to America, locating in Texas. Gustav and Adolph live in Lavaca county.

Christian Baumgarten was educated in the fatherland, and at the age of fourteen years began learning the carpenter's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he worked for a while as a journeyman. In 1854 he went to Bremen, where he was employed for a few months as a shipbuilder. Determining, however, to try his fortunes in a newer country, he embarked on a sailing vessel in the fall of that year, and after a rough and stormy voyage of eleven weeks landed at Galveston, Texas, which was then a small and unimportant seaport. Finding employment at shipbuilding, he remained there fifteen months, in the meantime saving $450. With this sum he started up the country. At the forks of the Trinity river he met an Indian maid with a bear. Buying the bear, he sent it as a present to his old ship carpenter. Then, buying a pony and saddle from an Indian, Mr. Baumgarten began exploring the country roundabout. Unable to speak much English, he had rather a hard time, and in a short time his money was gone, and he returned to Galveston empty handed. Resuming work in the ship yard, he continued at his employment for a few months and then went to La Grange, Fayette county, where he secured work at the carpenter's trade. Although a strong Union man, Mr. Baumgarten was ever loyal to his state, and during the Civil war enlisted in Company B, Third Texas Regiment of Infantry, with which he remained a short time. He was then transferred to the Engineer Corps, and served under General Magruder, who promoted him to the position of first sergeant of the Second Engineer Corps. He then served in that capacity in the Trans-Mississippi Department until the close of the war.

Returning from the field of conflict as poor in purse as when he landed in Galveston, Mr. Baumgarten, who possessed excellent physical ability, a strong and courageous heart, and willing hands, again turned his attention to his trade, and during the ensuing few years saved some money. This he invested wisely in 1869, buying a tract of land a part of which is now included within the limits of the town of Schulenburg.

Since that time he has been engaged in various enterprises on which fortune has smiled. He has erected several buildings in Schulenburg and has established a hardware and furniture store here. Very enterprising and progressive, he was the first in this vicinity to develop the cotton seed oil industry, and when he built the first mill he put in it, in addition to the machinery required in making oil, a beet sugar press, sending to Europe for it. Mr. Baumgarten subsequently invented and patented perforated plates, which are now in general use in the oil mills. He has established oil mills in various parts of the state, thus greatly benefitting the cotton raisers, and adding to his annual income. He likewise invented and patented a hydraulic press for baling cotton, and this was exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885, receiving much commendation. To the great number of enterprises in which Mr. Baumgarten has been interested he has always given his personal attention, and now, although past three-score and ten years of age, he is as active as ever, both physically and mentally, and is looking forward to the establishment of new projects of value. He makes frequent visits to New Mexico, where he has large mining interests, and is quite successful in his operations.

On June 5, 1859, Mr. Baumgarten married Ernestine Pannwitz, who was born March 12, 1841, in Penig, Saxonia, near Leipsic, a daughter of Johan Gottlieb and Wilhelmina (Schultz) Pannwitz. On the death of his wife, Mr. Pannwitz came to Texas, and resided the remainder of his life with Mrs. Baumgarten, who came to this country prior to that time with an aunt. Fourteen children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten, and of these five have passed to the higher life, namely: Mary died at the age of thirteen years; Lillie died when seventeen years old; and three died in infancy. Nine children are still living, as follows: Ernest, Gustav, Emil, Anna, Christian, Elizabeth, Charles, Willie, and Fritz. Ernest married Matilda Schulenburg, and they have two children, Otelia and Alma. Gustav married Ida Wallace, and they are the parents of four children, Wallace, Roy, Audrey, and Norma. Emil married Susie Harris. Anna married Max Walters, and has two children, Victor and Gustav. Christian married Otelia Walters, and they have four children, Katherine, Ralph, Louise, and Mildred. Elizabeth, the wife of Gustav Ruhmann, has three children, Ernestine, Gustav, and Anna. Charles married Valley Singlemann and they have two sons, Charles and Henry. Willie married Mary Schumann, and they have one child, Marie. Otelia, the eldest daughter of Ernest Baumgarten, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten, married Amel Rahner, and has two children, Lester and Olga.

Isaac Edgar Clark, M. D. Conspicuous among the leading physicians of Fayette county is Isaac Edgar Clark, of Schulenburg, who by his knowledge and skill has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, acquiring an excellent reputation as a medical practitioner. Aside from his professional duties, the Doctor is greatly interested in other affairs, being identified as a stockholder in various enterprises, and being the owner of the Bermuda Valley Stock Farm, which he devotes to the raising of choice registered stock. A son of Dr. Harvey S. Clark, he was born, December 23, 1860, in Polk county, Texas. His

paternal grandfather, Isaac Ellis Clark, moved from North Carolina, his native state, to Tennessee, where he purchased a plantation, on which he resided until his death, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. He was prominent in local affairs, serving for a number of years as sheriff of Tipton county, and at Lee Chapel built a church for the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and as long as he lived supported it himself. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary McCleary, was born in North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Born and bred in Tipton, Tipton county, Tenn., Harvey S. Clark there received a substantial education in the common branches of study, and when a young man began to read medicine with his Uncle David. Subsequently entering Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, he received his diploma there in 1854. The following year he came to Texas, and for a brief time resided in Polk county and from there moved to Gonzales county. He was afterwards actively employed in his profession in Lavaca county. He continued in practice for many years, meeting with good success, but he is now living somewhat retired, managing his valuable stock farm, where he breeds thoroughbred cattle and horses. Dr. Harvey S. Clark married Cleopatra Ann Robertson, who was born in Saulsbury, Tenn., a daughter of Wyatt and Cynthia (Ferguson) Robertson. She died about 1876, while yet a young woman.

Leaving the common schools, Isaac Edgar Clark pursued his studies in Covington, Tenn., for five years, after which he began the study of medicine with his father. Going then to Philadelphia, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, his father's alma mater, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1882. Dr. Clark immediately began the practice of his profession at Moravia, Lavaca county, where he remained five years, winning a large and lucrative patronage. Coming to Schulenburg in 1887, he has met with distinguished success as a physician and surgeon, his professional ability being recognized and appreciated by his numerous patrons, and by his fellow-physicians. The Doctor takes great pride and pleasure in his landed possession, the Bermuda Valley Stock Farm, which he owns, being one of the best and most valuable ranches in this part of the state. It contains four hundred acres of celebrated "Navidad Bottom Lands," which produce in abundance the most nutritious grasses grown. He is a great admirer of fine stock of all kinds, and raises nothing but registered horses and cattle, those of his breeding and raising being widely known.

Dr. Clark married, April 23rd, 1888, Ella Walters, who was born at High Hill, Fayette county, Texas, a daughter of Robert Walters, a native of Germany, and a granddaughter of Jacob Walters, who emigrated from Germany to Texas in 1835, bringing with him his family. Doctor and Mrs. Clark are the parents of two children, namely: Cleo and Harvey R.

Sengelmann Brothers. Among the thrifty and enterprising business men of Schulenburg are many who come from substantial German stock, and prominent among this number are Charles and Gustav Sengelmann, leading dealers in choice wines and spirituous liquors. Sons of Hans Henry Sengelmann, Sr., they were both born and reared in Sprenge, Holstein, and there acquired their early education.

Hans Henry Sengelmann, Sr., was born in Germany on the 26th of October, 1820, and, having spent his entire life in the fatherland, died January 14, 1907. In Sprenge, which was also his birthplace, he learned the trade of a shoemaker when quite young, and made that his life occupation. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and was one of the five survivors of the war in his locality. He reared five children—Henry, Johanna, August, Charles and Gustav. Of these Henry and Johanna never left the fatherland. August and Charles came to Texas when young men, and from 1876 to 1887 were engaged in business together.

August and Charles Sengelmann resided with their parents until the latter was seventeen years of age, attending the local schools. Emigrating to Texas, they first located at Columbus, where they entered the employ of their uncle, Henry Ilse. Industrious and economical, they saved their earnings and in 1876 settled in Schulenburg, where Charles has since been actively engaged in business.

In 1885 August Sengelmann returned to Germany to visit his father, and on coming again to America brought with him his brother Gustav, to whom he sold his interest in the business in 1888 and went back to the old country. He was a man of much business ability, enterprising and energetic, and, becoming proprietor of one of the leading hotels of Kiel, a seaport of Schleswig-Holstein, he carried on a large and profitable business until meeting his death in an automobile accident July 13, 1905. His wife and four children still reside in Kiel.

In 1893 Charles and Gustav Sengelmann were burned out, and in 1894 erected a large, handsome and substantial two-story brick building which they now occupy, it being one of the finest blocks in Schulenburg.

In 1879 Charles Sengelmann married Elizabeth Arnim, who is a native of Texas, born in Moulton, Lavaca county, a daughter of A. A. and Von (Schaste) Arnim. Mr. and Mrs. Sengelmann are the parents of the following nine children: Henry, Wally, Minnie, Molly, Charles, Lillie, Alexander, Klondike and Hester.

Like his brothers, Gustav Sengelmann received excellent educational advantages in his youth. As previously mentioned, he came to the United States with his brother August, in 1885, succeeding him in business and becoming an active member of the firm known as the "Two Brothers." He has since been closely identified with the industrial and mercantile interests of Schulenburg. Gustav Sengelmann's wife was formerly Bertha Sommer, who was born in Schulenburg, a daughter of Ferdinand and Augusta Sommer, her parents being both natives of Germany. Three children have been born of this union—Gustav, Jr., Silva and Wilbur.

Both Charles and Gustav Sengelmann are members of the Sons of Hermann. Charles is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He takes great interest in civic affairs, and for a number of years has served as alderman.

Wharton County.

W. J. Hefner. The spirit of enterprise and progress which has been so dominant in Southwestern Texas in recent years and has been the important element in the marvelous growth and development of this part of the state, is manifest in the life and work of W. J. Hefner, who is a popular and prosperous merchant and lumber dealer of El Campo and is also president of the El Campo National Bank. His life record began at Fayette county, Texas, December 1, 1859, and he was reared to agricultural pursuits. During the period of his youth he acquired a good elementary education at the common schools and afterward pursued a business course at Waco, Texas. His parents were Balser and Cynthia D. (Slack) Hefner, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Georgia. They were married in Texas. The father was a descendant of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry and was reared on a farm in Virginia, remaining under the parental roof until 1855, when he came to Texas, settling in Fayette county. He was a mechanic and builder and there was great demand for his services at that time. He did much toward the upbuilding and improvement of Fayette county, having a liberal patronage in the line of his chosen vocation. After his marriage, however, he settled upon a ranch and turned his attention to stock farming, improving a good homestead upon which he yet resides. He also owned and operated a gin and mill and has prospered in all of his business undertakings. During the late war he served in the Confederate army and was stationed at Galveston, Texas. He participated in some skirmishes with the Federal troops but was never wounded nor made a prisoner. He is the only member of his family that ever came to Texas. A consistent and worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, his life has been in harmony with his profession and in all relations he has been found upright and honorable, treating his fellow men in much the way that he has desired to be treated by them. He has never aspired to public office or public notoriety of any kind but has lived the quiet, uneventful life of a farmer and stockraiser. His acquaintances, however, know him to be charitable to the needy and afflicted, a good neighbor and a loyal friend. His wife is a daughter of Thomas Slack of Georgia, who became one of the early settlers of Fayette county, Texas, where he successfully engaged in raising stock. He was too old for active service in the Civil war but used his influence in support of the Confederacy. In the community where he lived he was a leading and influential resident and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died at the old homestead in Fayette county. His children were: George; Sowell; Thomas; Mitt, who became Mrs. Walker and afterward Mrs. Fisher; Cynthia D., the wife of Balser Hefner; and two daughters whose names are not remembered.

To Mr. and Mrs. Balser Hefner were born nine children: Thomas J., who is now county judge at Pecos City, Texas; W. J., of this review; Mrs. Jennie Gillespie; Samuel D., a stock farmer of Cuero, Texas; Mary, the wife of G. Herder; Loreno, the wife of J. B. Holloway, of Waco, Texas; Maud and Balser, yet at home; and Mrs. Emma Wolf.

W. J. Hefner remained under the parental roof until 1884, when

he went to Waco and pursued a business course to prepare him for life's practical and responsible duties. Subsequently he secured employment as a clerk in a store at Weimar, where he remained for six months, after which he returned to the home farm, where he spent three years. He then again engaged in clerking at Weimar, where he continued for nine years, during which period he carefully saved his earnings and was thus enabled to start out upon an independent business career. In January, 1898, he began merchandising on his own account, removing to El Campo, where he formed a partnership for the conduct of a general mercantile and lumber business. The firm was Holloway & Hefner and a successful trade was enjoyed in general merchandise and lumber, also in farm implements and general supplies. The partnership was maintained until December, 1905, when Mr. Hefner purchased Mr. Holloway's interest in the general mercantile store, which he has since conducted alone successfully. The partnership was retained, however, in the holding of the real estate, consisting of five brick business houses at El Campo and some farming lands. This property is all rented and brings to the partners a good income. Mr. Hefner has abandoned the implement and wagon business but carries a full line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and everything needed to meet the wants of the trade. He also has a large stock of lumber and building materials and he buys all kinds of products raised in the country. He is alive to the interests and development of El Campo and the surrounding district and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, who has been very active in promoting the growth and progress of this section of the state. He has firm faith in its future and is continually demonstrating this faith by the investments which he makes in property and business in this locality. He is a strictly self-made man and owes his prosperity to his conservatism, his unfaltering perseverance and his unabating energy. He conducts his mercantile interests on strictly business principles and has made his store very popular with the purchasing public.

El Campo National Bank.

In 1902 he became one of the stockholders and assisted in the organization of the El Campo National Bank. The institution has been founded as a private bank with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, but the capital has since been increased to fifty thousand dollars. The first president was T. J. Poole, who continued to fill the position until April, 1904, when W. J. Hefner was made president. The other officers, however, remain the same as at the organization. The bank has a good surplus with an average annual deposit of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. They buy and sell exchange and do a general banking business along the lines which are in strict conformity with the highest ethics of the financial world. This institution is recognized among the safe and solid financial concerns of Southwestern Texas.

In 1903 Mr. Hefner also aided in establishing an enterprise of much value to the community—a rice mill. The business was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars all paid up, and the mill has a capacity of six hundred bags in a day of twelve hours. The plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery for carrying on the work and there is

a large warehouse. The business has been steadily and continuously conducted since the mill was built and has handled annually about seventy-five thousand bags of rice. The enterprise is owned by local capital and the officers are W. J. Hefner, president; George Armstead, vice-president and manager; and E. H. Koch, secretary and treasurer, while several other men are also on the board of directors. This has proved to be an excellent paying investment and furnishes employment to thirty people. There is a good outlook for a successful future, as the rice industry is being rapidly developed and the output for El Campo and vicinity for the year 1906 will aggregate about one hundred and seventy-five thousand bags.

Another valuable enterprise which Mr. Hefner has assisted in organizing and putting into successful operation is an electric light and water plant and an ice plant. This was established in December, 1906, and the nature of the business insures its success and will make it a valuable addition to the commercial and industrial interests of the city. Upon the organization of the company Mr. Hefner was made vice president. He has been among the leading promoters of El Campo and has much faith in its future, believing that there is an excellent outlook for the farming, cotton, rice and corn raising interests and for all kinds of vegetables as well.

In 1899 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hefner and Miss Jennie Krost, who was born at Mankato, Minnesota, in 1865, a daughter of J. P. and Gertrude Krost, both of whom were natives of Germany, but were married in Minnesota, where they reared their family. They were members of the Catholic church and both died in Minnesota. Their children were as follows: J. P., a merchant; George and John, who, like their elder brother, are in Minnesota; Clara, the wife of J. B. Hodapp; Mrs. Mary Power; Mrs. Teresa Borgmeyer; and Mrs. Jennie Hefner. To Mr. and Mrs. Hefner has been born a daughter, Marie, on February 7, 1902. Mrs. Hefner was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and is still one of its earnest communicants. Mr. Hefner is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Sons of Hermann. He is popular in social as well as business circles and is everywhere mentioned as one of the foremost residents of this part of the state. His life has been actuated by an unfaltering spirit of enterprise and as the years have passed he has made excellent use of his opportunities, so directing his labors that splendid success has resulted.

James R. Forgy, a member of the real estate firm of W. C. Moore & Company, operating at El Campo, was born in Butler county, Kentucky, December 9, 1850, and was well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of a business career by a seminary education which supplemented his early scholastic training of the common schools. He is a son of James M. and Mary (Reid) Forgy, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where they were married and spent their entire lives. The father was a son of Clements Forgy, of North Carolina, and a grandson of James Forgy, of Erin's Green Isle, who came to the American colonies at a very early period in the history of the new world. He settled in North Carolina and while there joined the colonial army to battle for American independence. He served throughout the long and memorable

struggle which made this country an independent nation and was commissioned major of his regiment. He led his men in various battles and to many victories and after the close of hostilities settled again in North Carolina, where he resided until Kentucky was opened up to settlement. He then removed to that state, settling there at a pioneer epoch in its history when wild game was very plentiful, when wild beasts roamed through the forests at will and when the Indians rendered life there very unsafe. However, he outlived pioneer conditions and reared his family, remaining a resident of Kentucky until called to his final rest.

His son, Clements Forgy, was largely reared in Kentucky amid the wild scenes and environments of frontier life. In that state he was married and there he reared his family and died. He was noted as a trader at an early day. He also engaged in the manufacture of maple syrup and maple sugar, having an excellent maple grove upon his place. He had to go a long distance to the salt works and he brought salt into the neighborhood, which he sold. At that day it was a very expensive commodity, owing to the lack of transportation whereby to bring it from the salt mines to consumers. Clements Forgy became a prominent farmer, was practical and energetic in carrying on his business and in the course of years created a goodly estate. He did not seek political honors or office but was a warm admirer of James Monroe. In the community where he lived he was well known and much respected because of his unswerving integrity and honor. After his death his wife disposed of the family possessions in Kentucky and removed with her children to Adams county, Illinois, where her remaining days were passed and where some of her descendants are yet living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clements Forgy were members of the Methodist church.

Their children were eight in number: Hildrey, the eldest, died in Illinois; James M. became the father of James R.; William removed to Dallas county, Texas, in 1847, married and began farming but later was forced into the Confederate service and after going to the front was taken ill and sent to friends in Illinois, where his death occurred; Montgomery is a resident of Payson, Illinois; Perry, was a Baptist minister who died in Kentucky; Ezekiel removed to Nebraska but later left there, after which nothing was heard from him. Eliza became the wife of M. Veach. Lydia married Mr. Thompson, who in 1874 was sheriff of Adams county, Illinois.

James M. Forgy was born in Kentucky, where he was reared to early manhood. He then removed with his mother to Illinois but afterward returned to his native state, where he was married and established his home. He owned a farm upon which his family resided and in addition to managing that place he engaged in school teaching for many years, being recognized as one of the able and earnest educators of that part of the state. Later in life he figured prominently in politics. He was originally a Whig and afterward a Know-Nothing, stanchly advocating the principles of the party. After the Civil war he was a stalwart Republican and during the period of hostilities was known as an earnest supporter of the Union cause. Mr. Forgy was ever recognized as an able and helpful friend of the cause of education and he

took great interest in young people and their intellectual development. The first office which he ever filled was that of school commissioner, serving in that capacity for eight years. Subsequently he was elected county judge for a four years' term, and afterward was elected a member of the constitutional convention, in which he served with distinction, aiding in framing the organic law of the state. Each public position to which he was called found in him a worthy and faithful incumbent. After he retired from politics and all active business he remained a resident of Kentucky, enjoying a rest which he had truly earned and richly merited. He was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church for many years and his life was ever upright and honorable, winning him the unqualified regard of his fellow men. He lived retired upon the old homestead until death claimed him in March, 1895, when he was seventy-five years of age. His wife previously passed away, dying in 1888 at the age of fifty-nine years. She was a daughter of Clements and Elizabeth (Clark) Reid, who were old-time settlers of Kentucky and strict Scotch Presbyterians. Her father was prominently and widely known as a farmer and lived an upright life, characterized by the most unfaltering fidelity to the church in which he held membership. He did all in his power to promote its work and advance its growth, and for some years served as one of its elders. Both he and his wife died in Kentucky. Their family numbered six children: Mary who became Mrs. Forgy; Sarah, the wife of William West; Aurilla, who married R. Austin and died in Texas; Moses E., a Presbyterian minister of Kentucky; Lena, the wife of R. Taylor; and Nancy E., the wife of James Wade of Kentucky.

To Mr. and Mrs. James M. Forgy there were born seven children, of whom James R. is the eldest. The others are: Elizabeth A., who became the wife of W. F. Reid, and both died in Texas; M. A., a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Ringgold, Texas; Clarence, who died in Texas leaving a wife but no children; William E., an attorney at law of Archer City, Texas; Finnis M., who died in Kentucky; and Mrs. Minnie E. Massey.

James R. Forgy was born and reared in Kentucky and acquired a good elementary education. He early began teaching school in his native state and followed that profession at intervals in different localities for many years. In 1869, when nineteen years of age, he married the sweetheart of his youth and settled on a Kentucky farm, where he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he removed to Texas. He then established his home in Wise county, living upon a farm there when the district was sparsely settled. He witnessed much of its development and growth and after a time he purchased land and improved a farm whereon he conducted business successfully for twelve years. During that period he also took an active interest in reform politics and studied and advocated populism. He did not care to hold office himself but he enjoyed the arguments and believed firmly in the principles which he advocated. He was once nominated for an important official position but he did not desire to become a candidate and withdrew. He carried on his farming operations until 1886, when he disposed of his land and removed to Archer City. He

had previously studied civil engineering and become a practical follower of that profession. At Archer City he engaged in the real estate business and in surveying, and located many homes for new settlers of that locality. There he remained for nine years in successful business and in 1895 he removed to Cuero, Texas, where he established a populist newspaper, which he conducted for two years, advocating the political principles in which he so firmly believed. He then closed out his newspaper plant and went to Wharton, Texas, where he accepted the position of deputy county surveyor, continuing in the office for four years. During that period he became familiar with the geological strata of Wharton county and the location of the better lands and water ways. While holding the office he also engaged in the real estate business and located many homes for incoming settlers, most of whom are doing well. Mr. Forgy is thoroughly familiar with the country and its possibilities. He knows the best localities for the production of cotton, corn and vegetables and also for rice, for the latter having to be raised in districts where it is possible to flood the fields. Mr. Forgy continues with the W. C. Moore Company, who have offices at Houston and San Antonio and at El Campo. He makes his headquarters at El Campo. The company has extensive tracts of land in different localities and therefore can suit the purchaser with large or small tracts adapted to any purpose. They make their sales on reasonable terms, allowing sufficient time for payment, and by reason of the excellent conditions which they offer they have done much to advance the settlement of this part of the state. Rice growing, which has always been one of the most profitable sources of income throughout the world, can be successfully carried on here. The firm owns large tracts of rice lands and also other lands suitable for different crops. At El Campo, for the season of 1906, over seven thousand bales of cotton were produced and in the same vicinity one hundred and seventy-five thousand bags of rice. These products were sold at El Campo for eight hundred thousand dollars, while the sale of hay and other products reached the aggregate amount of one million dollars. If the present rate of settlement continues, in five years the sales from these products will reach three million dollars. There is no scarcity of water for rice lands and the productiveness of the soil of this district has been fully demonstrated.

Mr. Forgy has been identified with the people of Texas in many localities and is widely known, commanding the entire confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen in each community in which he has lived.

Mr. Forgy was first married in Kentucky to Miss Mary J. Johnson, who was born in that state in 1850. Her parents were John S. and Martha (Howard) Johnson, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. Her father was a successful farmer and was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Both he and his wife were for many years residents of Kentucky, where both passed away. Their family numbered five children: E. M., a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Ann E., who became the wife of J. Sharrer; J. W., a farmer and miller; Mary J., who became the wife of Mr. Forgy; and Frank H., also a preacher of the Cumberland church.

Mr. and Mrs. Forgy had a family of five daughters: Olive A., now

the wife of T. L. Rowlett; Myrtle J., the wife of D. M. Hardy; Mrs. Lilly B. Chestnut, who died leaving one child; Mary H., who died at the age of eight years; and Mrs. Minnie E. Shetton. The wife and mother, who was a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, died in 1886 and her death was deeply regretted by all who knew her. In 1890 Mr. Forgy was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Schwamb, a widow, a daughter of William Forgy. They had one son, William M. By mutual agreement a legal separation followed and in 1900 Mr. Forgy wedded Miss Nancy E. Cobb, who was born in Gonzales county, Texas, in 1871. She is a daughter of W. B. Cobb of Mississippi, who came to Texas when a child in 1846 with his father, who settled in Gonzales county. He became a leading farmer and slave owner of that locality, where his remaining days were passed. W. B. Cobb was reared to manhood in Gonzales county and afterward married Miss Anna Lowe, who was born in Texas and was a daughter of Benjamin F. Lowe, a pioneer of the Republic of Texas, who arrived in the state in 1837. He first settled in Bastrop county, afterward in Dewitt county and later in Wharton county, where he died at the venerable age of eighty-three years. W. B. Cobb spent the greater part of his life in Gonzales county, where he followed farming. They had five children, of whom Mrs. Forgy is the eldest. The others are Mrs. Sarah Hopkins; William O., a farmer; Mary, the wife of O. Bryant; and Roxie. Both parents are members of the Baptist church.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Forgy has been blessed with two interesting daughters: Mabel, born January 11, 1901; and Thelma Juanita, born February 14, 1903. Mr. Forgy is a Presbyterian in religious faith, while his wife belongs to the Baptist church. They are both well known residents of El Campo and are greatly esteemed by many warm friends, while the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them.

August Fahrenthold, Jr. Business circles in El Campo find a worthy representative in August Fahrenthold, a pioneer merchant of the town and a descendant of one of the old families of this part of the state. He was born in Fayette county, Texas, January 8, 1866, and is a son of Lewis and Anna (Bruns) Fahrenthold, both of whom were natives of Germany, but were married in Texas. The father was born in 1836 and the mother in 1840. He was a son of William Fahrenthold, who emigrated with his family to Texas about 1845 and settled in Colorado county, Texas, where he purchased land and improved a farm upon which he lived for a number of years. He afterward took up his abode in Fayette county, where he again cultivated a tract of new land until he had made it a valuable farming property. He engaged quite extensively in raising stock and upon the old family homestead in Fayette county he resided until called to his final rest. He gave all of his time and attention to his farming and stock raising interests and his capable management of his business affairs brought him a comfortable competency. He was without political aspiration and took no active part in political work save when he voted at the polls. Of the Lutheran church he was a devoted and zealous member. Always proud of his adopted country, he greatly rejoiced in its advancement and in the work of im-

provement and upbuilding which was carried forward in this part of the state. His children, all born in Germany, were: William, who was a merchant at Hallettsville, where his death occurred; Ferdinand, who was killed in the Mexican war; August, a farmer and ginner; Lewis, father of our subject; and Minnie, the wife of Fred Hilje.

Lewis Fahrenthold came to Texas in his boyhood days and was reared in this state, assisting his father in farming and stock raising. He so continued until his marriage, when he began farming on his own account, and later he also established and operated a cotton gin, which proved to him a profitable source of income. Subsequently he became a promoter of the cotton ginning business in this part of the state. He was quick to anticipate the needs of the country in this direction and where he believed a gin could be established profitably he would erect one and place it in operation, thus enabling farmers to get their ginning done near home at a reasonable rate. This, too, by providing a market, led to an increase in the cotton crop, the farmers planting more and more land to cotton, and soon the gin would be doing a good business. Mr. Fahrenthold would then sell out at a profit and select another site on which to carry on a similar enterprise in a similar manner. Thus he became one of the foremost promoters in the business of ginning in the southwest and continued successfully in that line of activity in connec-

Founding of El Campo.

tion with farming until 1888, when in company with four others, F. Hilje, A. Richter, F. Russik and E. W. Jackson, he bought twenty-six thousand acres of land. They paid two dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for this land and in 1888 took possession of it. The railroad had been completed about 1887 and a small station stood alone in the midst of the wide prairie, being known as Prairie Switch. In 1889 the firm platted the town of El Campo and sold lots at twenty-five dollars each. The first house was erected by a Mr. White, and in 1889 Lewis Fahrenthold erected the pioneer gin here and the first season ginned thirty-five bales. The number doubled each year and has continued to increase, although since that time gins have been built all over the county and there are now two at El Campo. In the season of 1906 the two ginned over five thousand bales. The one which Mr. Fahrenthold established is yet doing business but has been enlarged and improved. About 1892 he sold this gin. The first store in the new town was erected by Mr. Bauch and George Seydler and August Fahrenthold. They engaged in general merchandising, carrying a full line of goods needed by their trade, and in 1897 Mr. Hilje joined the firm, the business being conducted under the firm style of August Fahrenthold & Company. They conducted an extensive and constantly increasing trade and their business was regarded as pre-eminently successful.

Lewis Fahrenthold remained with his family on the ranch near El Campo for about two years and then returned to Weimar, while in 1894 he sold his interest in the ranch and in the town site of El Campo, after which he purchased and conducted a gin at Weimar for two years. On the expiration of that period he closed out and retired from all active business but still makes his home at Weimar. He is a man of excellent

business capacity and enterprise, of keen discernment and unfaltering perseverance, and his labors have been directly beneficial to the county as well as a source of gratifying personal income. He has lived to see great changes in the county and this part of the state, for Southwestern Texas during his memory has been reclaimed from a wild and unimproved district and transformed into one of rich fertility, producing large crops of diversified character, while in the towns which have sprung up there are all kinds of industrial and commercial interests, with churches, schools and every evidence of advancing civilization. By careful management of his business affairs Mr. Fahrenthold created an estate abundant for his old age and he justly merits the success that he is now enjoying. He was reared in the Lutheran church and has always been one of its earnest adherents. All who know him respect him for his genuine personal worth, for the qualities of an upright, honorable manhood he has always displayed in his business affairs and in all relations with his fellowmen. His wife died in 1895 and she, too, was a worthy member of the Lutheran church.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fahrenthold were ten children: Charles, who is a prominent merchant of Weimar, Texas; Minnie, who died at the age of nineteen years; August, of this review; Louisa, who became the wife of R. G. Seydler, who died, leaving three children; Louis, a mechanic of San Antonio; Adolph, who is engaged in the same line of business in San Antonio; Anna, the wife of G. W. Esthenburg; Ed, who is living in El Campo; and Emma and Martha, yet at home.

August Fahrenthold is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, and in his youth he became his father's active assistant in business. He remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he engaged in clerking at Weimar and afterward at Schulenburg for three years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in the grocery business on his own account at Weimar, conducting his store for two years, and in 1889 he came to El Campo to look after his father's interests in lands and town lots. He also managed and operated his father's gin at this place and in October, 1892, he married and erected a dwelling house here, in which he took up his abode in 1893. In company with George Seydler he erected the first store building and opened a stock of general merchandise, making a good start in business. In 1894 they admitted Mr. Hilje to a partnership and the business was conducted under the firm name of August Fahrenthold & Company. They continued successfully for four years and then Mr. Fahrenthold withdrew from the firm, establishing an independent business venture as a dealer in implements, wagons, binders, windmills and in fact everything needed to complete a stock of that character. Later he accepted the agency for the Pierce Waters Oil Company, also the American Brewing Association and the ice business. He erected a suitable store building convenient to the railroad, and here he employs several men. He is carrying forward his varied business interests successfully and in connection with merchandising and his agency work he owns several business and residence properties which he rents. He belongs to that class of representative American men who while promoting individual success also advance the general welfare and his efforts

have been a strong and important element in the development of El Campo and the surrounding country. In connection with his other property he also owns lands well adapted to rice and cotton culture and he became one of the stockholders and organizers of the company which owns the large rice mill at El Campo, of which he is a director. He likewise assisted in organizing the El Campo State Bank and is a director of that institution.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Fahrenthold and Miss Ida Rathmun, an estimable lady, of natural culture and refinement, who was born in Colorado county, Texas, in 1873. Her parents, H. and Mary (Heinsohn) Rathmun, were both natives of Germany, but were married in Texas. The father was a farmer by occupation and about 1886 located in Wharton county, where he yet resides, being a leading and prosperous farmer who is classed with the representative citizens of that locality and is a worthy member of the Lutheran church. His children were: Mary, the wife of C. Lindstrom, a machinist of El Campo; Anna, the wife of C. H. Ruddell, who is engaged in dealing in saddles and harness at El Campo; Ida, now Mrs. Fahrenthold; Alma, at home; Fred, a rice farmer of this county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fahrenthold have been born five interesting children: Ella, born in June, 1894; Lilla, December 15, 1896; Lorena, February 27, 1897; Willie, December 17, 1901; and Iva, April 12, 1905. Mrs. Fahrenthold was reared in the Lutheran church, of which she is yet a member. Mr. Fahrenthold belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also has membership relations with the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Hermann. He has served as a school trustee and a member of the city council and has twice been elected justice of the peace but served for only one term, for he is not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of seeking office. He has, however, discharged the duties devolving upon him as a citizen in the most commendable manner, but he prefers to promote the welfare of El Campo through his business affairs and through co-operation in those measures and movements which are intended to directly benefit the town and advance its upbuilding.

Mack Webb, president of the State Bank at El Campo, his business interests also extending into the field of merchandising and lumbering and into the fire insurance field as well, was born in Fayette county, Texas, November 20, 1868. He was reared to farm life, his elementary education being acquired in the common schools, while he spent his boyhood days in the home of his parents, G. M. T. and Medora (Burton) Webb, the latter a native of Texas and the former of Georgia. Their marriage was celebrated in this state. The father was of English lineage, his ancestors having come from England at a very early day. There were originally seven brothers who came to the colonies when this country was still numbered among the possessions of Great Britain. They settled in different states and became founders of the different branches of the Webb family in America. The progenitor of the branch to which Mack Webb belongs settled in Georgia, and G. M. T. Webb was born in that state, where he resided until 1841, when he came to Texas, settling in Fayette county. Here he engaged in merchandising, which he followed at La Grange, continuing successfully in business there

for many years. Later he closed out his store there but afterward resumed business in Fayetteville, where he continued successfully for a long period. He also owned and operated a farm which he conducted with slave labor, and he was regarded as one of the prominent citizens and substantial men financially of Fayette county. He continued in merchandising during the period of the Civil war and when his slaves were freed he disposed of his store and gave his entire attention to stock farming, which he conducted in prosperous manner through his remaining days. He was too old to join the army at the time of the war, but his influence was given to the Confederacy and he lost heavily in slave property and also through the depreciation of Confederate money. He had military experience at an early day, for he served in the Mexican war soon after coming to Texas. When hostilities had ceased between the two countries he returned to Fayette county, where he continued to reside until death claimed him in 1904. He was at that time still drawing a government pension in recognition of his service as a Mexican war veteran. He passed away on the old homestead farm and the county thus lost one of its honored pioneer settlers.

His brother, William G. Webb, was a prominent attorney at law and a general in the Mexican war. At an early day he became a citizen of Texas, locating at LaGrange, where he practiced his profession and subsequently he followed his chosen calling at different places, spending some years in California, where his fame as a lawyer is yet remembered. He wrote many opinions for the supreme court and was a prominent figure in the judicial history of the Golden state. Later in life he returned to Texas and for a long period was a resident of Austin, becoming recognized also as one of the eminent attorneys of this state. He was a man of prominence who wielded a wide influence in molding public thought and action, and he continued one of the honored and respected residents of Austin until called to his final rest. He also received a government pension for service in the Mexican war.

G. M. T. Webb was a broad-minded, intelligent business man and in his early days was quite successful. Political honors and emoluments had no attraction for him, but he used his influence in support of the Democracy. He was favorably known throughout his part of the state and was highly respected for his sterling integrity and untarnished honor. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church and also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. His wife died in 1874. Her father, Mr. Burton, was a pioneer settler of Texas, locating in Washington county, where he engaged in stock farming. He owned extensive tracts of land and many slaves and the town of Burton, Texas, was built upon a part of his farm and named in his honor. In his business affairs he met with a gratifying measure of prosperity and in all life's relations he was known for his fearlessness in defense of his honest convictions and his sturdy championship of those qualities of manhood which in every land and clime awaken respect and confidence. He died in 1876 at a ripe old age. The sons and daughters of the Burton family were: Travis J. and John A., both of whom were stock farmers; Mary, the wife of O. B. Nicholson; Mrs. Jane Hons, Laura (Burton) Norris; Mrs. Medora Webb; and Mrs. Katie Patton.

G. M. T. Webb was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Clark, by whom he had four children, Edgar and Leon, both deceased; Arthur, a farmer of Bell county, Texas; and Eugene, who has passed away. After losing his first wife Mr. Webb wedded Medora Burton and their children were: Jule W., a dry goods merchant of El Campo; Mack, of this review; and Lola. The mother died in 1875 in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was a devoted member. Mr. Webb was married a third time, to a Miss Wilber and their children were three in number: Wilber, now a merchant of El Campo; Mrs. Blanche De Young; and George T., who is living in Portland, Oregon.

Mack Webb was reared under the parental roof to the age of eighteen years, when he entered business life as a salesman in a general mercantile establishment. Later he became a cashier in a private bank at Weimar, where he remained for two years, and in the spring of 1894 he came to El Campo, which was then a small village recently established. A partnership was formed under the firm name of Fisher & Webb and a general mercantile store and a lumber business were established and successfully conducted for three years. The firm then became Webb, Holloway & Company and at a later date Mr. Webb retired, selling out to the firm of Holloway & Hefner. Since that time, however, Mr. Webb has again purchased a lumber and hardware store, which he is yet conducting. He carries a large and well selected stock of hardware, lumber, farm implements, windmills and everything needed in his line in this part of the country. He is reasonable in his prices and fair in his dealing, and these qualities have secured him a liberal public support. He now enjoys a large and constantly increasing trade and is an enterprising and public spirited man, who labors not only for his own good, but also for the welfare of his city, which he has seen grow to a thriving commercial center with a bright future before it. Mr. Webb has been successful in each enterprise with which he has been connected.

He became one of the stockholders and organizers of the First National Bank and after this institution had become established on a safe financial basis he sold out and became a stockholder and organizer of the Rice Mill Corporation, which is also a successful venture. He has now disposed of his stock in that business and in February, 1906, he became one of the organizers and stockholders of the State Bank of El

State Bank.

Campo, which was capitalized for twenty thousand dollars. Of this institution he was made president and still fills the position. This is a bank of deposit and of discount. They have deposits of ninety-five thousand dollars and discounts amounting to sixty-five thousand dollars. A general banking business is carried on; they buy and sell exchange and conduct their enterprise on strict banking rules, making this one of the most trustworthy financial institutions of Southwestern Texas. Mr. Webb was also one of the organizers of the Electric Light, Water & Ice Company, in which he holds stock and is a director. As the name indicates, this company furnishes electric light, operates the water works and also manufactures ice.

It has not been alone in his business interests that Mr. Webb has

promoted the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city, for in other lines as well he has contributed to its growth and advancement. He was mayor in the first council of El Campo but he does not aspire to political honors. He is, however, a stalwart Democrat and influential in the local ranks of his party. He holds membership in the Christian church and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Webb was married in 1894 to Miss Agnes L. Snyder, who was born in Bastrop county, Texas, in 1874 and is a daughter of G. A. Snyder, an early settler of that county, where he was well known as a prominent and enterprising farmer. Both he and his wife died in Bastrop county, leaving a family of four children, namely: G. H., who is now a business man of San Antonio; Agnes L., the wife of Mack Webb; Mrs. Katie J. Fisher; and William J. G., a business man of San Antonio.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Webb has been blessed with two interesting children: Mack J., born April 8, 1895; and Eula Lea, born April 27, 1897. Death invaded this happy home November 24, 1900, and claimed the wife and mother, who was a worthy member of the Episcopal church and who left behind her many warm friends, who have greatly missed her and mourned her loss.

Fredrick W. Ahlday has done as much for the county of Wharton in the way of general development and public improvement as any one of its citizens. He is now the popular county commissioner. He was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, March 14, 1840, and was reared to farm pursuits, dividing his time between the labors of the fields and the duties of the schoolroom. His paternal grandfather, Henry Ahlday, was a prominent farmer with a good estate. He held membership in the Lutheran church and had many strongly marked and commendable characteristics. His children were: Henry, who became a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana; William, who remained in the fatherland; F. W.; Phillipena, who became Mrs. Buethe; and Mrs. Sophia Schultz.

F. W. Ahlday (father), also a native of Westphalia, became a prosperous farmer and mining expert, and also operated a stone quarry in connection with his other business interests. On one occasion, while blasting at the quarry, he injured his hand and this exempted him from military service in the German army. He prospered in business and remained upon the old homestead until after the death of his wife (who in her maidenhood was Wilhelmina Soetie) when in 1866 he sold all his property and came to America, joining his children who had previously located in Columbus, Colorado county, Texas. In the old country he was swindled out of the entire amount of money which the sale of his property had brought him, so that he had nothing to divide among his children. He lived mostly with a married daughter in Austin county, where he died in 1868. He held membership in the Lutheran church and his life was exemplary in many respects. He had two daughters and a son, Fredrick W. being the eldest. Sophia was married in this state to John Lucko, a farmer, and the other daughter, Ernstine, became the wife of Jochoam Buller, in Texas, a farmer now in Austin county.

Fredrick W. Ahlday, Jr., remained under the parental roof until

1857, when at the age of sixteen years he emigrated to America, settling in Austin county, Texas, where he worked until the fall of 1862. He then enlisted in the Confederate army with the Fourth Texas Cavalry and was assigned to the Western department. The first battle in which he participated was at ValVerde. He was next at Glorita, after which his company returned to the east. Becoming ill he was off duty at home for a time and during that period his command assisted in the capture of Galveston. Soon afterward he rejoined his regiment, marched east and joined Tom Green's forces in Eastern Texas, proceeding thence to Louisiana. He participated in engagements at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, where the enemy was routed. Becoming ill he was detailed to act as provost guard at Pleasant Hill. Near Pleasant Hill he rejoined his company and made a foraging expedition between Alexandria and the Mississippi river, east of Alexandria, getting supplies of corn and provisions, after which they proceeded to Arkadelphia, Arkansas, returning thence to Texas and going into camp near Crockett. Later many of the men were granted furloughs and before the period of their respite had expired the war was brought to a close. Mr. Ahlday saw hard service and returned home with impaired health.

When the war was over he secured work as a farm hand, but found that his health was not adequate and in consequence accepted a clerkship in a store at Columbus, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Wharton. He had saved his earnings and now bought an interest in a general mercantile store, which he successfully conducted until about 1872, when he sold out to his partner and bought an interest with a Mr. Hamilton in a more extensive establishment. Two years later he bought Mr. Hamilton's interest and carried on a most prosperous business until 1893. The days however were not all equally bright, for some reverses came. He did a credit business, buying and dealing in lands and town properties, after the custom of the times, but in 1900 a disastrous storm destroyed nearly all the crops and money was therefore scarce. Then came two years when crops were so large that farmers could not find a market, and collections were thereby rendered very poor. Mr. Ahlday had on his books thirty-five thousand dollars but was only able to collect twelve thousand. His own indebtedness was increased by advancing to the contractor, who was building the new jail, five thousand dollars of the county funds, which led to a law suit, and cost him five thousand dollars.

Mr. Ahlday had been elected county treasurer in 1884 and filled the position for twelve years, when he refused to serve longer. Every dollar of the county funds was accounted for in full and he retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. He has made it a rule of his business and official life to be reasonable at all times, to compromise rather than to resort to litigation, and has never been sued nor sued anybody in his life. He is yet the owner of his business house in Wharton, a part of which he rents, while the remainder he uses as a commissary department for furnishing the workmen upon his place with all necessaries.

In connection with his son Mr. Ahlday owns an extensive plantation, devoted to corn, cotton and sugar cane, and here many men are em-

ployed. He also employs many men on road work. About the time he retired from merchandising he erected a commodious two-story residence in modern style of architecture and supplied with all up-to-date conveniences. The yard is adorned with beautiful shrubs and flowering plants and the house contains a good library and many interesting works of art. Mr. Ahlday also owns much other town property, including both business houses and dwellings for rental, and he likewise has unimproved lands, his investments therefore providing a competency for the evening of life.

Mr. Ahlday has been a leader in promoting public improvements and in advancing the general welfare. He was elected county commissioner in 1896 and after filling the office for four years declined to serve longer on account of his extensive plantation interests, but in 1903 he was again elected to the office, which he yet continues to fill. During his first term he was prominent in agitating the subject of improving the public highways and with the assistance of Mr. Carlson, another commissioner, he engineered the work, although there were many difficulties to be overcome. The road tax levy was very low and there was little money in the treasury for the work, but a start was made and an elevated road grader and sixteen mules were purchased, also securing the necessary plows and tools. They now have three elevated road graders and four four-blade graders, with sufficient tools and mules to keep the work going throughout the year, and the people of Wharton county are to be congratulated on the excellent condition of their highways, which is largely attributable to the efforts of Mr. Ahlday and his fellow commissioners.

In 1871, at Wharton, Mr. Ahlday was married to Miss Mary McMasters, who was born at Wharton in 1845, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McMasters, of Mississippi, who came to Wharton county about 1840, before the county was organized. The father was a well known and leading planter. He filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years and died in Wharton in 1870. His wife and family are all members of the Baptist church. His children were: John; James, deceased; Mrs. Ahlday; Flora, Charles, Augustus and William, all of whom have passed away. Of this family, John served in the Confederate army.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ahlday. Fred, who was born in 1873, was accidentally killed while hunting in December, 1894. Henry E., born May 24, 1878, is connected with his father in the ownership of an extensive plantation and is a worthy member of the Baptist church. The wife and mother, also a devoted Baptist, died in November, 1882.

On the 4th of September, 1883, Mr. Ahlday married Miss Josephine A. Ford, who was born in Oregon, July 2, 1849, a daughter of Reuben W. and Mary A. (Lenox) Ford, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Kentucky; they were married in Oregon, September 11, 1848. They belonged to families who were "pathfinders" and pioneers of the far northwest. The father was born in Otsego county, New York, August 22, 1822, and being left an orphan at an early age was reared and liberally educated by his grandfather Ford, who belonged to an honored old English family. The grandson became a civil engineer and when sixteen years of age joined a government surveying party, surveying in the territories of Iowa and Nebraska. He was also an able

school teacher. Later he joined an emigrant train for Oregon, where he arrived in the early forties. He soon engaged in teaching school and afterward joined a government party making surveys for the land office and platting some of the important towns of Oregon. In 1848 he was married and continued successfully in business until he joined a company of his neighbors en route for California, attracted by the gold discoveries there. He engaged in mining with good success for two years, then returned home to his family and again followed surveying. In 1857, by way of Panama, he made his way to the eastern states, landing at New York, after which he visited his birthplace and the friends of his youth. His grandfather had been a patriot in the Revolutionary war, and his uniform is yet a cherished relic in the Ford family. His ancestors had come to America from England, and the family was one of more than local note for mental prowess and business prominence.

In 1859 Reuben W. Ford came to Texas and engaged in teaching in Austin until 1862 when he joined the Confederate army in the Old Men's Department, and was drill master for a time. His regiment did duty at various places on the Gulf coast, but was never out of Texas. At the close of the war Mr. Ford returned to Austin, where he engaged in surveying, becoming the first city engineer. He made maps and plats which are yet recognized as the correct surveys, and he also made county maps which were distributed extensively and show him to have been a man of superior ability in his profession. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church and died in that faith in Austin, in 1901. His wife yet survives and finds a good home with her daughter, Mrs. Ahlday. She was born in Kentucky, in 1829, a daughter of David T. and Louisa (Swan) Lenox, the former a native of New York and the latter of Kentucky. He went from Katskill, New York, to Kentucky when a young man and was employed as overseer on the large plantation of George Swan, whose daughter he afterward married. Mr. Lenox was also a successful teacher. After his marriage he settled on a farm with a number of slaves. Later he sold his property in the south and removed to Illinois in 1829, improving a good farm in Schuyler county until 1840, when he again sold out and went to Oregon with a party of emigrants who followed the Lewis and Clark trail, arriving in 1843. Peter Burnett was captain of the train of about two hundred wagons. On the way the train divided and one hundred wagons under the leadership of Burnett went to California, where he became the first governor of the state. David Lenox was elected captain of the other half of the original train, which he piloted safely through. He settled in what is now Washington county, near Oregon City, opened a farm and set out the first orchard there, thus demonstrating the practicability of raising fruit in Oregon. He also assisted in building a union church, and afterward, being a Baptist, built a Baptist church on his farm. The first religious meetings were held in his log house, and also the first Sabbath school on the Pacific coast. The first Baptist minister was Hezekiah Johnson and the first person baptized was Mary Lenox. At the time of the gold excitement he went to California and after two successful years in the gold fields returned to Oregon, where he remained until his death, August 15, 1873. He did much for the state in instituting its moral development

as well as its material progress. His wife died in Portland, Oregon, at the age of seventy-two years. She was the daughter of George Swan, of Lexington, Kentucky, who owned a large plantation and many slaves, but wishing to teach his children to work he sold his property there and went to Illinois, where he spent his remaining days. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church. His children were: Mary, Rebecca, Edward, Eliza, Catherine, Maria, Elizabeth and George.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Lenox were born: Edward, who drove the front wagon of the first train to Oregon and died in Oakland, California; Mary, the mother of Mrs. Ahlday; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John White, of Tennessee, later a member of the Oregon legislature; America, deceased; Washington, who died in the state of Washington; David, who died in Oregon; Mrs. Frances B. Constable, whose husband was also an Oregon pioneer; Samuel, of Oregon; Mrs. Susan White; Mrs. Margaret Hudson, of Portland; and James, who died in childhood.

The members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ford were: Josephine, the wife of our subject; Roland, who died in childhood; Franklin P., whose death occurred in Oregon; Flora and David, who died in childhood; and William P., who is living in Wharton.

Mr. Ahlday was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, from which he has never departed, while his wife is a devoted Baptist. He certainly deserves all the credit that the term "a self-made man" implies, for he has molded his own character and shaped his own destiny. He has lived honorable and upright among his fellow men, laboring for the public good as well as for individual success and wherever known he is held in the highest esteem.

Judge G. S. Gorden, a pioneer farmer residing near El Campo, who for a number of years has filled the office of county judge and has been actively connected with the progress and development of Wharton county, was born in Todd county, Kentucky, August 1, 1842, and while spending his boyhood days upon his father's farm attended the common schools of the neighborhood. He is a son of George W. and Mary (Slaughter) Gorden, both natives of Kentucky, in which state they were married. The paternal grandfather, Samuel W. Gorden, was a native of Virginia and became one of the early settlers of the Blue Grass state, where he was widely known as a prominent planter, conducting his agricultural interests with the aid of slave labor. Colonel Gorden, for by that title he was generally known, was very popular and possessed many sterling and marked traits of character. His children were: Joseph, John, Kit, Mrs. Nancy Kennedy; Mrs. Mary Kennedy and George W.

The last named was born and reared in Kentucky, where he married and settled on a farm, there remaining until 1852, when he sold out and went to Missouri, settling near the Kansas border. He was there engaged successfully in farming until 1862, when the Kansas agitation over the slavery question and the war made him fearful of losing his slaves. Thinking he could hold them more securely he returned to Kentucky, where he engaged in the operation of a flour and woolen mill. He was too old for active military service but his influence and support were given to the Confederacy. He was a public-spirited citizen, of social and

genial disposition, and a broad-minded, intelligent business man. He held membership in the Christian church, took a most active interest in its work and often addressed the congregation in the absence of the regular minister. Honest and upright, all who knew him respected him for his fidelity to his convictions. He died in 1867, while his wife survived to the ripe old age of eighty years, passing away in 1904. She was also a devoted member of the Christian church. She was a descendant of one of the leading and early families of Kentucky; after the death of her father her mother married John Bristow, who also belonged to one of the prominent families of that state. Her husband's brother, Frank Bristow, was a man of national fame and at one time was postmaster general of the United States. She and her second husband remained residents of Kentucky until their deaths. Her only brother, John Slaughter, was a colonel in the Mexican war and was a very prominent man of his time.

To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gorden were born five sons and three daughters: David S.; Josephus, who served through the war in the Confederate army; Mrs. Elizabeth Drew; G. S., of this review; Cornelia A. Price; Albert D.; James; Thomas J. and Lillie.

G. S. Gorden, born in Kentucky in 1842, was a youth of ten years when his parents removed to Missouri. He remained under the parental roof until 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army with Gen. Sterling Price, which was then in Missouri but soon afterward went to the front. He participated in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, but after a brief time the exposure and hardships of war brought on rheumatism and rendered him unfit for service so that he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Missouri and with his parents removed to Kentucky, remaining with them until 1865.

In that year Judge Gorden was married and removed to Auburn, Kentucky, where for four years he was successfully engaged in merchandising. He then closed out his store and conducted a sawmill at Rochester on Green river, Kentucky, where he continued until 1871, when he came to Texas. Locating in Travis county, near Austin, he bought land and improved a farm, also raised stock for eleven years. Selling that property he removed to Hamilton county, where was a better range, bought land and improved a second farm, continuing in farming and stockraising for ten years or until 1892, when he again closed out his business. Removing to Wharton county, he bought land near El Campo and improved a third farm, engaging in the raising of corn, cotton and vegetables, being among the few who at that time attempted farming, which was considered but an experiment, but the experiment proved a success and in the succeeding six years he never failed to raise fair crops.

In 1898 Mr. Gorden was chosen by his fellow citizens for the office of county judge and by re-election has since been continued in the office. His election was an indication of the reputation which he had established as a fair-minded, impartial man, just and honorable—a reputation which has been borne out by his official service—his re-elections being proof of his reliability and the equity which he displays in discharging his duties. He has rented his farm and now owns and occupies a fine residence at

Wharton. He is a public-spirited citizen, alive to the needs and possibilities of the county and he has labored earnestly and effectively for general progress. While on the farm he agitated the question of good roads and took an active interest in opening and promoting the first road in that part of the county. Since taking the bench he has continued to keep the question of public highways before the people with the result that the county has issued bonds for the purpose and now has better roads than any county in this part of the state. He has also been a prominent figure in connection with the White Man's Union, which has proved very satisfactory to the tax payers. The cause of education also finds a warm friend in the Judge, who has promoted schools for both the white and colored children and has been superintendent of schools for a number of years.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Judge Gorden was married in Kentucky, in 1865, to Miss Sue Wood, who was born in that state in 1845, a daughter of John H. and Areana (McCutcheon) Wood, also natives of Kentucky. Her father, a leading planter of his district, was a prominent Democrat and represented his district in the state legislature. He served through the Civil war as a southern soldier and was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but saw hard service, with all of the attending privations of war. Following his return home he carried on farming until 1874, when he removed to Austin, Texas, where he engaged in merchandising for a number of years. Later he retired from active business but remained a resident of Austin until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and a man whose life was above reproach. His wife survived him and died at the Austin homestead in 1906, at the advanced age of eighty years. She was a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian church. In the McCutcheon family, of which she was a member, there were two daughters and a son, her brother being John McCutcheon, who remained in Kentucky until his death, while her sister was Mrs. Sarah Sloss.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Wood were eight daughters and one son: Mollie; Sue, now Mrs. Gorden; Anna, deceased; Mrs. Sally Price; Mrs. Olive Castleman; Mrs. Johnnie Adkinson; Mrs. Maria Sailes; Mrs. Georgia Church; and Joe H.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gorden are six children: George S., who settled in Oklahoma; Carl, who resides in Presidio county, Texas; Anna, the wife of D. M. Carter, of Oklahoma; Jay, a business man of Wharton; Natie and Wilford H., at home. The parents hold membership in the Christian church and are much interested in its growth and development. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows lodge, and is always interested in those movements and measures which have to do with the uplifting of humanity, while in his home locality he has put forth most effective effort for the general improvement and upbuilding of the county. He has aided in planting the seeds of civilization in Southwestern Texas and three farms owe their development to him, while at all times he has upheld the legal and moral status of the community in which he has resided.

Jackson County.

GEORGE F. SIMONS, an honored representative of one of the early and well known families of Jackson county, Texas, was born in Nova Scotia on the 14th of February, 1834, but was reared in the Lone Star state from the age of eighteen months, receiving his education in its subscription schools. His parents were Thomas and Susan (Thomas) Simons, the former a native of Durham, England, and the latter of Nova Scotia, their wedding occurring in the latter place. The father, who was born in 1796, received an excellent educational training, and after completing his training for a civil engineer became a sailor boy, roaming the ocean in trade from port to port and finally becoming captain of his own vessel. But becoming tired of a sea-faring life, and having received some idea of the wealth of Texas during his wanderings he came with his family to this state in 1835, landing at Dimmitt's Point and locating in Jackson county. Soon afterward he sold his vessel and forever abandoned the sea.

After taking up his abode in Texana, the old county seat of Jackson county, Mr. Simons engaged in surveying, and as the county surveyor, to which position he was elected soon after his arrival, he located homes and lands for all the early settlers of the county. Later he was made the county and district clerk, thus continuing for many years, was also a county commissioner and justice of the peace, and in fact held all the offices of the county, for he was an educated man and was competent to discharge the duties of any position which he might be called upon to fill. He owned two slaves, and in a small way was engaged in farming and stock raising. In the early days of 1836, when Santa Anna with his army was invading Texas, he was detailed to care for the families of the settlers who were in Houston's army, and he aided many to places of safety in advance of the Mexicans who pillaged and burned the homes and destroyed all property in their path. After Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto Mr. Simons assisted in returning families and restoring homes, and after assisting in the establishment of Texan independence he resumed his business operations, and thus continued until 1849. From that year until his life's labors were ended in death in 1852 he was successfully engaged in the mercantile business. He was ever a loyal defender of the rights of his adopted state, was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and was formerly a member of the Church of England, but as there was no church of that denomination here he became a Methodist at the time the pioneer missionaries came to this state and ever afterward continued one of its earnest workers. He was a class leader, and in the absence of the minister always led the meetings, held all the church offices, and also organized the first Sunday school, of which he was superintendent for many years. As his family grew to years of maturity his sons carried forward the good work instituted by the father, and for many years the Sunday schools of the community were conducted by some members of the family. Mr. Simons was also a leader in the organization of the Sons of Temperance, and the noble work which he performed during his life time will ever bear fruit. His wife preceded him to the home beyond, having passed away in 1845,

also in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was long a worthy member. She was a descendant of a prominent old family in Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Simons became the parents of a large family of children. Phebe, the eldest, died in New Orleans of yellow fever. Joseph was a member of that fated band of men known as the Mier Prisoners, who were marched into Mexico, where a certain number of them were ordered to be shot, the number to be determined upon by the drawing of beans, a black bean meaning death and a white one life to the drawers, and although Mr. Simons drew a white bean he died of sickness shortly afterward. Marsh K. served in the Mexican war of 1846, in which he suffered the loss of a leg, and he also took part in the Civil war as lieutenant of his company and later as brigadier in the commissary service in the Army of the Tennessee. After the fall of Vicksburg he was paroled and returned to his home. Rachel is the wife of Joe Rogers. Thomas entered the Mexican war and died of smallpox while in service. The next two members of the family, twins, died when young. Elizabeth is the wife of S. Garrett. George F. is the next in order of birth. Milan T., the first member of the family born in Jackson county, is a prominent stock farmer. Phebe became Mrs. J. Brugh. William H., died during his service in the Confederate army. Mary is the wife of Rev. O. H. Fisher, a minister of the Methodist church.

George F. Simons was brought by his parents from his native land of Nova Scotia when an infant, and has ever since remained a resident of Jackson county. He assisted his father in his business relations until the latter's death, when the store was discontinued, and he then engaged in clerking in a general store. In 1855, in company with his brother, he embarked in the mercantile business in his home town, in which he continued with success until the opening of the Civil war, when the brothers entered the Confederate service as members of Company K, Second Texas Infantry, of which the brother was made lieutenant, and they were consigned to the Army of the Tennessee, Moore's Brigade, Murry's Division, General Sterling Price the corps commander. Their first important battle was Shiloh; was also at Iuka and Corinth, and in fact participated in all the engagements in which his division took part until the siege of Vicksburg, when they were paroled for exchange and returned to Texas, remaining in the Texas coast service until the close of the war. Throughout his entire military service Mr. Simons was never wounded, although his clothes were often pierced by bullets, and at one time a ball passed through his hat. He saw much hard service and endured the hardships, privations and exposures ever meted out to a soldier, and was one time a prisoner of war.

Mr. Simons had married in 1860, and after the war closed he returned to his home and family. The man whom he had left in charge of his store and business had paid all New York debts to the Confederate government, but after the reconstruction they had to pay again to the New York firms, and although they sustained their honor and credit they had little left, and Mr. Simons embarked in agricultural pursuits. In 1866 he was elected the county and district clerk, but soon after assuming the duties of this position the provisional governor replaced all offices of the counties with carpet-bag officials and he then resumed his

farming operations, but, later again entered the mercantile field, and thus continued in a small way until after the reconstruction, when he was again elected to the position of county and district clerk. The duties of this office, however, were conducted principally by his deputy, he giving the most of his time to his business relations until he closed out his business interests. During the following twenty years he was a clerk in the general mercantile store of Mr. Allen, which was first located in Texana, but in 1884 was removed to Edna, and in the following year Mr. Simons purchased a residence and also came to this city. His home place at first contained but one acre of ground, but he has since added to the place until he now has four acres of well improved land, a commodious and pleasant residence, and since 1896 he has lived in retirement here.

Mr. Simons married Miss Flora A. Wells, who was born in Jackson county, Texas, on the 30th of December, 1833. Their marriage was celebrated in June, 1860, and for the long period of forty-seven years they have traveled life's journey together. She is a daughter of Dr. Francis F. and Martha (McNutt) Wells, natives respectively of Virginia and Louisiana. The father was left an orphan when young, and but little is known concerning the history of the family. He was reared and educated in Kentucky, but later went to Louisiana, where he was married, and then joined Austin's colony and came to Texas in the early '20s, locating in the Brazos river country. In addition to his agricultural labors he was also extensively engaged in the practice of medicine. During their residence on the Brazos two daughters were born, and in 1828 the family home was established in Jackson county, where he obtained from the Mexican government a league and labor of land, where he improved a good farm and resumed his agricultural and medical labors. The old county seat of Texana was platted on his land. He stood at the head of the medical profession in this community, responding to calls from long distances and making the journeys on horseback before the roads had been laid out or bridges built. He erected a beautiful and commodious residence for that early day, but when Santa Anna invaded the country the home was burned and his property destroyed. During Santa Anna's invasion he remained with and cared for the families of the soldiers, and after the Republic of Texas was assured he returned and resumed his practice in Texana. He also owned a fine farm at the forks of the two little rivers Navidad and Lavaca which he named Egypt, and late in life removed to that place, where his death occurred in 1866. His wife died in 1863. She was a daughter of Isaac McNutt, a planter and prominent attorney of Louisiana. Isaac McNutt became the father of the following children: Parmelia, Roxana, Martha, Nicholas, and John. Dr. and Mrs. Wells became the parents of the following children, namely: Laura, Mrs. C. L. Owen, Elizabeth, Mrs. Brugh, Mardella E., who died when young, Charles, Emily and Mary, who also died when young; L. F., a business man of Edna, Texas, and Robert W., a physician now deceased. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simons: Martha, the deceased wife of Mr. Garrett; Courtney, a stock farmer; William H., who died at the age of fifteen years; F. Wells, a popular dentist of Edna, and George F., a stock farmer of

Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Simons are worthy members of the Methodist church, in which he has filled all the offices and is also superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, exemplifying its beneficent principles in his every day life.

Mrs. Lavinia Laughter, widow of the late William P. Laughter, was born in Jackson county, Texas, on the 24th of November, 1852, a daughter of Jesse N. and Mary (Matthews) Pumphrey. The Pumphrey family is descended from George Pumphrey, who with a brother left his native land of either Scotland or England and came with one of Lord Baltimore's colonies to this country, where they assisted in the founding of the city of Baltimore. They remained there until reaching years of maturity when the brother removed to the then territory of Ohio while George made his way to Georgia, where he became a prominent planter, reared his family and died. It is supposed that his descendants participated in the Revolutionary war. His son Sylvanus became the father of Jesse Pumphrey, who removed to Alabama, where he became a large slave owner and spent the remainder of his life. His children were John R., Levan, Nathan, Lewis, Louisa (Mrs. Pratt), Florida (Mrs. Brazill) and Margaret (Mrs. T. L. Bennett).

John R. Pumphrey, the eldest son, was born and reared in Alabama, where he also became a prominent planter and slave owner, but in an early day he removed to Arkansas, where with his large number of slaves he opened a large farm, and there the remainder of his children were born. Both he and his wife were worthy members of the Baptist church, and they became the parents of the following children: Jesse N., the father of Mrs. Laughter; Clarissa; Morgan, who died in Alabama; John, who served throughout the war of the rebellion; Lewis, who was a lieutenant of his company in the Confederate army, and was killed in Virginia; Elizabeth; Mary,—all of whom were born in Alabama; Monroe; Dennis, who enlisted for service in the Civil war, but was discharged on account of disability. The two last named were born in Arkansas.

Jesse N. Pumphrey was born in Alabama in 1826, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Arkansas, where he grew to years of maturity and was married. In 1852 he came to Jackson county, Texas, bringing with him his large number of slaves, and he soon had a good farm opened for agricultural pursuits. After many years, however, he sold the old homestead and retired from the active cares of a business life. He still lives at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He was a successful farmer and also handled much stock, but the war released thirty slaves and therefore his estate was much diminished. He has been a strong Democrat in his political affiliations, and for a number of years served as the county and district clerk. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, in which he rose to the Royal Arch degree. He entered the Confederate army in 1862, becoming a member of a company that had been formed in Jackson county but which had already gone to the front, he with four companions following it to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they were sworn in as members of Company C, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel M. T. Johnson and Lieutenant Colonel Ira Camp. Consigned to the army of the Tennessee, their first battle was at Farmington, after which they were ordered to Corinth, but did not arrive in

time to participate in that engagement. However, they had much skirmishing en route, and at Cupola, Mississippi, Mr. Pumphrey was honorably discharged on account of disability and returned to his home, but as soon as recuperated, joined the state militia and patrolled the coast. When his command was on Mustang Island, near Corpus Christi, they had a conflict with the Yankees, in which with others he was taken prisoner and carried to New Orleans. They were imprisoned in the second floor of a two-story brick house, but after four months he with eighteen others escaped by digging three holes through their building and the brick one adjoining, made a rope of their blankets which reached within six feet of the ground, and thus all made their escape, although the building was well guarded with Federal troops. Mr. Pumphrey remained with a companion, a physician, and being ill they made their way to a house of a friend of the latter, where they were concealed and cared for for fourteen days, when they started on foot for Jackson county, reaching their destination after much difficulty. General Magruder gave them a forty days' furlough, after which they joined Captain Scott's cavalry company and served until the close of the war. During the latter part of his service Mr. Pumphrey was engaged in patrolling coast districts from Galveston to Brownsville. During his military career he had many narrow escapes from death, often having his clothes pierced by bullets.

Mr. Pumphrey was married in Arkansas to Miss Mary S. Matthews, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Loderick and Mary (Harda) Matthews, who were married in Georgia, but later removed to Alabama, and in 1841 to Arkansas, while in 1851 they came to Jackson county, Texas. During their residence in Alabama they had much trouble with the Indians, and they there also opened two or three farms. The journey to this state was made overland, bringing with them a large number of slaves, and they purchased an extensive tract of land a few miles west of where Edna is now located, where the father was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising until his life's labors were ended in death in 1855, at which time he left a large estate and sixty negroes. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church, and in their family were the following children: Benjamin, who served as captain of his company in the Confederate army, and after the close of the war returned to Arkansas, where he served as county clerk for a number of years, and his death occurred in that state; Loderick, who served as a lieutenant during the war, and is yet living in Arkansas; John, who died in Texas; Madison, who also died in this state; Allen, who rose to the rank of lieutenant in the Confederate service, and was afterward made high sheriff of Jackson county; Dade, who died during his service in the Civil war; Missouri, who became Mrs. Ben Cochran; Lucinda, Mrs. Laclere; Louisiana, and Mary S., who became the mother of Mrs. Laughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pumphrey were born the following children: Pike, who removed to the west and his present residence is not known; Lavinia, Mrs. Laughter; Blake, who died at the age of twelve years; Ray, deceased at the age of eighteen years; Jessie, who married Richard Saunders, a farmer and merchant; Allen, who died when young; Lee, now Mrs. Gaines; and Murus D., who was formerly engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits but is now in the artesian well business. Mr. Pumphrey, the father of these children, is the only member of his father's family now living, and although he has passed his four score years he is yet hale and hearty.

Mrs. Laughter, the first of the family born in Jackson county, has spent her entire life here, and in 1871 was married to William P. Laughter, who was born in Mississippi, February 7, 1840, a son of Michael H. and Sarah (Vardeman) Laughter, both natives of Mississippi, where they were people of prominence. The father was an extensive planter and also operated a large saw mill. After his removal to Texas he continued his agricultural pursuits, and was well known and honored for his many sterling characteristics. To Michael H. and Sarah Laughter were born nine children, namely: James, who died of consumption after the war; William P., the next in order of birth; Britton S., deceased; Annie, the wife of R. Milby; Thomas, who died at San Antonio, leaving children; Gideon and Robert, who also died leaving children; Lizzie, whose husband, Mr. Moore, is the district and county clerk, and Emma, the wife of E. Davis, of San Antonio.

William P. Laughter received his education in the common schools and in the Salem and Oxford Colleges, graduating in the law department of the latter institution, after which with his parents and family he came to Jackson county, Texas, and was engaged in teaching school for a time. He never followed the practice of law. He preferred agricultural pursuits as an occupation and was also a natural machinist. At the opening of the Civil war, in May, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, entering the ranks as a private, but was later promoted to the position of sergeant major, and served until the close of the struggle. He was ever at his post of duty, and on one occasion on a retreat while passing a Federal battery he silenced a cannon by filling the touch hole with mud. In 1864, while at home on a furlough, he was married to Miss Sarah G. Kerr, of Jackson county, where her father, Dr. Kerr, was a prominent physician. They had one daughter, Sarah G., now the wife of C. S. Simon, a stock farmer and ginner of this county. The wife and mother died on the 2d of February, 1868, passing away in the faith of the Catholic church.

After the close of the war Mr. Laughter settled on a farm, and throughout the remainder of his life was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also erected a gin on his farm, which he conducted in addition to his other interests. About 1885 he also erected a gin at Edna, but he still continued his residence on the farm until sickness made it necessary for him to remove to that city for medical aid, his death occurring on the 26th of October, 1900, at the age of sixty years. A short time afterward Mrs. Laughter removed to Edna in order to afford her children better educational facilities, her eldest son continuing to care for the farm and other property. During his early life Mr. Laughter was a Democrat, but later joined the reform forces and became a leader in the People's party. He was a forceful campaigner, a fluent speaker, and performed efficient service for his chosen party. During a number of years he served as president of the Square Bale Cotton Ginners Association. He also possessed much literary ability,

and contributed many articles of value to newspapers and magazines. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church, while his fraternal relations were with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Laughter became the parents of nine children, namely: Maury, who died at the age of twenty-two years, leaving a wife and one son; Alma, the wife of W. M. Manly; William P., who conducts the old homestead farm and gin; Ray, who died when young; Charles P., a rice farmer; Lois, who died at the age of sixteen years; John G., also a rice farmer, and Jessie and Enid at home.

George S. Gayle is descended from honored and prominent pioneer ancestors in Jackson county, Texas, and is a popular county commissioner, stock rancher and rice farmer. His birth occurred in Jackson county, Texas, on the 13th of September, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Bartlett Gayle, was born in Virginia, where he was a prominent farmer, a large slave owner, and was connected with the aristocracy of that old commonwealth. He at one time visited Texas with the intention of making the Lone Star state his home, but returning to his old Virginian plantation his death soon afterward there occurred in 1845. He became the father of the following children: Alexander T., the father of George S.; Mathew; Joshua; William B., of Cuero, Texas; C. M. S., a prominent physician.

Alexander T. Gayle was born in Virginia in 1815, and remained in his native state until the fall of 1836, when he came to Texas, bringing with him a number of slaves, and his first location was near where the city of Austin now stands, while later he took up his abode near San Felipe on the Brazos and continued his agricultural pursuits. In 1844 he transferred his residence to Jackson county, there making permanent settlement on the Lavaca river, four miles west of Texana, the old county seat. There he purchased a tract of land, heavily timbered, and his slaves at once began its clearing and cultivating, his first crop of corn being planted with an axe. A hole was cut in the ground, the seed put in and no further attention save a hoeing was paid to it until the time of harvest, when he secured a good crop. His first home was a little cabin, but later he obtained lumber by the old style whipsaw process, with negro power, and was among the first to own a good home in this section of the commonwealth. There were but few permanent settlers here at that time, and they were widely scattered. Range was free, and stock of all kinds flourished, while game was plentiful and wild beasts roamed at will. His old homestead farm in Jackson county was placed under an excellent state of cultivation as the years passed by, and there his life's labors were ended in death on the 8th of March, 1857. He early foresaw the future of the slave, and believing their liberation not far distant he decided to sell a portion of those he owned, which he did. His neighbors ridiculed the idea, but he was firm in his convictions and replied that he wanted to teach his children to work before the event occurred. Mr. Gayle was also a civil engineer, and was engaged in surveying in many parts of the state, also purchasing and owning many tracts of land throughout the commonwealth. He became a stock dealer, raising both cattle and horses and also some sheep, and was a horse fancier, breeding from Kentucky thoroughbreds, and always owned the

finest in the country. During the early days he also had some experience in the subduing of the barbarous element that infested the country, for the Indians and Mexicans were then much feared. Their milling was done at long distances, and often the old style steel hand mill had to be resorted to at home. Mr. Gayle was a stalwart Democrat in his political affiliations, and although he never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office he was a public-spirited gentleman, a fluent talker and was well posted on the public questions. He underwent the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life, assisted in ridding the country of the wild beasts and its barbarous element and did all in his power to promote the moral development which made possible our present civilization. No man is more worthy of an honored place in the history of Southwestern Texas than that of Alexander T. Gayle.

Mr. Gayle married Frances A. Sutherland, a native of Tennessee, born on the 12th of June, 1824, her parents being George and Frances Sutherland, natives respectively of Alabama and Tennessee. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland was celebrated in Knox county of the latter state in November, 1813, and they later took up their abode in Alabama, subsequently returning to Tennessee, and in 1830 they came to Texas. They established their home in Jackson county, where the father secured a headright and continued its cultivation until his life's labors were ended in death in 1853, at the age of sixty-five years. His journey to this state was made with teams and wagons, bringing with him his slaves and all his portable possessions, and soon after his settlement here engaged in farming and stock raising. He also opened a hotel on the main thoroughfare for the accommodation of the traveling public, his being about the only one sufficient to care for the wayfaring people, and therefore became widely known. He was a patriot of Sam Houston's army, and participated in the struggle for Texas liberty, serving in the battle of San Jacinto and the capture of Santa Anna. Before the battle opened his horse was shot from under him, but he continued through the entire struggle without a wound. He with others formed in small squads and rid the country of the renegade Mexicans and Indians and made possible the present settlement and civilization. In connection with his other interests in an early day Mr. Sutherland conducted a general mercantile business in Texana, and became possessed of extensive tracts of land throughout this portion of the state. He was widely known for his integrity and business ability, and at one time his friends made him a candidate for the legislature against the most popular man in the district, and he lost the election by only one vote. He, too, was a stanch Democrat, and he is worthy of an honored place among the representative men of Southwestern Texas. His death occurred at his old homestead on the 22d of April, 1853, but his wife survived for many years, and died in 1873, continuing to reside on the old homestead. She was a worthy member of the Methodist church, and was loved and honored for her many Christian virtues. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland became the parents of the following children: John, who died while attending school in Alabama; William D., who perished with that brave little band at the Alamo in 1836; Thomas S., who died in 1900, leaving seven children; George W., who died when young;

Frances A., who became the wife of Mr. Alexander T. Gayle; Elizabeth M., who also became a Mrs. Gayle, and George Ann, Mrs. Munson. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Gayle was blessed with the following children: George S., Martha S., who died in infancy; George Ann, Mrs. J. D. Rogers; Martha, who also died when young; Alexander T., who died at the age of sixteen years; Mary E., who died at the age of three years; Virginia, Mrs. S. M. Lesesue, and Bartlett B., of Port Lavaca. Of this large family of eight children, only four lived to years of maturity and but three now survive.

George S. Gayle has been a resident of Jackson county throughout his entire life, and remained under the parental roof until 1863, when, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the Confederate service in the First Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Birchel, and was attached to the army in the Trans-Mississippi department, with service in Louisiana and Texas. His first engagement was the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, where they drove the enemy back, as they also did at the battle of Pleasant Hill, that state, after which they were engaged in skirmishing for several weeks, and after much marching and maneuvering returned to Texas and at the time of Lee's surrender were near Corsicana, where they were disbanded. Although Mr. Gayle saw much hard service during his military career, undergoing the deprivations, hardships and exposure ever meted out to the soldier, he was never wounded or imprisoned, and at the close of the struggle returned to Chappel Hill, where his mother had temporarily located during the war, and attended school during the following three months in 1865 in addition to planting and harvesting a crop. In 1866 he returned to the homestead in Jackson county to take charge of his mother's property there, she remaining at Chappel Hill until her death in 1867, caused by yellow fever. After the father's death in 1857, Mr. Gayle, although only a lad of twelve years, became his mother's chief manager, and after her death was appointed administrator and guardian for the minor heirs until the settlement of the estate. He witnessed the terrible destruction of the cotton crop by the caterpillars. At that early day the range was free and stock plentiful but there was no market and consequently the cattle business was not profitable. Later some parties established a market for hides and tallow, but even then large and fat beef cattle brought only seven dollars apiece and often only five. He and two other gentlemen agreed to furnish five hundred head of fine large steers at a contract price of seven dollars and a half a head in silver or ten dollars currency. Later the market improved, and in 1874 he delivered a herd at fifteen dollars a head in gold being the best sale made in this county after the war between the states.

After the settlement of the estate the land was divided, Mr. Gayle receiving the old homestead, of which he subsequently became sole owner, and after residing thereon for a number of years traded it for land near Edna. In company with others he there owned seven thousand acres of pasture land, where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, and he yet owns three thousand nine hundred acres adjoining the town of Edna. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in the raising of cotton and corn, but in 1898 the boll weevil ruined the cotton business, and after heavy losses he abandoned the business in

1903. He has since improved a rice plant at a heavy expense, having three hundred and fifty acres devoted to the raising of that cereal, and in addition he is also engaged to some extent in the cattle and horse business, handling only those of a high grade. In 1883 he moved a portion of the old homestead residence to Edna, which he remodeled and converted into a beautiful and commodious two-story structure, which is surrounded by extensive grounds of eleven acres planted with shrubbery and evergreen trees. He also has a pear orchard on his farm of twenty-five acres.

During the early years of his life Mr. Gayle was a stalwart supporter of Democratic principles, but is now a Prohibitionist. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and earnest worker, and for a number of years he has served as school trustee, while in 1884 he was elected a commissioner of Jackson county, in which he served for three terms, and in 1900 was returned to the position, being the present incumbent. He is an earnest worker in the good road question and during his incumbency a good blade grader and scrapers have been secured, and they have also erected eight iron bridges.

In Goliad, Texas, in 1875, Mr. Gayle was married to Miss R. S. Dill, who was born in that city April 27, 1857, and is a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of the county. She is a daughter of Dr. J. A. and Nanna (Lea) Dill, natives respectively of South Carolina and Tennessee. The father was among the very earliest physicians of Goliad, practicing in the early days when it was necessary to respond to calls from long distances, traveling on horseback over unfrequented roads or even before their establishment. His death occurred in June, 1882, but his wife still survives and now makes her home in Austin. In their family were ten children, namely: Mary L., the wife of W. M. Brown, state comptroller and chief clerk in the land office in Austin; R. S., who became the wife of Mr. Gayle; Julia E., who became the wife of a Mr. Kellogg, a civil engineer, and her death occurred three months after her marriage; Jane A., the wife of W. H. Caldwell, of Corpus Christi; Nannie, the wife of Captain Seiker, of Austin; Jacob A., a merchant, who died in 1902; Livia; Minnie G., a successful school teacher at Austin; Elmo and Sally, at home. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gayle: Fannie L., Mrs. A. R. McDowell; Nannie E., Mrs. E. P. Simons; George S., a farmer of Jackson county; A. D. and Gena S., at home; Jennie L., attending school at Sherman, and Lea M., a student at the A. & M. College. The family are members of the Methodist church, in which Mr. Gayle has held all the offices and is now serving as stewart and recording steward and trustee.

William L. Johnston, engaged in the real estate business in Yoakum as a member of the firm of William Johnston & Company, came to this place in 1889. He is a native son of Ohio, where his birth occurred on the 5th of December, 1869. When he was eighteen months old his parents removed to Kansas and later became residents of Tennessee, where he was reared in Coffey county. His education was acquired in the common schools and he thus prepared for life's practical and responsible duties. In 1889, when twenty years of age, he came to Texas and in December of that year took up his abode at Yoakum, where he

has since resided. On the 25th of December, 1892, he established the Weekly *Times* and in 1896 began the publication of the Daily *Times*. He thus was engaged exclusively in the newspaper business until November, 1905, when he sold his papers, having in the meantime, in 1904, engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of William Johnston & Company, his partners being P. H. Tom and J. F. Montgomery. He was also instrumental in organizing the South & Southwest Texas Development Association and was elected vice-president. Such are his business connections at the present time and he is, through his enterprise, activity and capable management, contributing to public progress through the development of the natural resources of the state, while Yoakum finds benefit in his active and successful manipulation of property interests.

De Witt County.

Sterling Fontaine Grimes of Cuero, Texas, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and is a son of Thomas P. and Martha D. (Lackey) Grimes, natives of Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools, and was preparing for college when the Civil war broke out. He immediately gave up his studies and enlisted in Company A, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, of the Confederate army, and served under Generals Wheeler and Buford. He took part in the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro, and a number of minor engagements. He later joined Morgan's command and was captured in the latter's Ohio raid, at Cheshire, on the Ohio river. He remained a prisoner until the end of the war, and received his exchange in March, 1865.

Mr. Grimes' law education was obtained in the office of Judge John W. Staten (who afterward became chief justice) at Clinton, Texas, and in 1874 he came to Cuero, DeWitt county, where he has since remained. In 1878 he was elected district attorney of the twenty-fourth judicial district, and served in that capacity until 1888, when he resigned and was succeeded by A. B. Davidson, the present lieutenant-governor. After leaving the office of district attorney, Mr. Grimes practiced law as a member of the firm of Kleberg & Grimes, until he was elected district judge in 1892, which office he held for four years, and has since been practicing his profession in the firm of Grimes, Schleicher & Kleberg.

In 1871 Mr. Grimes was married to Miss Cora W. Lane, but his wedded life was short, as his wife died in 1874 and without issue. He is a member of the Elks lodge, and is also a Mason, having attained the chapter and commandery degrees in the latter body.

Mr. Emil Reiffert, of Cuero, Texas, was born in Hersfeld, Kurhessen, Germany, in 1839, and emigrated to this country in 1853, settling first at Indianola, Texas, where he engaged in ranching. In 1856 he entered the general mercantile line and during the Civil war, enlisted in Hobby's regiment, from which command he was honorably discharged at the conclusion of the war. The war being over, he returned to Indianola, and became partner in the firm of H. Runge & Co., in the mercantile and banking business. In 1875 and again in 1885 Indianola was almost destroyed by cyclones, the storm in the latter year practically

wiping out Mr. Reiffert's place of business. His firm had some time before, opened a branch house at Cuero, and in 1886 he came to that town, and has since resided there. Under the firm name of H. Runge & Co., Mr. Reiffert and his partner do a general mercantile business, beside selling machinery, buying cotton and running a general banking business and owning several ranches stocked with cattle, etc. Mr. Reiffert's business ventures have been very successful, and he is looked upon as one of the substantial, and conservative men of his section of the state. Since 1870 he has acted as consular agent for the German empire.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Helen Tips, a sister of Senator Walter Tips, of Austin, Texas, a well known and wealthy hardware merchant of that city. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Walter, in his father's bank at Cuero; Emil, in business in Galveston; Mrs. Meta Reuss, wife of Dr. Reuss, one of the leading physicians of Dallas; Mrs. W. A. Blackwell, Jr., of Cuero; and Hilda, who is unmarried. Mr. Reiffert is a friend to fraternal orders, and holds membership in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Bee County.

Judge William R. Hayes, a veteran of the Confederate army and well known throughout Southwest Texas for his acts of philanthropy and by reason of his long years of public service, is of English ancestry. His forefathers, on his father's side, came from England, and were among the first to settle in Jamestown, Virginia, in the old Colonial days, and became identified with the early development of that state. From here their descendants have scattered to all parts of the United States.

The parents of Judge Hayes were Joseph and Lavina (Young) Hayes, both of whom were born in Virginia. They were married in North Carolina, moving from there to South Carolina, and later to Missouri. The elder Mr. Hayes was a blacksmith by trade, but in his latter years devoted himself to stock-raising. It was in Hickory county, Missouri, that the children of Joseph Hayes were born, and here his wife died in 1842. In 1846 he sold his ranch and stock and started for Texas, stopping for the winter in Sevier county, Arkansas, where he remained, however for eight years. In 1856 he arrived in Texas, settling in Medina county. Several of his children had meanwhile become married and he was welcomed to their homes, living for a time in Medina county, Atascosa county, and later with our subject in Bee county, in which last county he remained until his death. He was a member of the Christian church and a man universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His children were seven in number: George W. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Caroline (Mrs. McMaines), Rebecca (Mrs. Neal), who died in New Mexico, Abbie (Mrs. Neal))of Floresville, Amanda (Mrs. McCurdy), who died at Floresville, and William R.

William R. Hayes was born in Hickory county, Missouri, December 30, 1835, and here he was reared, devoting his early years to work on his father's stock ranch. Although his opportunities for an education were limited, he applied himself and obtained a good elementary training, which was supplemented by careful study and investigation in after years. In 1846 he went with his father to Arkansas, where he remained until 1854,

when he was smitten with the gold fever, and started west with a party who were bound for the gold fields. They arrived in Salt Lake too late in the year to attempt to finish their journey, so they went into winter quarters at that point and remained until spring, when they resumed their journey, following the old Fremont route, and arrived in California in the summer (1855). Mr. Hayes after remaining in California for a time decided to go north, and started for British Columbia; upon arriving in that province he went to work in the Fraser river mining district, where he continued until 1858, when he started for home, via Tehuantepec and New Orleans, and arrived in San Antonio in January, 1859. Shortly after this he joined his father and other members of the family in Atascosa county, where he remained for a time, and then purchased some land in Bee county, upon which he settled, bringing his father with him. Here the latter died in 1874.

On his place in Bee county, Judge Hayes engaged in farming and stock-raising, in a small way, until the Civil war, when (in 1862) he enlisted in the Confederate army in Hobby's regiment of infantry, and was appointed sergeant of his company. After three years' service he was transferred to Pyron's Cavalry, of Green's Brigade, at Galveston, which was on coast defense duty. He was at the bombardment of Corpus Christi, and engaged in a number of skirmishes, but was never wounded or taken prisoner.

At the close of the war Judge Hayes returned home and resumed work on his ranch, which he continued for some time, and in fact he still retains the old homestead. In 1872 he purchased a large tract of land in Bee county, adjoining the site of the present town of Skidmore, where a branch road of the Aransas Pass Railway leaves the main line to Falfurrias. Of that tract he still owns 1,000 acres, which he farms, and lying so close to Skidmore, which is a rapidly growing community, it is a very desirable place of residence. In 1870 Mr. Hayes was made treasurer of this county, and was continued in that office until 1876, when he was elected county judge, and filled that office continuously until 1892, during which time, as judge, he was identified with many of the substantial improvements that were made in his section of the state. Subsequent to his leaving the bench, he was elected one of the county commissioners and served in that capacity for six years. For many years Judge Hayes has been ex-officio superintendent of public schools in Bee county and has made an enviable record in matters of administration. Both in educational matters and matters of literary excellence, Judge Hayes is vitally interested and has been a correspondent for a number of papers and magazines, and has contributed much of substantial value to various periodicals.

Judge Hayes, with J. W. Flouroy, was appointed to negotiate with the Aransas Pass Railway to build that line to Beeville, and they were very successful, closing the contract for the road, which was subsequently built. To this venture he made liberal donations of money, in addition to giving his personal services. In all matters of charitable and benevolent work Judge Hayes is a substantial giver, and is widely known for his liberality and kindliness.

In 1861 he married Miss Amanda Fuller, who was born in eastern

Texas in 1840, and is a daughter of B. F. and Mary Fuller, pioneer settlers in Texas. Mrs. Hayes was the youngest of six children.

To Judge Hayes and his wife have been born the following children: Fanny, the wife of Sam Labenski; Mary, wife of G. W. Black, a prominent ginner of Skidmore; Horace, deceased; Lucy, Mrs. J. M. Price; Homer, a well-known stockman; Anna; Travis, a merchant of Skidmore, and Vivian, the wife of D. G. Madrid, a merchant of Skidmore. Judge Hayes is a member of the Christian church, while his wife and children are Missionary Baptists.

Rockport.

Judge William H. Baldwin, of Rockport, is honored as an upright judge and able attorney, and esteemed in the highest degree for all those qualities which make the strong citizen of the southwest. Enterprising, brave and broad-minded, he is descended from sturdy, faithful southern blood, and is especially indebted to a noble and somewhat remarkable father for some of the salient traits of his character.

Judge Baldwin was born in Ohio, July 23, 1849, reared to farm pursuits and received his higher education at Lebanon, a popular old school of Virginia. He is a son of William M. and Jeston (Young) Baldwin, the father being a native of North Carolina and the mother of Virginia. William M. Baldwin, so long a leading figure in the Missionary Baptist church, was the son of Enoch Baldwin, of Virginia, and later of North Carolina, where for many years he was a prominent farmer. Later he removed to Kingsport, Tennessee, engaging there in the hotel business. He was thus engaged during the Civil war, and afterward died at the remarkable age of one hundred years. In his capacity of landlord and good citizen he became widely known and highly respected, and died a consistent and worthy member of the Missionary Baptist church, in which two of his sons were to obtain so high a standing. The children of Enoch Baldwin and his wife were as follows: Rev. Noah C., a noted Baptist minister, who died in Virginia in 1895; Rev. William M., who once lost by only one vote the chaplaincy of the United States Senate; and Wiley G., a popular and competent accountant and bookkeeper.

Rev. William M., the father of William H. Baldwin, was born and reared in North Carolina, assisting his father on the farm and by persistent industry obtaining a liberal education, being especially proficient in the dead languages. He remained on the family homestead until his marriage, then settled on a farm in Virginia and later entered the ministry. In the performance of his work connected with the different charges to which he was assigned in the Missionary Baptist church he traveled over many sections of Virginia and Kentucky, ministering to his congregations with great zeal and success. Later he removed to Ironton, Ohio, where he continued his pulpit work with earnestness and effective ability, and subsequently settled on a farm near Ashland, Kentucky, combining with his ministerial duties not only farming operations but something in the way of business. The year before the war his worldly prospects were quite bright. Although by no means a political leader, he was known as a strong advocate of Democratic principles, and at the presidential campaign of 1860 he was one of two of his town who cast his ballot for Breck-

enridge. The community in which he then resided was decidedly abolitionist in sentiment, and after the election and the casting of the Breckenridge ballot the people took great pains to make it unpleasant for him and his family.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, believing that it would be of short duration, he decided to temporarily abandon the neighborhood. With his good horses he therefore left the locality, and finally worked his way to Virginia, by which time the war had increased in determination and horror. At this point Mr. Baldwin decided to assist the Confederacy. He became chaplain of Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment, his son, R. M., being elected first lieutenant of Company A, and his other son, C. F., enlisting as a private. Later Mr. Baldwin resigned his chaplaincy and raised two full companies of cavalry, of which he was the acting major. His command was never attached to any regiment, but acted as a scouting force, subject to the orders of superior officers, and was engaged in many hotly contested battles. Upon one occasion it was called to Tennessee to assist General Longstreet, and after accomplishing good service returned to Southwest Virginia. For about two years Major Baldwin continued on active duty, resigning and returning to his family in the latter part of 1863. The two companies were afterward attached to the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, and thus continued until the close of the war, his son, R. M., being captain of Company A of said regiment and his sons, C. F. and N. L. being privates.

In the meantime the family was suffering greatly from the persecutions of the abolitionists. Their position finally became unbearable, and, with the assistance of three horses, loaned by an old Confederate friend of the husband, the wife and eight children managed to get away and start on their long journey to Virginia. On the lonely journey of three hundred miles they met with many hospitable old southerners who, with the spirit of their kind, offered her welcome assistance. This journey was one of great peril and extreme hardship. Every precaution was used to avoid Union soldiers and bushwhackers alike, for fear of arrest and detention. Mrs. Baldwin was one of the most timid, modest and refined of God's noble women, but in the dark shadow of war she proved herself a heroine. On that awful trip she met and overcame difficulties which under ordinary circumstances would have been insuperable. It was purely by accident that at the end of their journey the overjoyed family met Major Baldwin at Estleville, Scott county, Virginia, just about to start on his long campaign with his troops, desiring first to return to Kentucky for his family. After getting them comfortably located he started for what he thought was a short period of service, but which, as has been stated, lengthened into two years of continuous warfare.

After his resignation in 1863, Rev. William M. Baldwin rejoined his family, then in Tennessee, and soon after resumed the work of the ministry. As the war was still progressing and the great armies of the conflict shifting here and there, he was obliged to make many moves in order to keep within the Confederate lines, and his experiences were distressing in the extreme. At the conclusion of the war he removed to his native county in North Carolina, arriving there poverty stricken in all but true manhood. Purchasing a farm on credit, he commenced to cultivate

it with industry and determination, continuing also his ministerial labors, which gave him little more than spiritual strength to bear his misfortunes. But his supreme courage brought him friends. From his farm he realized something, his family rendered him what assistance they could, and slowly his fortunes commenced to build up, with the result that he eventually became independent in a material sense. For his character and moral worth there was never anything but the most unbounded admiration, and his ability as a minister and his bravery as a soldier were beyond question. He was also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity.

Rev. William M. Baldwin died on the family homestead in North Carolina in the year 1893, his wife having preceded him in 1884. She was the daughter of a prominent and broad-minded business man of Virginia, of German descent, her family being highly respected, wealthy and influential. There were seven children in her family (Young), of whom William, Ezekiel, Fielding and Jesse were farmers and died in Grayson county, Virginia; the fifth, a son, whose name is not available; Betsy, Mrs. John Baker, and Jeston, mother of William H.

Rev. and Mrs. William M. Baldwin became parents of the following: Creed, Reese and Noah, all of whom served for the Confederacy, the first two throughout the Civil war and the last named during three years of the conflict; William H., who was too young to enter the service; Jennie, now Mrs. Baker, of North Carolina; Adoniram J. and Erasmus J., the former a resident of the state of Washington, the latter dying in Texas in 1893; Lucy J. M., now Mrs. Dickey, of Temple, Texas; Victoria, Mrs. Caldwell, of San Angelo, Texas, and Clara, Mrs. Pucket, of South Carolina.

William H. Baldwin was with the family in the many moves necessitated by the progress of the Civil war, and finally remained on the North Carolina homestead assisting his father in his agricultural and family duties, while securing his elementary schooling, afterwards finishing with a two years' course at Lebanon. In 1873, then a young man of twenty-four, he came to Texas, and for five years was a teacher in the public schools. This period was an especially busy one for him, as, in addition to his class teaching, he gave special and private instruction to older pupils, and pursued the study of the law, in preparation for the professional work of a lifetime. At the conclusion of these five years of ceaseless work and study he was admitted to practice at Mount Vernon, Texas, in 1878.

Since his admission to the bar nearly thirty years ago Judge Baldwin has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in all the courts, and his popularity, ability and broad-minded impartiality have been repeatedly recognized in the public honors bestowed upon him in the line of his profession. He remained at Mount Vernon for five years, during four of which he was county attorney. Removing then to Mount Pleasant, Titus county, he practiced there for four years, holding the office of district attorney for three years of the period. In 1891 he located at Rockport, where he immediately entered into the general practice, and in the following year was elected county judge. In this responsible judicial office he served four terms, retaining the confidence of attorneys and litigants by his prompt but courteous decisions, his ability and impartiality and the executive force with which he disposed of all business placed upon the dockets. He has a complete library and an office equipped with modern conveniences,

requisites which greatly facilitate the progress of his legal, judicial and business interests.

Besides his legal and judicial duties, Judge Baldwin bears the responsibility of the management of the Texas Land and Title Company, whose operations cover the counties of Aransas, Refugio and San Patricio. The business embraces the making of abstracts, examination and perfection of land titles and transactions in real estate. The judge is personally interested in Rockport property, as well as in everything connected with its progress. This is but natural, as he expects to make the town his permanent home, and all his material and family interests are wrapped up in it.

In 1878 William H. Baldwin was married in Texas to Miss Lizzie O. Baker, who was born twenty-two years before in Hopkins county, Texas. She is the daughter of Captain Benjamin A. and Nancy (Morris) Baker, both of Georgia. They moved to Texas in the early fifties, and settled in Hopkins county, where the father was a prominent farmer and slave owner. When the Civil war opened he was one of the leading citizens of his section, and as captain of a company he entered the Confederate service and led his men through the fierce and wearing four years of battles, hardships and exposures incident to the terrible conflict. When the southern cause was lost he as bravely returned to his home, revised his plans of life to meet the new conditions and resumed his farming operations without the assistance of his old-time slaves. In spite of a greatly reduced estate and limited means, he again won success and built up a competency for his old age. For many years he remained on his plantation, but finally disposed of his property and found a comfortable home with his daughter and her husband, Judge Baldwin, where he died in 1895. Both he and his wife were long members of the Methodist church, he himself being identified with the Masonic fraternity. In view of the above record it is almost unnecessary to add that Captain Baker was widely known and universally honored for his moral worth and his bravery whether under fire of battle or stress of hardships and misfortune.

The children born to Captain and Mrs. Baker were: Charles, who was assassinated for no known cause; Toombs, who died while attending school at Poughkeepsie, New York; Benjamin, who died in 1890—all of the above being matured men and unmarried; Lizzie, wife of Judge Baldwin, and the only one of the family now living.

The family of Judge Baldwin and his wife consists of the following: Charles M., an engineer in the United States navy for four years and now an engineer in the Philippines; Henry B., who is a partner with his father in the Texas Land and Title Co. of Rockport.

Nueces County.

L. G. Collins. In the list of names of the men who have contributed to the moral and industrial development of Southwestern Texas, that of L. G. Collins, the popular real estate agent and cattle raiser of Alice and Ben Bolt, holds a high place. Mr. Collins was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, April 2, 1859, and there received his early training and education.

He is a son of Gideon B. and Rachael (Platt) Collins, natives of

L. G. Collins.

New York, who were married in Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather, Dr. Stephen Collins, was a practitioner in New York for many years, later going west in search of profitable investment. He invested in Michigan lands, and some property in Chicago, and after concluding his work in Chicago took a lake steamer for his home. The boat on which he sailed was wrecked, and he with many others was drowned, with all his private papers and personal effects. His body was never recovered. He had three children: Gideon B.; Norman G., a dentist by profession; and Mary (Mrs. H. W. Garrette).

Gideon B. Collins was reared in New York, but while still a young man left that state and came to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he started in business, and also traded considerably with the Indians. There he married, and continued for some time in business, until the death of one of his young sons, who was accidentally killed. This most unfortunate occurrence seemed to cast an influence over him from which he never recovered. He gave up his business, and allowed his property to go uncared for, and in 1862, after a long illness, he died. His wife, who was a daughter of Jesse Platt, a prosperous farmer of Lisbon county, New York, after her husband's death, sold the remaining estate, and moved to Chicago, where she shortly afterward died, leaving our subject an orphan, at the age of eight years. She was the mother of two children: Stephen, who died at the age of four years; and L. G.

L. G. Collins upon the death of his mother was taken to be reared by his maternal grandfather, Jesse Platt, with whom he lived until 1875, when he went to Texas with an uncle, Norman G. Collins, who started him on a sheep ranch, for the purpose of teaching him the details of ranch business, and giving him the opportunity of learning the Spanish language. Here he remained for one year, returning then to Chicago for a short time, and then came back to his uncle's home in San Diego. With his uncle's assistance he purchased a herd of cattle, and started in ranching on one of N. G. Collins' ranches, near Corpus Christi, of which he had full charge. At this place he remained for three years and was very successful in a business way. He next moved to another ranch belonging to N. G. Collins, near Alice, assumed charge of it and has operated it for a number of years. This ranch comprised 12,500 acres, well improved, and by the will of his uncle has since become his own property.

In 1892 L. G. Collins moved to San Diego and engaged in the hardware and implement business, continuing until 1894, when he moved to Alice and erected a storehouse and a large residence, continuing in business here until 1896, when he sold out and moved back to the ranch, where he resided until 1904, when he sold the bulk of his stock and started a registered herd of Durham cattle. He is now engaged in the real estate business. In 1904 Mr. Collins platted the town of Ben Bolt, which lies seven miles south of the town of Alice. This town is a growing one, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and bids fair to become a prosperous business center.

Mr. Collins married, in 1880, Catherine M. Adams, a native of Texas, and daughter of Robert Adams (for a sketch of whose family see that of William A. Adams, printed elsewhere in this volume) and Loretta (McWhorter) Adams. This union has been blessed by five chil-

dren, born on the following dates: Norman G., 1891; Bessie P., 1893; Bruce L., 1895; Mildred, 1897; and Catherine J., 1902. Both Mr. Collins and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and are actively engaged in furthering the interests of that body.

Captain Hines Clark, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Texas and a veteran of the Confederate army, was born in Louisiana September 15, 1838. He is a son of Archie E. and Ann (Foreman) Clark, natives, respectively, of Mississippi and Louisiana. Abijah Clark, the paternal grandfather, was a wheelwright by trade, following that line of work in Mississippi (which was his native state), and moving to Texas in 1842. He settled, first, in Harris county, where he engaged in stock-raising, and in 1849 moved to Goliad county, continuing the same line of work until 1854, when he sold out to his son, Archie E. Clark, and returned to Harris county to engage in the business of selling merchandise. This he followed until his death, which occurred in 1858. His children were four in number: George W., Millie, Archie E. (father), and Valentine.

Archie E. Clark spent his younger days in Mississippi, was married in Louisiana about 1835, and migrated to Texas in 1842, settling in Harris county. Later he moved to Victoria county with his family and slaves, and engaged in farming and stockraising. In politics he was a Democrat, but was not an office seeker. He was a respected member of the order of Masons, and was a man highly esteemed in his community. His death occurred at his homestead in Victoria county September 26, 1865. Archie E. Clark was married twice, his first wife (Ann Foreman Clark) dying June 28, 1851. She was the mother of seven children, of whom Captain Hines Clark is the only one now living. The following is the order of their birth: Mathilda (Mrs. J. I. Green), Hines, Abijah, Malisha, Theodor, Millie, Lafayette.

Captain Clark grew to manhood in Texas and devoted his earlier years to learning the stock business, at his father's ranch, where he remained until his marriage, when he went to De Witt county, where he engaged in stock-raising on his own account, following this until the opening of the war, when he enlisted (1861) in Company A, Waller's Battalion, in the Confederate service, which command was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department, and served in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, participating in the battles of Galveston and many hotly contested engagements in Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Clark served as forage-master, in which capacity he was engaged until the close of the war, being at Fort Worth when the war ended. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but underwent the hardships that are part of army life in the field.

Peace having been declared, Captain Clark returned home and resumed his ranch work and continued operating two ranches until 1879, when he closed out his stock and sold his property. He has since engaged in trading in beef cattle. In 1888 he came to Alice and has since resided there.

Border Troubles.

After the close of the war southern Texas became infested with robbers and cattle thieves, who were supposed to be harbored by the Mexicans living in the region of the Rio Grande. They at length became such a menace to business that the citizens sent several petitions to the state authorities asking them to take some action in the matter, but no definite results came of these petitions. Finally the stockmen took the matter into their own hands and organized a band of seventy-five men, with Mr. Clark as leader, to rid the country of these pests. Later Captain McNally, a captain of state rangers, got after them. This band did such efficient work that in a short time the robberies stopped and the stock raisers were able to continue their work without the fear of losing their finest cattle.

Captain Clark is a staunch Democrat and is a well-known figure throughout his section of the state. He is also accounted a worthy member of the Royal Arch Masons. His marriage occurred to Miss Adolphe Sack, of German descent, whose children have been eleven in number: Archie O., an attorney, who died leaving a wife and two children; Ann, deceased; Phillip, a live-stock commission man of New Orleans; Ada, wife of C. C. Wright; Forrest, a stockman; Clarence, a stock raiser; Alice, Mrs. Presnall, who died May 28, 1904; Matilda, deceased; Fanny, deceased; Frank, a stockman, and Thomas H., cashier of the Alice Bank.

Mrs. Clark is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which church Captain Clark is affiliated, and to the support of which he contributes liberally.

Professor Nat Benton. The character of its schools and the capacity of its instructors are among the first considerations, to a prospective homeseeker, in a growing community, for they are the indexes almost invariably to its advancement. In this regard Alice, Texas, has been very fortunate in securing Mr. Nat Benton as superintendent of the graded and high schools. Professor Benton, whose birth occurred in Guadalupe county, Texas, August 18, 1860, is a son of Nat and Jane (Harris) Benton, who were married in Texas. Our subject's grandfather (whose name was also Nathaniel) was a brother of the Hon. Tom Benton of Missouri, and father-in-law of General Fremont, who was so closely identified with the pioneer life of the West.

Nat Benton, Sr., father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, where he grew to manhood. In 1835 he came to east Texas and in 1846 moved to Guadalupe county, where he engaged in farming until the year 1849, when the discovery of gold in California created such excitement throughout the country. In this year he decided to seek his fortune and went to California for the purpose of prospecting, but was disappointed with the state and its prospects, and returned to Texas and resumed his farming operations, which he continued until the opening of the Civil war, when he gave his allegiance to the Confederate cause, and recruited a company for service, which he turned over to Colonel Bane, and later recruited another company which he commanded himself. This company was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and with it he served until the close of the war. At the battle of Blairs Landing he suffered

the loss of his right arm; he was never taken prisoner, but underwent the deprivations and hardships that were incident to army life in that war, and served the cause faithfully and well. After the loss of his arm he returned home, and subsequent to the reconstruction period he was elected county judge, and served in that capacity for one year, and after this he taught school for a number of years. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, of which he was an esteemed member. His death occurred in 1872, his wife, who was a daughter of John and Laura Adams Harris of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, having been laid to rest in 1861.

Professor Benton, after a boyhood spent on the farm, went to Concrete College, in Dimmit county, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1878. Subsequent to this he taught school for one year, and in 1882 enlisted in the State Ranger service, with which he served for three years with Captain McMurray, being stationed at Colorado City, and later moving into Edwards county, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service, from which service he received an honorable discharge. Following this Mr. Benton engaged in stock raising in Edwards county, and later re-entered the teaching field at Barksdale, where he remained for seven years, after which he taught for two years at Rock Springs. In 1895 he was appointed principal of the high school at Seguin, serving there for four years, and in 1900 he accepted the appointment of superintendent of the schools in Alice, to the interests of which he has devoted himself ever since, and has established a most enviable record for efficiency and scholarship. The following is a quotation from Professor Benton's annual report of the Alice schools, dated June 8, 1905:

Schools of Alice.

"The census rolls of 1900 showed a total of 487. The rolls for 1905 shows a total of 896. The actual attendance for 1900-01 was 182; for 1904 was 348. In 1900 four teachers were employed; in 1904-05 six teachers were employed, with two additional teachers for 1905-06. When I took charge of your school in 1900 the advanced class had reached only the 8th grade, and the school was not graded. Since that time two grades, 9th and 10th, have been added and the school systematically graded. Three classes (11 in all) have been graduated, and the record made by them speaks more for the success of the school than a volume of high-sounding phrases. Some have made enviable reputations as teachers, and no one has ever failed to pass a state teacher's examination when applying for the same, either for second or first grade certificate (7 out of 11 have certificates). Only one of our graduates has applied for admission into the State University and he was admitted on taking the entrance examination. This establishes the fact that we are doing the work required of affiliated schools. The standard of promotion and graduation has been raised from a 75 per cent basis to 85 per cent, thoroughness being the motto of the school. The 9th grade of 1903-04 was merged with the 9th grade of 1904-05 in the effort to bring our graduates to a still higher standard of proficiency. None was graduated this year,

but we expect for next a larger and better prepared class than we have ever had."

During his term of teaching at Seguin he studied law, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar, although he has never practiced. For fifteen years he has been connected with normal work and was a member of the summer normal board of examiners in 1899, and again in 1904.

Professor Benton was married in December, 1884, to Alice L. Nichols, a native of Guadalupe county, and a daughter of Solomon and Martha Daniels Nichols. Mrs. Benton is a member of the corps of teachers in the Alice schools and is a competent and respected teacher. She is the mother of two children: Irene, born 1887, and a popular and successful school teacher; and Curran, a graduate of the high school at Alice and now pursuing post-graduate work. Both Professor Benton and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a friend of fraternal orders and holds membership in the F. & A. M., being worshipful master of the Alice lodge; also in the Knights of Pythias, Rathbones, Woodmen of the World, and Woodmen Circle. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, although he has never been a seeker for public office, feeling that the work of education, to which he is devoting his life, demands all of his time and vitality.

P. A. Presnall, president of the Alice State Bank, of Alice, Texas, and for many years a prominent stock-raiser of Western Texas, was born in Bexar county, Texas, July 26, 1865. His paternal grandfather, Absalom Presnall, of French descent, was a well known planter in South Carolina, but died in Alabama. He was married twice, and was the father of twenty-four children. Harrison Presnall, youngest son of Absalom Presnall, by his first wife, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1813, and died in Wilson county, Texas, in February, 1883. He left Alabama (his native state) when a young man, and settled in Mississippi; next settling in Louisiana; and, in 1854, moving with his family, and slaves to Texas, and locating near San Antonio, where he established a stock ranch. During the Civil war he was in the frontier service, and at the conclusion of the same returned and devoted his time to his live-stock interests. He held membership in the Presbyterian church. His wife, Susan, who still survives him and resides in San Antonio, was born in October, 1823, and is a daughter of Isaac Applewhite of Mississippi, who died in San Antonio, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Presnall was a daughter by his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Presnall were the parents of six children, born in the following order: Laura (Mrs. Mitchell), Jesse, Safrona, (Mrs. H. Mussey), Susan (Mrs. J. Archibald), Cora (Mrs. H. Beverley), and P. A.

P. A. Presnall in his early years assisted his father on the ranch, and continued until his father retired from active work and sold his business. He then went to Pecos county, where he engaged in stock raising on his own account, and continued for eight years, during which time he served one term (1890) as county treasurer. His next move was to San Antonio, where he, in company with a partner, bought out a live stock commission company, with which he was identified for two and one-half years, subsequently selling his interest to his partner. He next came to Alice, and on July 24, 1893, in company with S. B.

Mosser, he opened a private bank, which did a successful business until July 1, 1906, when Mr. Presnall organized the State Bank of Alice, with a capital stock of $75,000; P. A. Presnall, president; S. B. Mosser, vice president and Thomas H. Clark, cashier. Mr. Presnall is also a stockholder of the Cheap Home Land Company, and is vice president of the Citizens' Gin Company.

In politics Mr. Presnall is a staunch Democrat, and has served as mayor of Alice, at all times lending his aid to those things which make for the public good. He is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of his local lodge.

In December, 1897, Mr. Presnall was married to Miss Alice Clark, who was a native of Nueces county, and a daughter of Captain Hines and Adolphe (Sack) Clark. Of this union there were born three children: Homer, December 11, 1899; Mary, November 7, 1901; and Alice, February 28, 1904. Mrs. Presnall, who was a lifelong and worthy member of the Methodist church, died May 26, 1904, not long after the birth of her daughter Alice.

Mr. Presnall was married August 11, 1906, to Miss Donia Scruggs, a daughter of Hamilton and Julia (Franks) Scruggs, of Texas.

John S. Strickland, M. D., of Strickland & Vick, physicians and surgeons at Alice, Texas, was born in middle Tennessee, May 6, 1866, in which state he was reared and educated. He is a son of Thomas J. and Terrissa (Tunget) Strickland, both natives of Tennessee. Steward Strickland of Alabama, the grandfather, was a prominent planter and slave owner, who moved to Texas in his later years and remained there until his death. His children were eight in number: Thomas J., William, John, Desdamon, Terrissa, Mary, Adel, and Ida.

Thomas J. Strickland grew to manhood and was married in Tennessee, where he resided until the opening years of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner once, in Mississippi, but was never wounded. After the war was over he returned home and resumed farming, with which he was occupied until 1876, when he moved to Texas and settled in Ellis county, where he purchased a farm. This he ran until 1903, when he sold out and moved to San Diego, dying in that city the following year. He was an earnest member of the Methodist church, and also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His wife, who was a daughter of Medom Tunget, of Alabama, died at Italy, in Ellis county, in 1888. She was the mother of six children: John S., our subject; Medom, of Alice; Thomas D., a machinist at Stamford; Eunice, a student, and unmarried; Leslie, preparing for missionary work in Mexico; and Evie, a student. Since the death of his parents, Dr. Strickland, has made a home for his brothers and sisters, and is educating the younger members of the family.

Dr. Strickland, as a young man, after having been graduated from the Nash high school in Texas, decided upon medicine as a profession, and in 1895, began reading with Dr. C. L. Orr of Waxahachie, Texas, and continued with him for three years, assisting him in his practice, and gaining much practical information. He next attended the medical department of the State University of Tennessee, from which institution

he was graduated. He then commenced practicing at Lagarto, in Live Oak county, Texas, and remained there for two years, and then moving to San Diego, from whence he came, in 1904, to Alice, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Vick, which has proved to be a very satisfactory combination. They have built up a fine practice, even in the short time that they have been together.

Dr. Strickland is unmarried, and has devoted his time to assisting his brothers and sisters to obtain educations, and fit themselves for their appointed tasks in life. He holds memberships in the National, State, and County Medical Associations, and is well known professionally.

William Adams, born in England, January 3, 1846, is an early settler in Texas, and has been for many years identified with the stock interests of the southwestern part of the state. His paternal grandfather, a baker by trade, was English born, and spent his entire life in England. His father, Robert Adams, who married a Miss Sarah M. Anderson, also of English birth, grew to manhood in England, and while there followed railroading. In 1852, being desirous of seeing something of America, he emigrated with his family, landing first at New Orleans; from there going to Galveston; and then, by small steamer, to Corpus Christi, where he located, and shortly afterward started in the stock business. The range was then free, and this venture proved quite profitable. This occupation he followed for about fifteen years, but in 1867, being desirous of seeing the home of his boyhood, he, with his youngest son, John, took passage for England, where he spent a pleasant vacation, visiting the scenes which were so familiar to him in his youth. After the conclusion of his visit he and his son embarked for the return trip on the ill-fated steamer Raleigh, which burned in mid-Atlantic, not a soul on board being saved. Both he and his wife, who died in Corpus Christi in 1861, were valued members of the Episcopal church, and were both highly esteemed in the community in which they resided. Their children were seven in number: Elizabeth M. (deceased), William A., Robert, Harry (deceased at the age of 35), Ellen (Mrs. E. J. Kilmer) deceased, Mary A. (Mrs. Hinnent), and John, who died at sea with his father.

William Adams, was but seven years of age upon coming to America with his parents, and here he grew up, assisting his father in the stock business, and becoming familiar with the details of the same. He received a good elementary education at Corpus Christi, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of Mr. J. W. Drury at a salary of $15 per month, and at this employment he was engaged for three years. He assisted Mr. Drury, who was engaged in freighting (by ox team) to the Rio Grande, hauling Texas products and returning with supplies, this being at that time one of the chief outlets for the productions of Southern Texas. The country was then very sparsely settled, and Mr. Adams relates that in the spring of 1865 he and several companions, while returning from Brownsville with a load of heavy machinery, destined for a Waco cotton factory, were attacked by a band of Mexican brigands, who represented themselves to be United States soldiers, and ordered the freighters to give up their weapons. A fight thereupon ensued, but the Mexicans, being fifteen in number, proved too formid-

able a force for the four teamsters and they were forced to surrender. One of the teamsters and one Mexican were killed, but the robbers, after plundering them of their supplies, allowed the freighters to proceed on their way with the machinery. After reaching his destination Mr. Adams was taken sick, and this ended his work as a teamster.

After recovering his health Mr. Adams and his brother Robert entered into partnership, and bought a flock of sheep, left by their father, and also took another herd which they were to work on shares. They located on the Banbone ranch and followed sheep raising until 1890. In 1869, both brothers having meanwhile married, they moved to a point near Driscoll, now known as Alfred. They continued in partnership for about twenty-four years, their herd of sheep varying during that time from five to seven thousand head.

They had been, meanwhile, buying land, until they possessed about 18,000 acres, and had also started raising cattle and horses, having a herd of about 1,600 cattle and a good-sized herd of horses. In 1893, by mutual consent, they divided the land and stock, Robert Adams remaining at the old homestead, and William moving to a part of the ranch lying near the town of Alice. Although during their partnership they had done very little, if any, farming, Mr. Adams, after the division of the property, started into farming in a small way, until now he has three hundred acres under cultivation.

In the spring of 1906 he moved to Alice, and erected a commodious two-story house, in which he is now living. Besides other interests he is a stockholder of the Alice Cotton Gin Company, and is well known in social and business circles. He is a Democrat in politics, and was in 1880 elected county commissioner, in which capacity he served for four years, with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people. In 1898 he was elected to the same office and has served continuously since. He is an esteemed member of the Episcopal church, and also holds membership in the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Adams was married, first, on January 17, 1867, to Miss Sarah B. Dobson of Grimes county, Texas, and a daughter of A. B. Dobson, who came from South Carolina to the Republic of Mexico in 1826, and who died in 1897, at the age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Adams died August 6, 1894, having been the mother of eight children: Lilly L., now Mrs. H. W. Garrett; Rose L., now deceased; Robert A., who died at the age of twenty-six; Jasper, deceased at the age of seventeen; George R., a merchant at Alice; Arthur L., deceased at fifteen; William R., who died at fifteen; and Edwin, who died at the age of thirteen years.

In 1896 Mr. Adams was again married, to Miss Nina O. Young, born in Hill county, Texas, in May, 1874, and a daughter of Samuel and Nettie (Grace) Young. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born the following children: Elizabeth, September 7, 1897; Norwick, December 2, 1898; Harry L., December 9, 1900; Walter, August 30, 1902; and Mary A., August 11, 1906.

Bee County.

William M. Smith, treasurer of Bee county, and intimately associated with the industrial and moral development of Beeville and vicinity,

is a son of Thomas J. and Lugana (Roberts) Smith, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Alabama, in which latter state they were married, moving to Texas in 1853. William Smith, grandfather of William M., was born in Ireland in 1741, coming to Pennsylvania in 1748, and was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting in the first company organized in Pennsylvania, and gave true and honorable service to the colonial government. The old gun which he carried in the war is still in the possession of the family, and is a treasured relic. His first cousin, James Smith, enlisted in the same company, and was sent as a delegate to the continental congress and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. William Smith was a plain and honest farmer, and his death occurred in 1830. He was the father of five sons: Simeon, Jackson, Joseph, Thomas J., and Robert; and six daughters as follows: Mary Smith, (Mrs. Fennel); Nancy Smith, (Mrs. Moore); Pallie Smith, (Mrs. Hullam); Irine Smith, (never married); Rebecca Smith, (Mrs. Eads); Jane Smith, (Mrs. Edwards).

Thomas J. Smith, the father of William M., was born in Georgia in 1815, and grew to manhood on the farm. He married and settled in Alabama, where he remained until 1853, when he moved to Texas, and settled in Guadalupe county. In 1860 he moved to Bee county, and continued his business (which was stock raising) until 1866 when he moved to Beeville, and opened a general merchandise store. In 1868 he was elected county and district clerk, which office he held for three terms, at the same time attending to his private business. He died in 1874. His wife, who was a daughter of Joshua Roberts, a prominent farmer and slave owner of Alabama, survived him until 1901, her death occurring in that year. Their children were born in the following order: Elizabeth, Mrs. F. S. Lancaster; Jane, Mrs. T. J. Lancaster; Ulrich, who died at the age of eight years; Joseph L.; William M.; Lewis M.; Rebecca, Mrs. Taylor; Margaret, Mrs. E. Ray, and Rachel, Mrs. J. F. Ray.

William M. Smith was born in Alabama August 13, 1850, and remained with his parents until the death of his father in 1874. He became associated with his father in business in Beeville, Texas, in 1868, and continued the business after his father's death, until 1879, when he sold out, and started prospecting for gold in New Mexico. He continued this for a time then abandoned the search, and returned to Beeville, where, in 1882, he reopened a store, and continued in business until 1896. During this time (in 1884) he was elected county treasurer, and continued in office for six years. In 1890 Mr. Smith accepted the position of cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Beeville, which he held for two years, and then retired from active business. He was elected county treasurer again in 1900, which office he has held continuously since. His forebears were mostly Methodists, and Mr. Smith has been a lifelong member of that Church; being recording steward of the local church of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and is widely known and universally respected.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1882, to Miss Mattie Hodges, who was born in Bee county in 1862. She is a daughter of John S. and Sarah

(Pettus) Hodges, who were married in Texas. Mr. Hodges was a rancher in various parts of Texas for many years and was a soldier in the Confederate army. He served his country faithfully, and his name deserves an honored place in the history of the state of Texas. His death occurred in 1892, his wife surviving him. Mrs. Smith was their first born; their family comprising five, all of whom are alive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith there have been born seven children, viz.: Mary, wife of L. Beyett; Maud; Bessie; Lillian; Libbie; Aline; and William A., born January 2, 1905.

John Claybourne Crisp, of Beeville, Bee county, Texas, a lawyer, was the eldest of eleven children of David Hardee Crisp, M. D., and Elizabeth Amanda Crisp, both of whom were born and reared in Caswell county, North Carolina.

Dr. Crisp was born April 18, 1824, and practiced his profession over 54 years. He died at Uvalde, Texas, June 23, 1906, aged 82 years, two months and five days. He had a fine English and classical education and received his degree of M. D. after a three years' course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, class of 1846. He began practice in Tippah county, Mississippi, succeeding to the lucrative practice of his uncle, Dr. John H. Crisp, an M. D. from the same university.

In 1858 Dr. D. H. Crisp moved to Texas, settling on the Colorado river in Colorado county near Columbus, where he also developed a large plantation, on which he had sixty-three valuable slaves set free by President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He served as surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was always the highest type of the Southern gentleman,—a Chesterfield in his manners and language. He attained some distinction in his profession as a writer. He was president of the Medical Society of Colorado county and was president of the board of medical examiners of his district. Dr. Crisp was not a member of any fraternal order but was a devout Christian and lifelong ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, having been a descendant of an ancient and historic family of Huguenots who refugeed from the great massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris, France, to London, where his maternal ancestor married an Englishman named Crisp. His half brother, Stephen Monroe Wells, held a diploma from the University of Mississippi and became a brilliant lawyer at Columbus, Texas. He died of measles while a captain in the Confederate army in the Civil war. Jabez A. Wells, another half-brother of Dr. Crisp, also died, a soldier in the same army.

His uncle, Dr. John Hancock Crisp, was a distinguished physician and surgeon and extensive cotton planter in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, who died in Brazil, South America, having moved there after the Civil war.

Mrs. Elizabeth Amanda Crisp was the third of the eight children of John and Elizabeth Mitchell (*nee* Mebane), descendants of old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families from the north of Ireland who were among the earliest settlers in North Carolina. Mrs. Crisp was a lifelong and devoted adherent of the old faith in which she died a triumphant death at Uvalde February 14, 1907, aged 70 years, nine months and five days.

She always bore a most lovely Christian character and and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Her morther's maiden name was Elizabeth Mebane, daughter of David Mebane, whose father was Alexander Mebane of Orange county, N. C., who was in 1776 a member of the Halifax Constitutional Convention, in 1783 a member of the house of commons (and repeatedly afterwards), and in 1793 a member of Congress at Philadelphia.

William Mebane, of Mason Hall, N. C., and James Mebane, of Caswell county, N. C., were sons of Alexander Mebane above named. Many members of the Mebane family were prominent figures in the history of the "Old North State" as lawyers, preachers, statesmen and soldiers.

Hon. Anderson Mitchell, an uncle to Mrs. Crisp, was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, a member of United States Congress, and a distinguished lawyer and judge of the highest courts of that state. Robert Mitchell, a brother of Judge Anderson Mitchell, was a prominent physician in North Carolina.

Mr. Albert Gallatin Mitchell, brother of Mrs. E. A. Crisp, was of a high order of scholarship, a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and was severely wounded in the Civil war. Mr. Mebane Mitchell, another brother of Mrs. Crisp, died while a soldier in United States army in the war of 1845 with Mexico, and his remains were buried in Mexico.

The family of Dr. D. H. Crisp comprised eleven children—ten now living, all grown, named as follows: John Claybourne, William Mebane (of Bexar county, Texas), Elizabeth (died at two weeks of age), Annie Eliza (Mrs. A. P. Harris of Temple, Texas), Mary Lee (Mrs. D. W. Barnhill of Uvalde, Texas), Albert Sidney (proprietor and editor of Cuero *Star*, daily and weekly, Cuero, Texas), Anderson Mitchell (secretary and treasurer of F. A. Piper Company at Uvalde, Texas), Bettie Alice, Martha Francis (Mrs. J. J. Spier of El Paso, Texas), Kennie Lillian, David Hardee, Jr., a member of the mercantile firm of Crisp & White of Uvalde, Texas.

J. C. Crisp, subject of this sketch, was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, near Holly Springs, August 8, 1857, and was reared on his father's plantations in Mississippi and Texas. In 1876 he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at Bryan, being one of its "original six" matriculants. In his senior (or fourth) year he was prevented by failing health from obtaining his coveted degree of A. B.

After leaving college, J. C. Crisp was principal of the public schools of Columbus, Texas, which were first organized into the graded system by him. Failing health compelled him to abandon his first chosen profession, that of educator, for which a liberal and classical education eminently fitted him. His education also included the German language, which he spoke and wrote fluently and taught successfully to both American and German pupils. He moved from Columbus to Uvalde for the benefit of his health. He served as deputy county and district clerk and deputy tax assessor of Uvalde county, whose tax rolls were written up by him for two successive years. Newspaper work next engaged his attention. In 1885 he established the *West Texan* of Uvalde, which was

destroyed by fire in 1886 and was succeeded by the Uvalde *News* established by him, with which he also consolidated the *Uvalde Hesperian*, the first paper established in Uvalde county. In November, 1887, he was promoted in his second chosen profession to be proprietor and general manager and managing editor of the Waco *Examiner* (daily and weekly), which under his management was one of the leading dailies of Texas, and during that time is said to have been one of the best daily papers Waco ever had. During his career as newspaper man Mr. Crisp was an active and influential member of the Texas Press Association, on some of whose leading committees he served and which he represented in 1889 as a delegate to the National Editorial Association, whose annual meeting was held in Detroit, Michigan. The first editorial work done by our subject was on The Texas *Collegian*, a literary magazine published at the A. & M. College, he being a member of its editorial staff. Mr. Crisp has been a liberal contributor to the leading papers of his state and nation. On abandoning newspaper work he was elected an honorary member of the Texas Press Association at its meeting held in Dallas in 1888, and received many most complimentary personal mentions in the press of Texas.

Mr. Crisp now changed from the profession of Journalism to that of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Hillsboro, Hill county, Texas, after two years spent as a law student, his tutor being Judge B. D. Tarlton, then of the firm of Tarlton & Tarlton, and now professor of law in the State University of Austin. Since entering the legal profession he has been a member of the Texas Bar Association and most of the time a member of its most important committees. While on its committee of Legal Education and Admission to the bar, he labored a number of years in the endeavor to raise the standard for admission to the profession, and the present state of the Texas laws on that subject are largely the result of his reports and debates on that subject in the association.

The Texas Reports and legal reports of the country contain reports of a number of important cases in which Mr. Crisp appeared as counsel. His practice has been limited solely to civil cases and mainly to cases involving the law of real estate, in which he enjoys an enviable reputation as a specialist in connection with many of the large landed estates of his section of the state.

Our subject is a fluent and forceful public speaker and has made speeches in Texas and other states in all kinds of meetings and gatherings—political, industrial, literary, religious, etc., having made speeches in the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, as well as in Texas cities.

While a college student he became a member of the Presbyterian church, the church of his ancestors, and since the organization of the Beeville church has been one of its ruling elders, its clerk of session, and much of that time superintendent of the Sunday School and teacher of a Bible class. He has served often as representative to Presbytery and Synod, and twice as commissioner from the Presbytery of Western Texas to the General Assembly in its meetings at Macon, Georgia, and Atlanta, Georgia, serving at Macon on the judicial committee and at Atlanta on the committee on bills and overtures.

On July 31, 1901, Mr. Crisp was married to Miss Rebecca Boone

McCoy, who was reared in Hot Springs, Arkansas, though born in Mississippi, where her parents both died when she was about three years of age. Mrs. Lucy Johnston, of Auburn, Alabama, an aunt of the little orphan, took charge of her and kept her until she was twelve years of age, when she was again left an orphan by the death of both her foster-parents, who left her to their son, Oscar A. Johnston, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who with his wife reared and educated her, with whom she lived until her marriage to the subject of this sketch. She bore the name of her great-great-grandmother, Rebecca Boone, wife of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Her great-uncle, James McCoy, was one of Colonel Fannin's men, massacred by the Mexicans at Goliad, Texas, in 1836, in the war with Mexico for the independence of Texas. Handsome monuments to the memory of Fannin and his men have been erected in the town of Goliad, and other Texas cities, and their deeds of valor will illumine the pages of history forever.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crisp three daughters have been born, viz.: Julia Mebane, Delia Boone, and Frances Elizabeth.

Calhoun County.

F. V. Gentry has long been closely identified with the interests of Port Lavaca, and he stands to-day at the head of one of the leading industrial concerns of the county. He is the pioneer fish and oyster shipper of Port Lavaca, and his prestige has been won through marked executive force, keen discrimination, sound judgment and unfaltering energy. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, February 12, 1840, a son of John B. and Sally O. (King) Gentry, both also natives of that commonwealth, where they were married, reared their family and died. The paternal grandfather, Richard Gentry, was a native of England, but came to the American colonies at an early day and participated in that long and memorable struggle for independence, the Revolutionary war. Later he went to the new Eldorado of Kentucky, where he cast his lot with the early pioneers, and assisted in laying the foundation for its subsequent development. He made a permanent settlement in the Blue Grass state, there reared his family and passed to his final reward, his remains now resting at old Crab Orchard. During the war he was several times wounded in battle, at one time a ball, passing through both hips, imbedded a portion of his clothing in the wound. His name was prominently associated with the early history of Kentucky, and he was well known and honored for his many sterling characteristics. In his family were the following children: George, who was one of the early pioneers in Texas, but his residence is not now known; Samuel L., who died in Kentucky; John B., the father of our subject, and Amazon, a daughter who died before marriage.

John B. Gentry was reared amid the pioneer scenes of the Blue Grass state, and after his marriage he there located on a farm of his own, where he later built a merchant mill on Little River, continuing its operation successfully for a number of years. During the later years of his life he studied medicine, making a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and became a talented and successful optician. Some time after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1845, he sold

his mill property and located at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he continued in the practice of his profession for many years, dying at the home of his daughter in Richmond, Kentucky, in 1885. During the war of the rebellion he had passed the age to engage in active service, but his sympathies were with the Confederacy, and four of his sons participated in the conflict. During the time he traveled over several of the southern states. In his early manhood Mr. Gentry was a Clay Whig, but later became a strong Crittenden Democrat, and being a fluent and ready speaker he was an active worker in the political campaigns, but never cared for the emoluments or honors of office. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Christian church, an active worker in the cause of Christianity, and was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, widely known and highly respected for his sterling integrity and honor. Mrs. Gentry was a daughter of Richard King, of English descent and an early pioneer in Kentucky, where he was an extensive slave owner and farmer, owning large tracts of land. He became prominently identified with the early history of his adopted state of Kentucky, and his death occurred on his old plantation in that commonwealth. His four children were: Jack, Herbert, Adeline (Mrs. Forbes) and Mrs. Gentry. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gentry: Richard K., who was a physician, served as a lieutenant in John Morgan's command during the Civil war, in which he saw hard service and was later transferred to a Mississippi command and was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge; Mary S., now Mrs. T. P. Dudley; Flavius V., whose name introduces this review; Napoleon B., who served as captain of a cavalry company in the Confederate army, but later became a recruiting officer for the Federal army, and located at San Francisco, California, where he lost his all in the earthquake of 1906, and is now conducting a fish and oyster plant in Rockport, Texas, in the interest of his brother Flavius; John B., who also served in the Confederate service during the Civil war and was killed in Louisiana.

Flavius V. Gentry spent the early years of his life in his native commonwealth of Kentucky, but being a delicate youth he was indulgently reared and for a short period clerked in a store. It was not until after his services in the Civil war that he gained his strength, having enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel J. B. Lewis, and was consigned to the Army of the Tennessee in J. C. Breckenridge's Division and Roger Hanson's Brigade, with old General Bragg in command. His first battle was at Little Spanish on Brier creek, and after the engagement at Fort Donalson he received an honorable discharge on account of disability and went to Athens, Tennessee, where he remained until his health was restored, when he entered the headquarter's department. At the battle of Cynthiana, Kentucky, he was made a prisoner of war, and was detained at Louisville, that state, until the close of the struggle. During his military career he was often in the thickest of the fight, undergoing the hardships and deprivations which are the common lot of the soldier, but he only received some slight flesh wounds and returned from the service stronger than ever before.

Remaining at home for a short time after his return, Mr. Gentry then spent one year in Cuba, and in 1869 came to Indianola, Texas, and

engaged in the hide and wool business for two years, on the expiration of which period he went to Victoria and resumed the same occupation, and in 1882 went west to embark in prospecting and mining. After two years spent in the west he returned to Victoria, Texas, and resumed the hide and wool business, thus continuing successfully until 1890, when he came to Port Lavaca and opened the fish and oyster business in which he has since become so well known, but his operations were begun in a small way, gradually increasing his operations until he now stands at the head of one of the leading industries of the kind in this section of the state, his trade extending throughout the entire northwest, old and New Mexico and in many other sections of the Union. His sales now aggregate nearly one hundred thousand dollars annually and he furnishes employment to about four hundred men, many of them the heads of large families in Port Lavaca. He also has about forty sail boats in the service, and in 1905 he started a branch institution at Rockport, Texas, the business of which is also rapidly increasing and now furnishes employment to about seventy-five men. He also has a large plant on the beach in Port Lavaca, also large warehouses with railroad switches for the shipping of his product, and his business is under the supervision of six competent men, which relieves Mr. Gentry of much hard labor and close confinement. He has always retained his hide and wool business, and has invested a portion of his surplus money in farms, which he rents, and finds this a profitable source of income. He also owns numerous rental properties in the city, and is agent for the Waters Pierce Oil Company, a stockholder in the Cotton Gin Company and was president of the Port Lavaca Pavillion Company for the entertaining of excursionists. His beautiful and commodious residence overlooking the bay is of modern architecture and is one of the lovely homes of the city.

In 1873 Mr. Gentry was united in marriage to Miss Emma Hall, who was born in Victoria, Texas, June 26, 1853, a daughter of Addison F. and Rebecca (Jones) Hall, both natives of Kentucky. After their marriage they came to Texas in 1851, where after traveling through many places they finally located at Victoria. The father, who was a carpenter and contractor, greatly assisted in the building up of that city, and later he was engaged in the hotel business for a number of years, becoming widely known throughout his community and commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he had dealings. His death occurred in Victoria in 1886, a consistent and worthy member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, whose death occurred of yellow fever in 1863. Mrs. Gentry was their only child, and she too was a devout member of the Baptist church, an earnest Christian worker and a devoted and loving wife. She was called to the home beyond on the 7th of February, 1905, dying without issue. Mr. Gentry is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, and was twice elected mayor of Port Lavaca, his administration therein being characterized by devotion to its interests and upbuilding. The people, however, became dissatisfied with the needed improvements which he instituted, and finally voted the corporate charter out of existence. He is enterprising and public spirited to a high degree, broad minded and intelligent, and Port Lavaca is greatly indebted to him for the interest he has taken in her welfare and for the

large institutions which he has inaugurated and which have so greatly enhanced its welfare. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles Rubert, the popular postmaster of Port Lavaca, Texas, also a veteran of the Civil war in the Federal service and a pioneer in the oyster industry of Calhoun county, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 9, 1838, a son of Karl and Dora (Zobel) Rubert, both also natives of that country. They were there married and reared their family, and both were descendants of prominent Protestant families. The father was a mechanic and a contractor and builder, following those occupations successfully in his native land for many years. He never served in the German army, and had no aspirations for political notoriety, giving his entire attention to his business interests, and was well known and respected for his sterling integrity and honor, being a worthy member of the Lutheran church. In their family were five children: Wilhelmina, Mrs. Schultz; Charles, whose name introduces this review; August; Ferdinand, and Albert, who left home and his residence is not now known.

Charles Rubert remained in the parental home until fourteen years of age, when he boarded a vessel for the East Indies and became a sailor boy. From 1852 until 1858 he roamed over the high seas visiting many ports and finally making the port of New York decided that America should thenceforth be his home. From that time until 1861 he drifted about the many American harbors, and then returned to New York and enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the Federal service in the Eighty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, which was consigned to the Army of the Potomac with General McClellan in command. His command was soon sent to the front, and he remained in that division until 1863, when on account of disability he was transferred to the invalid corps at New York city and there spent some time in recuperating. Later the corps was sent to Baltimore, Maryland, to relieve others who had been stationed there, and as sergeant Mr. Rubert had charge of a large force of men, thus continuing until the expiration of his term of enlistment. During his three years of army life he saw very hard service, but was ever a faithful and loyal soldier.

After his discharge Mr. Rubert returned for a visit to his native home in Prussia, and in the fall of 1865 returned to New York and for some months thereafter was employed in Brooklyn. In 1866 he came to Indianola, Texas, where later for nine months he was engaged in the lumber business from Florida to that city, having been obliged to abandon the business on the expiration of that period on account of yellow fever. Returning thence to Boston and New York, he later went to St. Louis and Omaha, where the Union Pacific railroad was under construction, and he opened a sutler's store and followed the construction force from 1867 until 1870, when he closed out the business and returned to Indianola, Texas. For a few years thereafter he was engaged in boating on the bay, having purchased a boat, but the storms of 1875 and 1886 so impaired his business that he lost heavily, and in 1887, when the town of Indianola was swept into the sea, he came to Port Lavaca and engaged

in the wholesale business of shipping fish and oysters, being the pioneer in this industry. In 1891, during Harrison's administration, Mr. Rubert was appointed postmaster of Port Lavaca, continuing to discharge the duties of that important position for four years, when, under Cleveland's administration, he was replaced by a Democrat, and thereafter lived quietly retired until in 1901, when he was re-appointed to the same office, being the present incumbent. He has placed the office in that of the third class, and his services therein have been creditable alike to himself and his constituents.

At Indianola, Texas, in 1873, Mr. Rubert married Miss Addie H. Cloud, born in Washington county, this state, and a descendant of a very prominent and highly respected parentage, her father having been an Episcopal minister of wide reputation. Three children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rubert, namely: Edgar C., engaged in the fish and oyster business; Rebecca, an assistant in the post office; and Dora M., who is housekeeper for her father. In 1884 the wife and mother was called to the home beyond, she having long been a member of the Episcopal church, as is also her husband. Mr. Rubert has membership relations with the Masonic order, and is a Republican in his political affiliations. The government recognizes his valuable services as a soldier, and he receives a moderate pension in compensation for his services. He is deeply interested in the affairs of his city and county, has advocated the measures which have advanced their welfare and has labored for their improvement and progress.

Judge Willett Wilson. A prominent representative of the bar of the Lone Star state, Judge Wilson, of Port Lavaca, is honored and respected in every class of society. His name is a familiar one in political, professional and business circles throughout this portion of the state, and by reason of his marked intellectual activity and superior ability he is well fitted to aid in moulding the policy of the state, to control general interests and to form public opinion. He is a native son of the commonwealth, born in the city of Jefferson on the 10th of September, 1873, a son of Dr. W. F. and Sally (Burnside) Wilson, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Kentucky, but their marriage was celebrated in Texas. The paternal grandfather, Dr. Ben F. Wilson, was also a native of Alabama, where he became a prominent and well known citizen, and for two terms served as a member of the state senate. In his family were the following children: W. F., the father of the Judge; Ben, a railroad man of Houston, Texas; Trudy, the wife of C. E. Gilbert, of Austin, where he is serving as state superintendent of buildings; Ellen, now Mrs. Durrum, and Julia, Mrs. Hill.

Dr. W. F. Wilson spent the early years of his life in his native commonwealth of Alabama, where he received an excellent literary education, and was a cadet in the United States Academy at West Point. At the opening of the Civil war he resigned his position and returned home, but soon afterward entered the Confederate navy and spent four years in the service, being on the Merrimac in its memorable battle with the Monitor. After that engagement the naval crew was transferred to land service, and Mr. Wilson was with the force in front of Richmond who were taken prisoners and sent to Johnson's Island, where they remained

until the close of the conflict. Mr. Wilson was yet a prisoner of war at the time Lincoln was assassinated, and after his release he returned to his home in Alabama. He was a valuable member of the Confederate navy department when they most needed him, was faithful to the cause, and suffered the many hardships and deprivations which are the common lot of the soldier. After his return Mr. Wilson began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, but later graduated from a medical college, and in 1866 came to Jefferson, Texas, where his ability in his chosen calling enabled him to become the possessor of a large and valuable practice. In 1880 he located on a farm in Ellis county, Texas, near Waxahachie, where he successfully continued in the practice of medicine and the work of his farm until 1895, the year of his removal to Port Lavaca. He has gained distinction in the line of his chosen calling in Calhoun county, has ever been an earnest and discriminating student, and his name occupies a leading place among the medical practitioners of Southern Texas. He is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations. In this state Dr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Sally Burnside, a descendant of an honored old Kentucky family, where her father was a prominent agriculturist and where his death subsequently occurred. In his family were five children, namely: Sally, the mother of the Judge; James, a farmer of Kentucky; Nannie, Mrs. Campbell; Mattie, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mary, Mrs. Alderson. The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Wilson: Eagan, a farmer of Calhoun county; Willett, whose name introduces this review; Gatewood, also an agriculturist in Calhoun county; Ben F., in a railroad auditor's office in Brownsville, Texas; William, who died at the age of eighteen years; and Bessie, the wife of Dr. N. G. Peterson, county health officer of Calhoun county. Mrs. Wilson, the mother, is a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church.

Judge Wilson spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, attending the school near his home, and later was a student in the A. and M. College, where he graduated in 1893 in the civil engineering department. Later he graduated in the law course in the state university and was admitted to the bar in Waxahachie in 1895. He practices in all the courts of the state, doing a general law business, but makes a specialty of land titles. In 1895 he came to Port Lavaca, where he has since engaged in the practice of law, securing a large and distinctively representative clientele, and he now stands at the head of the bar of Calhoun county. He is an indefatigable and earnest worker, and the litigation with which he has been connected has embraced many of the important cases tried in the courts of this circuit, while again and again he has won the victor's laurels over competitors of marked ability. At the same time the Judge has also been prominently connected with many of the leading industries of Calhoun county, having assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Port Lavaca in 1900, which has a capital of $25,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $16,000, individual deposits of $155,413, loans and discounts of $96,494, and is numbered among the strong and solid banking institutions of Southwestern Texas. Since its organization the Judge has held the position of vice-president and director. He also assisted in organizing the Fish and Oyster Company of Port

Lavaca in 1905, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and of which he was made the president. The firm employs fifty sail sloops in the business and furnishes employment to about three hundred and fifty men, while the receipts of this large corporation amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. They market their products in both old and New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado and as far north as Minnesota and the Dakotas and all intermediate states, with an ever increasing demand for their product. The propagation of the oyster fields and their catch are also increasing rapidly, and a most brilliant future undoubtedly awaits the business.

At Brazoria, Texas, Judge Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Aurelia Melgard, who was born in that city in 1874, a daughter of George and Christena (Prell) Melgard, both natives of Brazoria county, where the father was engaged in merchandising for more than forty years. He is a prominent and well known business man, and also filled the office of county commissioner. He yet resides in that city, where for many years he has been a consistent and worthy member of the Episcopal church and is also a Royal Arch Mason. In his family were six children: Aurelia, who became Mrs. Wilson; George, a stock farmer; Carrie, unmarried; Andrew, a merchant of Brazoria; Baster P., a civil engineer; and Ruby, also unmarried. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, namely: Christena, born February 9, 1899; Willett, January 29, 1900; and Wallace M., June 10, 1905. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Episcopal church. Judge Wilson is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and has been the choice of his party for many positions of honor and trust. For three terms he served as the county attorney, and in 1904 was elected the county judge, being its present incumbent. When he entered upon his administration the county was badly in debt, its scrip was below par and its roads and bridges in a dilapidated condition, but he has brought the scrip up to par, has cleared the indebtedness and has bonded the county for twenty thousand dollars for road and bridge purposes, and these bonds will soon be canceled. Accurate and systematic in his work, he has won the commendation of all concerned, and with his board of county commissioners has performed excellent work for the county. They have purchased machinery for road work, and in the near future Calhoun will enjoy better roads than the adjoining counties. Judge Wilson is also greatly interested in the buying and selling of land and town property, and assisted in platting the George and Wilson addition to Port Lavaca, in which he yet owns many vacant lots and much rental property. He also owns three farms which he rents, is also a part owner in a valuable rice farm in Jackson county, and has a commodious and beautiful residence. He is a valued member of the Episcopal church, and also has membership relations with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World fraternities.

Adolph Roemer. On the roster of Calhoun county's officers is found the name of Adolph Roemer in connection with the positions of high sheriff and tax collector. This is an indication of his popularity and prominence, and all who know him willingly accord him a leading place among the esteemed citizens of the community. He is a representative of an honored pioneer family of Calhoun county, where he has passed

his entire life, his birth here occurring on the 23d of February, 1853, a son of John and Anna M. Roemer, both natives of Frankfort, Germany, and descendants of prominent old Protestant families of that city. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Roemer, was a titled gentleman in the fatherland, associated with the aristocracy of his country, and he held government positions of honor and trust. He was well posted on all matters pertaining to state and nation, and was popular in the councils of the government. He had large landed estates and platted the town of Roemer, which will for all time to come honor his name. He also fixed the sale of lots so that no special privileges were allowed, was a leader of men and honored by his government, and was widely known and highly respected. At his death, which occurred in his native land, he left a large estate, and he passed away in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which he was long a faithful member. In his family were three children, but the son John is the only one whose name is recalled.

John Roemer received an excellent literary education during his youth, and could speak several languages. Deciding to throw off the yoke of monarchical government and establish his home in a free land, he accordingly in 1845 emigrated to America and landed at Galveston, Texas, later removing to Indianola, and about 1847 came to Calhoun county, where his marriage subsequently occurred. Previously, however, he had joined the state ranger service, and patrolled long distances up the Rio Grande. After his marriage he located at Longmott, Calhoun county, where he purchased a small tract of land and improved a farm. At that time range was free and in addition to farming he also carried on stock raising, but later abandoned that part of his business and began the raising of cotton, corn and vegetables, being successful in his ventures and from time to time adding to his land until he now owns extensive tracts. He also received assistance from his father's estate, and he has long been numbered among the leading business men of Calhoun county. He has always been proud of his adopted country, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the republic, and is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, having been the choice of his party for the office of justice of the peace. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, from which they have never departed, and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows. During many years they have made their home in Longmott, where together they are passing down the western slope of life, for he has reached his ninetieth year, and his wife is over eighty. She came to America with her parents and landed at Indianola, Texas, with the Fisher and Miller colony in a very early day, and the father engaged in improving land. He became a prominent citizen of the locality, but his death occurred of cholera during the terrible epidemic which swept over this section of the country. The daughter Anna is the only one of his children whose name can be recalled. To Mr. and Mrs. Roemer were born eight children, namely: August, a prominent agriculturist; Adolph, whose name introduces this review; Fred W., a merchant and postmaster at Longmott; Mary, Mrs. John Beriman; John, a stock farmer; Emil, a speculator and trader; Rudolf, a lumber dealer of Elgin, Texas; and Edward, who is engaged in stock farming on the old homestead. Emil and Edward are unmarried.

Adolph Roemer remained under the parental roof until his marriage in 1875, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. He had previously been raising stock, and after his marriage he purchased land and engaged in stock farming, making substantial improvements on his place as time passed and remained thereon for sixteen years. In 1890, to provide his children with better educational facilities, he removed to Port Lavaca, but in the following year returned to the farm. In 1896 he again came to Port Lavaca, renting the agricultural part of his ranch, and has ever since made his home in this city, where in 1898 he was elected high sheriff and tax collector, positions he has since continued to fill with honor and ability. He is fearless in the discharge of his duties, and although he has handled some very bad characters he has never been obliged to use violence. He now owns over three thousand acres of land, on which he runs a large herd of cattle, while in addition he owns a commodious two-story residence in Port Lavaca, also much rental property, and is a stockholder in the Port Lavaca National Bank and the Port Lavaca Fish & Oyster Company, in both of which he is a director.

In 1875 Mr. Roemer was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Willmers, who was born in Indianola, Texas, in 1855, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hockenberry) Willmers, both natives of Germany, but their marriage was celebrated in Texas, they having been among the pioneers of the Lone Star state. The father, who was a general mechanic and carpenter, greatly assisted in the building up of Indianola and there resided until the great storm of 1875, when he removed to Longmott and there spent the remainder of his life. He served through the Civil war in the Confederate army, and was ever a loyal son of his adopted country. After his death his widow resided with her daughter, Mrs. Roemer, in Port Lavaca, until her death in 1898. In their family were six children: Lena, the wife of F. J. Deck; Josephine, who became the wife of Mr. Roemer; Katie, wife of J. D. Crane, a prominent merchant of Port Lavaca; John, a carpenter; Theodore, who is well known as a trader; and Betty, now Mrs. Dierlam. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Roemer has been blessed with six children, namely: Fred, a popular physician and druggist of Port Lavaca; Oscar, who is engaged in the grain and feed business; Lorena, Mrs. Thomas Best; Dolph, who is engaged in business with his brother Oscar; Charles, a drug clerk; and Preston, in school. Mr. and Mrs. Roemer are members of the Methodist church, and he is also a worthy member of the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. His record is that of a man who has ever been true to himself, his neighbors and his country. He enjoys the high regard of his fellow men, and is very widely and favorably known throughout Calhoun county, and many counties in Texas.

William C. Best, the district and county clerk and recorder of deeds of Calhoun county, is one of the most popular and efficient financiers and officials in this section of the state. For a number of years he has been an honored citizen of Port Lavaca, actively interested in all measures for the good of the people. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, July 20, 1864, a son of James O. and Anna (Hunt) Best, both natives of Tennessee, where they were also married. The paternal

grandfather came with two brothers from Ireland to America in an early day, and after their arrival in this country they separated, one going to Kentucky, one to Ohio, and the third, the grandfather of William, to Tennessee, where he established his home, became a prominent agriculturist, reared his children, and died. He never aspired to office or public notoriety, but was a plain, honest farmer. He became the father of two sons, James O. and Carroll, the latter having been killed in the Civil war, and the names of the daughters of the family are forgotten.

In his native commonwealth of Tennessee James O. Best grew to manhood's estate and continued as a tiller of the soil until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service and continued as a brave and valiant soldier until the close of the conflict, undergoing the deprivations, hardships and exposures which are the lot of the soldier. With an honorable military record he returned to his home and to the work of the farm, which he there continued until the death of his wife in 1872, when his children were placed in their grandparents' home, and in 1879 he came to Texas. For a time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Collin county, and was there married to a Miss Steward, by whom he had three children. Later Mr. Best removed to northern Arkansas, where he continued to live and labor until his life was ended in death in 1897, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. Although a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, he never desired the honors or emoluments of public office, but like his father was content to live the life of a quiet, honest farmer, highly respected in the communities in which he made his home. The children of his first marriage were John H., a merchant of Bell county, Texas; William C., whose name introduces this review; Fannie, of Beeville, Texas; Samuel M., a farmer near Corpus Christi; and Thomas F., of Port Lavaca. Mrs. Best, the mother, was a daughter of Isaac Hunt, a prominent and highly respected farmer and stock raiser of Tennessee. It was in his home that the children were reared after the death of their mother, he continuing to kindly care for them, until they were old enough to care for themselves. He lived and died in Tennessee.

William C. Best when fifteen years of age left his grandfather's home and came to Texas, arriving in Collin county in 1880, and after three years spent as a farm hand he turned his attention to the securing of a better education, thus alternately attending school and farming during the following four years. Becoming an artist with the pen, he taught penmanship for a time, at the same time diligently pursuing his education. To such as he belongs the proud American title of a self-made man, a fitting example of the boys who have educated themselves and secured their own start in life. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, and the extensive concerns of which he is now the head are monuments to his wonderful power. From Collin county Mr. Best removed to Bee county, where he was engaged in farming until 1892, the year of his arrival in Port Lavaca. During the first four years after his arrival in this state he was employed as a barber, and in 1896 was elected the county and district clerk, also the recorder of deeds. Accurate and painstaking in his work, he won the commendation of all concerned, and when

he was again placed in nomination he was elected with a large majority, thus continuing to the present time with the exception of two years when he was employed as a commercial traveler in old Mexico, one year for the El Paso Saddlery Company of El Paso, Tex., and for A. Shillings & Company, grocers, of San Francisco, California for about one year. During his incumbency in the clerk's office there has never been a legal hanging in the county, while only one man has been sent to the penitentiary, and Calhoun has had less litigation than any county in Texas, the district court never occupying more than one week for the transaction of its civil and criminal business—truly a creditable record. Throughout the period of his residence in Port Lavaca Mr. Best has been actively interested in all measures for the advancement of his city and county, and among the many enterprises with which he is connected may be mentioned the Port Lavaca Telephone line, connecting Victoria and all intermediate points with a large list of telephones in the circuit, and of which he is the owner and manager; a stockholder and director of the Port Lavaca Fish & Oyster Company, organized in 1905 and which furnishes employment to over three hundred men. Its annual sales amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and they ship their commodity to all parts of the United States and old Mexico. He is also a partner in the Texas Oyster & Fish Company, of Palosias, Texas, which gives employment to seventy-five men, and they also ship to many parts of the United States. He is also a real estate and land agent, buying and selling lands and town property, is a fire insurance agent and is extensively engaged in buying and selling horses.

In 1889 Mr. Best was united in marriage to Miss Bertie Boyd, born in Collin county, Texas, July 5, 1872, a daughter of B. M. and Mildred (Steinbaugh) Boyd. The father, a native of Missouri, became an early pioneer of Texas, and it was in Collin county that the parents were married, where he was a successful merchant in Allen and Farmersville, later removing to Beeville in 1891, where his life's labors were ended in death in 1893. A stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, he used his influence for the success of his party, but never aspired to political preferment, being strictly a business man. He was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, and was also a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor. His widow yet survives and resides at the old home in Farmersville, and she, too, is a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist church. In their family were the following children: Bertie, the wife of Mr. Best; Claudie, the wife of Walter Harding, of Farmersville, Texas; Alta, wife of P. C. Williams, also of that city; and Blake, a clerk in a general store in Farmersville. Two little daughters bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Best: Ora, born August 18, 1893, and noted for her musical ability, and Gladys, born March 6, 1899. Both Mr. and Mrs. Best are consistent and worthy members of the Missionary Baptist church, in which he is a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. He also has membership relations with the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fratonians. Since casting in his lot with the citizens of Calhoun county he has been accorded a leading position among its

business men, and his official career has been an honor to the district which has honored him.

San Antonio.

M. Charles Shiner, a capitalist of San Antonio, who at one time was well known in connection with the live stock interests of Texas, was born in Victoria county, this state, in 1852, his parents being Peter and Amie (Hemis) Shiner. This is one of the prominent families in the business and cattle history of southwestern Texas. The father was born in Belgium of French and German parentage, and came to this state in the early '40s, locating at Victoria, in Victoria county. He soon became heavily interested in the cattle business and was for many years one of the largest and most successful operators in cattle in the "lower country." He was a fine business man, of native shrewdness and ability, and with a keen insight into the splendid future of the then new and undeveloped country. His cattle interests in those days extended principally over Victoria and Lavaca counties. He also became a prominent merchant in Victoria, and was interested generally in large business affairs which proved important elements in the development and upbuilding of his section of the country. As an instance of his intrepid nerve and enterprise it is recorded that as early as the year 1858 he drove a bunch of thirteen hundred horses from Mexico to Illinois, that period being long before the establishment of the first trail from Texas to the north. The first part of the journey was made through a country infested with thieves and other notoriously bad characters, and further north the hostile Indian element was encountered.

In 1860 Peter Shiner decided to remove to San Antonio, where he arrived with his family and outfit in wagons on the 16th of July of that year. He went into the mercantile business in this city, having a store on the south side of the Military Plaza, and he also extended his cattle interests in this section of the state. Watchful of business opportunities and possessing resourceful ability, he enlarged the scope of his activities in 1869 through the establishment of the first candle and soap factory in the southwest at San Antonio, under the firm style of P. Shiner & Sons, this becoming, like all his other ventures, a success, and, moreover, it was the first important manufacturing industry of the city. Prior to this Mr. Shiner had established here a rendering works, buying cattle in large numbers and killing them for the hides and tallow, and it was this that led him to establish the soap and candle business. He was also a stockholder in the original company that was organized for the manufacture of extract of beef. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the city council of San Antonio under the provisional government then in force under Governor Hamilton. He was likewise county commissioner of Bexar county, by reelection holding the office for two terms, and in other ways he was one of the prominent, substantial citizens of the county and state. He was also uninterruptedly successful in business and at his death, which occurred in 1881, he left valuable real and personal property, much of which is still in possession of the family. One of the largest of these interests is the well-known Shiner ranch, scarcely surpassed in the southwest. It is in Frio county and is very valuable. The town of Shiner in Lavaca county, where

he held large interests for many years, was named for him. His wife, who is also deceased, was born in New Orleans and belonged to one of the original French families of that city.

M. Charles Shiner was reared and educated in San Antonio, completing his education, however, at Soule's University in New Orleans. For some years, as a boy and youth, he obtained valuable business experience as a clerk in his father's store in San Antonio, but the most interesting part of Mr. Shiner's life and for which he is best known in Texas was in connection with his career as a cowman, "hitting the trail" soon after he left school. He was one of the first to go over the Chisum trail with cattle to the north, and his numerous adventures from the Mexico border to Kansas with the notoriously bad elements of the lower country and the border, and the hostile Indians here, in themselves would fill a book, and the tale would be more thrilling than any invention of fiction. He has seen people scalped by the Indians and knows all of the difficulties, hardships and dangers of life on the frontier. The whole of Texas was his camp ground in those days. With headquarters principally in Lavaca county he operated all over southwestern Texas and was in the cattle business exclusively for thirteen years. His home has always been in San Antonio, however, and for the past few years he has been devoting his time to his real-estate and other property interests, having disposed of his cattle interests. He represented his ward—the first—for two terms in the city council.

Mr. Shiner was married to Miss Addie Jones, a daughter of the late Captain A. H. Jones, of Gonzales county, a noted pioneer soldier and Indian fighter, who was a veteran of the Mexican war and the owner of an extensive plantation in that county. In the more remote period his history is connected with that of military movements resulting in Texan independence. Mr. and Mrs. Shiner's children are Dr. Milton Shiner, Gordon, Jack and Adeline Shiner. Two of Mr. Shiner's brothers, Henry B. and Bee Shiner, also live in San Antonio. The life history of Mr. Shiner, if written in detail, would present an accurate picture of conditions in the southwest during the days of the free range and the open trail. He has watched with interest the onward march of civilization and progress and has kept pace with the work of uniform improvement until now, well known as a capitalist of San Antonio, he is regarded as one of its representative citizens.

James L. Trueheart of San Antonio, who is engaged in mining operations in Mexico, was born in the city where he still maintains his residence, his parents being James L. and Margaretta (Garza) Trueheart. The father was a native of Virginia. His mother was a member of the well-known Overton family of Virginia and her brother, William Overton, was one of the old-time large landed proprietors of that state and a man of wealth and distinction.

James L. Trueheart came to Texas in the early part of 1839 with his brother John, who located at Galveston and was the father of the present representative of the Trueheart family in that city. James L. Trueheart, Sr., made his way to San Antonio and, locating there, became one of the prominent citizens and historical characters of this section of Texas at the time when were enacted the most thrilling incidents in the history of the city. Subsequent to the fall of the Alamo and the battle of San Jacinto

the Mexican government, under Santa Anna's dictation, not fully recognizing the independence of Texas, continued to harass the Texans by throwing in troops and San Antonio was made the object of most of this

Capture of San Antonio in 1842.

fighting. In 1842, while James L. Trueheart, Sr., was clerk of the court at San Antonio, its sessions being held in a low adobe building at the corner of Main Plaza and West Commerce street where now stands the Kampman building, a regiment of Mexican soldiers entered the city, and Mr. Trueheart and other officials made their way to the top of the building and fired upon the soldiers. Mr. Trueheart, John Twohig, Sam Maverick and A. Colquohn were taken prisoners. Mr. Twohig later escaped by disguising himself as a priest, but the other three were carried as prisoners to Castle Perote in the state of Pueblo, Mexico, where Mr. Trueheart was incarcerated for two years.

After returning to San Antonio he became closely connected with its business interests principally as a real estate dealer, being one of the pioneer real estate men of the city representing eastern interests. He was also elected a member of the Texas legislature and did much toward developing the country in the vicinity of San Antonio. Through his mar-

Garza Family.

riage to Miss Margaretta Garza his family became the owner of a large tract of valuable property on the San Antonio river, about ten miles south of the city, this being a part of the original grant from Spain to the Garza family, one of the original families in the colony coming from the Canary Islands to San Antonio in 1730. In this way Mr. Trueheart came into possession of the old Espada mission which was on this property and the estate is still owned by the family. Here Mr. Trueheart, Sr., made considerable improvements, building the first two-story rock house in this part of the state. The most important work he did, however, was the digging out of an old irrigation ditch on the property that had long since fallen into disuse, and thus introducing modern irrigation. He placed a number of families upon the property, which was all thoroughly cultivated, and he himself carried on farming operations there for quite a long period. He continued in close touch with the growth and development of the city, accumulating a gratifying fortune through his business affairs and giving to his children good educational privileges. His wife, who died in San Antonio in 1899, was, as mentioned above, a member of the Garza family, the first of the name in America being Jeronimo Garza, who came from the Canary Islands with the original sixteen families who settled at San Antonio by authority of the king of Spain in 1730. Through several generations the Garza family was among the most wealthy and prominent of the old Spanish regime, owning large tracts of valuable land, including both city and country property. They lived for the most part in the old Garza home, which is still standing at the corner of Main avenue and Veramendi street.

James L. Trueheart, of this review, was reared in his native city and acquired a good education, which was completed in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1876. As a young man he traveled

quite extensively in Europe and although he has always maintained his home in San Antonio he has for the past twenty-five years had most of his interests in the mining industry in Mexico, with which country he is thoroughly familiar. He made two trips to the city of Mexico on horseback before the advent of the railroad there. He has extensive holdings in that country, his mines being in the state of Jalisco. For about sixteen years he was foreign correspondent and financial agent in Mexico for the *San Antonio Express,* being the first correspondent of that paper in the southern republic.

Mr. Trueheart was married to Miss Minnie Cooke, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of the well-known Abbott family of that state. They have two sons, Percy Lawrence and William Overton. Mr. Trueheart is a worthy descendant of a distinguished ancestry and, like his father and others before him, continues in the work of developing the great natural resources of the south and thus contributing in substantial measure to its upbuilding and progress.

Captain Edward Alexander Stevens, late of San Antonio, so well known as a soldier of two wars, a ranger and a hardy pioneer, and at the time of his death, November 6, 1885, as the popular sheriff of Bexar county, was a native of Virginia, born in the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, in the year 1827. His father was a captain in the United States army and a graduate of West Point, being stationed at Harper's Ferry, with his family, at the time of the interesting event narrated above. On the paternal side Captain Edward A. Stevens was of Welsh ancestry, while on his mother's side he was Scotch, both, however, being old Virginia families of planters.

In 1839 the Stevens family left Harper's Ferry for Texas for the purpose of restoring the health of the father, who died, however, on the way hither. The remainder of the family completed the journey and located in Bastrop county, at that time a wild region infested with murderous Indians. Amid these surroundings of domestic misfortune and the dangers, privations and hardships of frontier life, Edward A. Stevens commenced a stern practical fight in early boyhood. He was soon thrown almost entirely on his own resources, and in a few years also became known as among the most skillful and brave of the rangers. The few families scattered throughout the country were obliged to band together for protection against the Indians, and the government of Texas also organized ranger troops for the same purpose. In October, 1845, then a youth of only eighteen, Mr. Stevens first enlisted in this body of troops as a member of Capt. David C. Cady's Company, Texas Mounted Volunteers. In September, 1846, he received his honorable discharge from this command, and in May, 1847, joined the company of rangers in San Antonio, under command of Capt. Samuel Highsmith. Much of his Indian fighting was, however, done under the noted Capt. Jack Hays. He participated in the "cart war," and saw service in both the Mexican and Civil wars. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he was one of the first to volunteer for the Confederate army in Texas. He was chosen captain of the company which he organized, and throughout the Civil war fully maintained the reputation which he had already established as an efficient, brave and intrepid soldier, never flinching from the stern-

est duty, whether one of homely service or a leader of his troops in the thick and front of battle.

Following the war Captain Stevens was for many years a prominent official of San Antonio and Bexar county. He served several terms as deputy sheriff, one term as city marshal, and was twice elected sheriff, being at the time of his death in 1885 an incumbent of the last-named office. His demise was directly traceable to a fight with horse thieves four years before, in which one of his arms was almost literally shot to pieces, necessitating an amputation at the shoulder. Captain Stevens was a most efficient officer, just to everyone and of the highest standard of honor. In his combats with the criminal element that infested southwest Texas during the seventies he became distinguished for his bravery, and many almost incredible stories are told by pioneers of his utter fearlessness under most desperate circumstances. It seemed to be in his blood to be a fighter and a soldier. And yet, as is usually the case, the brave man was gentle, considerate and kind in all his social and domestic relations, and his loss was therefore most deeply felt by a wide circle of warm friends and by his widow and children.

Captain Stevens was married in San Antonio in 1856 to Miss Eliza Fromanties, who, with six children, still survive him. Mrs. Stevens is a member of a French family of the best class, having been born in Paris in 1838, and in 1849 coming with her mother to San Antonio, which has ever since been her home. Her people were political refugees and her father was killed in the Paris revolution of 1848. Mrs. Stevens bears her years well, notwithstanding her long period of pioneer life and the severe hardships which she underwent. By the brave man with whom she lived as honored wife for nearly thirty years she became the mother of six children, as follows: E. O., C. F., O. A., Mrs. V. Jones, Mrs. A. Mueller and Miss Elizabeth Stevens.

Of the children mentioned, Charles F. Stevens, like his father, has long been an officer of the law in San Antonio, and he has inherited those traits of faithfulness and fearlessness in the discharge of his duties which have given him such a fine record in San Antonio. He served for some time as jailer under his father's administration, was deputy sheriff for one term under John W. Tobin, and in 1902 was elected constable for the city of San Antonio, having since filled the last-named position with the greatest efficiency.

John Burns. The life history of John Burns is closely identified with the history of San Antonio, which has been his home for many years, and throughout the years which have since come and gone he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1842, a son of Daniel and Katharine (Cornwell) Burns, both also natives of that county, where his father died when he was a child. When eleven years of age, in 1853, the little lad came to America with his mother and his brothers and sisters, a family of six, they arrived at Seguin, Guadalupe county, Texas, in June, 1853. They had been preceded to this state by their relatives, the Campbells, who became one of the most prominent families in Southwestern and Western Texas, ex-Mayor John P. Campbell of San Antonio being a member of this family,

as is also Jourdin Campbell, a large stockman of Campbellton in Atascosa county.

Mr. Burns of this review was reared to farming and stockraising pursuits, and was a stockman all his life until ill health, caused from service in the Civil war, required him to retire from active life. His experience on the frontier from the time he came here until it was wiped out by advancing civilization covered a wide range of western country and its romantic history. His interests in the cattle business took him all over Southwestern and Western Texas, up over the trails to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado, and at one period he spent three years with stock in North Dakota. Those early days were replete with adventure with the Indians and other adverse elements, and it is needless to say that Mr. Burns has plentifully had his share of the struggles of pioneer life.

On the 20th of April, 1861, responding to the earliest call for troops for the Civil war, Mr. Burns enlisted at Seguin in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the First Texas Mounted Rifles for the twelve months' service, it being the general belief then that the war would be of brief duration. After serving out his prescribed time in this organization he received his discharge and in May, 1862, re-enlisted in the Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Woods and in General X. B. Debray's Brigade, in which he served throughout the remainder of the war in the Mississippi department, mainly in Texas and Louisiana. Among other campaigns in which he participated he served in that against Banks in Louisiana, engaging in all the battles of that campaign except Mansfield. These operations were carried on under General Dick Taylor, and among the other sad incidents of the war which he witnessed was the killing of General Green. After the war had ended Mr. Burns returned to Seguin, and for several years thereafter continued in the cattle business, making his home and headquarters at Seguin until 1877, when he came to San Antonio and has ever since resided in this city. He is one of the well-known members of the local camp of United Confederate Veterans.

The mother of Mr. Burns died at their home in Seguin. He has never married, but in his household in San Antonio he has his sister, Margaret Burns, and his nephew and niece, John Edgar and Miss Katie Edgar.

Captain John W. Womack. An honored soldier of the Civil war, and at all times a loyal citizen, true to the interests of county, state and nation, Captain John W. Womack is numbered among the representative business men of San Antonio, where he is well and prominently known as a paint manufacturer. He was born in Butler county, Alabama, in 1845, his parents being John M. and Elizabeth (Watts) Womack. The father, a native son of Georgia, removed with his parents to Alabama in the early days of that commonwealth, and there assisted in fighting the Indians in that country. He died at his home in Butler county of that state, but is still survived by his wife, who is a sister of Governor Tom Watts of Alabama, who was attorney general of that state during the Civil war, and the family are otherwise prominently known. Both the Womacks and Watts are of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Captain John W. Womack was reared as a farmer lad, and his

parents had decided to send him away to school to receive an excellent education when the Civil war broke out, and putting aside all personal considerations the young son enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Alabama Infantry of the Confederate Army. He has a remarkable military record, notable not only for his many acts of bravery, which brought him well-deserved promotion, but for numerous narrow escapes as well. He participated in nearly one hundred engagements, including some of the noted historic battles of the war, and was four times severely wounded, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, McLennan Cave and Franklin, Tennessee. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Tennessee, and he served in that state, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, while for four months he was a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, also had several hand-to-hand encounters, and at one time nearly had his head cut off with a heavy sabre, the scar from which he still carries. For his bravery on the field of battle in picking up and throwing out of danger a bomb ready to explode at Kenesaw Mountain, thus saving many lives, including that of his commander general, he was promoted to the rank of captain.

After the war had ended and with a military record of which he has every reason to be proud, Mr. Womack returned to his home and to the quiet and peaceful pursuits of the farm. In 1873 he came to the Lone Star state and took up his abode in Freestone county, where for some time he was engaged in farming and other business operations, principally at the town of Fairfield. During the following sixteen years he resided in Travis county, at Austin and vicinity, where he was engaged in business, and in that county he is perhaps better known than in any other part of the state. From there he removed to Type, in Bastrop county, and in September, 1905, came to San Antonio, which has ever since remained as his home. His present business is that of a paint manufacturer and contractor.

Captain Womack was first married in 1874, near Fairfield, to Miss Bettie Harris, who lived but a few months after her marriage, while his present wife, to whom he was married at her home in Comal county, was Miss Emma Speed, the daughter of Captain F. W. and Hettie (Langston) Speed, representing two of the oldest and most prominent families of Mississippi, from which state they removed to Texas in 1872. Captain Speed was especially well known for his military service in the Indians affairs of early Mississippi history. Captain and Mrs. Womack have three children, Daisy, Ernest and Zella. They lost one son by death, James Bennett Womack.

Jonathan Simon Cameron, M. D., who since 1902 has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in San Antonio, was born at Kingston, Jamaica, his father being a Scotchman and his mother an Englishwoman from the East Indies. His father was in the British colonial government service for many years, occupying prominent and responsible positions.

In his early youth Dr. Cameron accompanied his parents on their removal from Jamaica to Chihuahua, Mexico, and thence came to the United States to attend school, becoming a student in Marion Williams College, at Salem, Massachusetts, which he entered in 1882 and from which he was graduated in due course of time upon the completion of the regular work.

He then studied pharmacy, completing a course by graduation, after which he matriculated in Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1889. Later he came to Texas and located for practice in Corsicana, whence he afterward returned to Chihuahua, Mexico. He was in practice at the latter place for several years and in 1902 again came to the Lone Star state, opening an office in San Antonio, where he has since been successfully engaged in general practice, having secured a liberal patronage. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and keeps in touch with the onward march of progress through the perusal of leading medical journals. He is conscientious and earnest in his professional work and has gained a well-merited reputation as a most able member of the medical fraternity, his previous training in pharmacy being of excellent service to him in the profession which he now follows.

Dr. Cameron was married in Galveston, Texas, to Miss Ida Patterson of that city. They have four children: Edna, Fay, Julius and George W. The doctor is a gentleman of world-wide travel and experience and a man of attractive social qualities whose friends are many, while the number is constantly increasing as the circle of his acquaintance broadens.

Felix M. Shaw, a prominent citizen of San Antonio, from which point he superintends his extensive stock interests in Webb county, where he owns sixty thousand acres of valuable land, bordering on the Rio Grande river, is a native son of Texas, born in Travis county in 1859, a son of J. H. and Fernetta (Motlow) Shaw. The parents were both natives of Tennessee and in 1847 the father removed with his family to Travis county, Texas, locating the place on which he still makes his home. He has been a stock farmer throughout the period of his active business career and is numbered among the prominent pioneers of his portion of the state. The wife and mother died in the spring of 1906.

Felix M. Shaw early became familiar with the stock-raising industry, being trained to the duties of this pursuit by his father, with whom he worked during the period of his boyhood and youth, and through the years which have since come and gone he has seen this industry develop from the time of the free range to the present period of individual ownership of finely irrigated tracts of land, on which are raised high grades of stock. Starting out upon an independent business career, Mr. Shaw chose the occupation to which he had been reared, and establishing his headquarters in Dimmit county, he was for a long period engaged quite extensively in raising stock, becoming one of the most prominent stockmen of the state. In 1905 he disposed of the greater part of his land in that county, at the present time retaining ownership of some fine farming land in the vicinity of Carrizo Springs. He is likewise the owner of sixty thousand acres of land in Webb county, this being his headquarters for his stock-raising interests at the present time. This land is well located, bordering on the Rio Grande river, from which it is irrigated, and which has every promise of becoming a very valuable tract of land, which will be developed into rich and arable farms.

Mr. Shaw was married in Dimmit county, Texas, to Miss Florence Terry, and they have become the parents of four children, Ruth, Adele, Hazel and Felix, Jr.

Porfirio P. Garcia, vice president and manager of the International Live-Stock Company of San Antonio, was born in the Garcia home on Commerce street in this city in 1869. His father, Jose Maria Garcia y Villareal, was born in Mexico and was a noted citizen of the republic of Mexico and later of the state of Texas. He became a prominent factor in the political revolution that made Benito Juarez the president of Mexico and the predecessor of President Diaz, who represents the same political party established by President Juarez. Mr. Villareal was appointed to the position of private secretary to President Juarez and filled that position with such distinction that later, after he had removed to Texas, he was tendered the office of secretary of state under the same administration but declined the honor. Following his arrival in Texas he became a noted stockman, owning great ranches throughout the southwestern part of the state and making his home at San Antonio. He died at the home of his son Porfirio in this city. His wife, Florencia (Leal) Garcia, was a member of that branch of the Leal family that is descended from one of the colonists from the Canary Islands who were the founders of San Antonio.

Porfirio P. Garcia was reared in San Antonio and was graduated from St. Mary's College in this city in the class of 1887. He then became a student in the City of Mexico, where he was graduated from the School of Technology and Agriculture, having made during his college course a special study of live stock. On the completion of his education he was appointed manager of the immense stock ranch of Governor Celso Gonzales in the state of Chihuahua, one of the largest in the world. It was there that he obtained the practical knowledge of the requirements of the stock industry in Mexico that has been of such great advantage to him in his later business enterprises. He remained as manager of this place for nine years, having in the meantime established a live-stock business of his own with headquarters in San Antonio. This was the beginning of the present International Live Stock Company, incorporated, of which he is vice president and general manager. This company is the largest of its kind in the purchase and exportation of high-grade and registered stock from the United States to Mexico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Its general offices are in San Antonio. The raising and feeding of live stock has become a great industry in Mexico, the successful and enterprising stockmen of that country having of late years created a large demand for high-grade stock. To supply this demand there is required an expert and technical knowledge of stock and of the varied climatic and other conditions of the different sections of Mexico in order that judicious selections may be made of the proper kind of stock suited for each section, and shipment to Mexico made at the right time of the year in order to secure absence from disease and other elements that would result disastrously if the business was not properly conducted. This knowledge Mr. Garcia possesses in the highest degree because of his long experience both in Mexico and in this country, and it is the cause of his success in the building up of a large and profitable business.

In San Antonio Mr. Garcia was married to Miss Mercedes Schuchardt, the daughter of Hon. William Schuchardt, who is now a resident

of San Antonio but has for many years been a prominent representative of the United States diplomatic service as consul in various countries.

Thomas J. Largen, M. D., representative of the medical fraternity in San Antonio, was born at Hillsville, in Carroll county, Virginia, and his parents, James and Thursa (Hawks) Largen, were also natives of that state. Several years prior to the Civil war they removed with their family to Georgia and after three years went to northwestern Arkansas, located at Fort Smith, where both Mr. and Mrs. James Largen died.

Dr. Largen was a youth of nine years when he left the Old Dominion. He was practically reared at Fort Smith and the first event in his life out of the usual order was his enlistment for service at Fort Smith in the Confederate army. He joined Captain Carroll's company, known as Company A, acting as General Cabell's bodyguard, accompanying that commander on his expeditions throughout the Trans-Mississippi country, particularly in Arkansas, where Dr. Largen was engaged in some of the notable battles and skirmishes that marked the warfare in the northwestern part of that state and in southern Missouri. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge and Oak Ridge, or Wilson's Creek, as it is known in the north, and other engagements which occurred in that part of the country. In a skirmish about eleven miles above Van Buren, Arkansas, he was dangerously wounded by a bullet in the leg near the knee, which, according to the dictum of several surgeons who attended him, necessitated amputation, but this Dr. Largen forbade. His wound incapacitated him for service for a long while but in the latter part of the war he was again in active duty on the firing line as a member of an independent troop of cavalry, unofficially attached to General Cabell's forces. Much of his service was in connection with a very bitter warfare that was waged along the border of northern Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri.

Soon after the close of hostilities Dr. Largen took up the study of medicine at Fort Smith and in 1870 entered upon active practice in Bell county, Texas, where he lived until 1874. He had pursued a course of study in the Texas Medical College at Galveston and was graduated therefrom in the year mentioned. He afterward practiced in Mason county and later in Burnett county, while in later years he engaged in the prosecution of his chosen profession in Lampasas. In 1890 he removed from Lampasas to San Antonio and has since been a representative of the medical fraternity in this city. He belongs to the County, District and State Medical Societies and has secured a good patronage, having thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of medicine, while he is correct at all times in their adaptation.

Dr. Largen was married to Miss Mattie Purl, a native of Arkansas, but living in Texas at the time of her marriage. She died in Burnett in 1874 and Dr. Largen was afterward married there to Miss Mary Binkley, a native of Washington county, Texas, who died at Lampasas, this state, in 1888. There were four children of that marriage, Forest, Kate, Douglas and May. In community interests Dr. Largen has been active and influential and from 1888 until 1890 was mayor of Lampasas, Texas. He is now devoting his attention more exclusively, however, to his practice, which is constantly making heavier demands upon his time and attention, but he does not cease to be a public-spirited citizen whose co-opera-

tion can be counted upon to further progressive measures for the welfare of his city.

Dr. Charles A. R. Campbell, of San Antonio, is a physician of high standing, city bacteriologist and superintendent of the West Texas Camp Sanitarium. In the paternal line he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father was the seventh Martin Hifield Campbell since the founding of the family in America. He was born in Franklin, Louisiana, and came to Texas in 1850, locating in San Antonio, where he resided for almost a quarter of a century, passing away in that city in 1874. Martin H. Campbell was prominent in the public life of San Antonio during that period, serving as city clerk for many years and giving loyal and effective support to measures and movements which appealed to him as being conducive to the general good. His wife, before marriage, was Miss Dolores Barrera, who was born in San Antonio in the days of the Texas republic, the daughter of Augustine Barrera, was born and reared in the vicinity of the city, and represented one of the old Mexican families of original Spanish origin which for many generations has been resident there. Mrs. Campbell passed away in 1890. In the family of Dr. Campbell is preserved an interesting relic—an old hunting knife which was presented to his grandfather, Augustine Barrera, by the famous Jim Bowie, who later was one of the martyrs of the Alamo.

Dr. Campbell acquired a good education in San Antonio, spending much of his time as a student in St. Mary's College. Determining upon a professional career, he studied medicine at Tulane University, New Orleans, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1898. He then returned to San Antonio, where he has since practiced and made a wide reputation not only in the regular line of his profession but in the special field of bacteriology. As city bacteriologist of San Antonio he

City Health Department.

has achieved great results, particularly in the practical work of combating contagious diseases. In 1899, by direction of the city government, he established the bacteriological and microscopical laboratory, of which he has since remained in charge. Through the efficacious efforts of his department the ravages of typhoid fever have been so limited that the disease no longer originates in San Antonio. This has been largely brought about by insisting on the purity of the water supply and as a means to this end the city water works reservoir, which was formerly open, has been rebuilt with cement bottom and sides. The department is also very successful in the handling of diphtheria and tuberculosis. It is further of great public service in maintaining a rigid inspection of meats, fish, oysters and milk which are placed on the market, the force employed in this service being held to strict account for the thoroughness and honesty of their labors. The department has also waged incessant warfare on the mosquito, and all of these sanitary reforms have resulted in making San Antonio as healthful and sanitarily perfect as is possible under present conditions and facilities. The pest house for smallpox is ably conducted under Dr. Campbell's direction, with the result that the ravages of that disease have been reduced to a minimum. The department is of invaluable aid to the local physicians in quickly determining for individual

cases the presence of typhoid, diphtheria, or tuberculosis bacilli. Dr. Campbell is thoroughly and unselfishly devoted to the work of eradicating the most dreaded epidemic diseases, making liberal expenditure of his time and talent in investigations and scientific researches which may result beneficially to humanity.

As stated, the Doctor is also superintendent of the West Texas Camp Sanitarium. The institution is located on a fine plat of ground adjacent to San Antonio, and is designed for the open-air treatment of patients suffering from lung troubles. Each patient has a tent or a cottage to himself, and lives as if he were camping out on a ranch—except that he has none of its inconveniences to contend with. The management have their own cows, goats and poultry so that the milk and eggs provided the patients are absolutely fresh and, as the bacteriologist in charge of the sanitarium, Dr. Campbell gives his best professional skill to insure their purity. The result is a remarkable institution of freedom and individuality, where lung diseases, in whatever stage of progress, are treated from the most modern standpoint of medicine, science and hygiene.

Dr. Campbell was married at San Antonio to Miss Ida Hoyer, a daughter of Julius Hoyer, who was city collector for twenty years and a prominent and well known resident. They have two children—Charles and Milton Campbell. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell are prominent socially, the hospitality of the best homes of the city being cordially extended to them. The Doctor has indeed done an important public work, effecting results which entitle him to the gratitude of every resident of San Antonio and of many who live far beyond its borders. He practices along modern scientific lines, keeping in touch with the most advanced thought of the profession; informing himself thoroughly concerning the latest investigations, theories and inventions for the advancement of the healing art, and, added to his scientific knowledge, there is a broad humanitarian spirit which prompts most able and effective service for all who call for his professional aid.

Colorado County.

Prof. James Williams Holt, as a popular and successful educator of Weimar, is widely known throughout Colorado county, and his influence for good is recognized and appreciated. During his long professional career, hundreds, if not thousands, of boys and girls have listened to his instruction, and through his teachings have been made better and more loyal citizens. A son of the late James Holt, he was born, September 18, 1840, in Baker county, Ga., where the days of his early childhood were spent.

James Holt was born and reared in North Carolina. On attaining his majority he settled as a lawyer in Georgia, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, while yet in the prime of life, in 1841. After going to Georgia, he married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Baker county, Ga., a daughter of George and Elizabeth Williams. She survived him, and subsequently married for her second husband John Tooke. In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Tooke, with their family, started for Texas. Going by teams to Montgomery, Ala., they there took a boat for Mobile, whence they continued the journey by

water, going first to New Orleans, then to Galveston, and from there to Houston. The remainder of the trip to Columbus was made with teams, the streams being crossed by ferry boats, as there were at that time no bridges. Mr. Tooke at once rented land lying about a mile from Columbus, and the same year bought twelve hundred acres of land in the Navidad country, two miles from the present site of Oakland. Columbus, twenty miles distant, was at that time the nearest village on the east, and the market place for a large territory. Mr. Tooke improved a valuable farm, and resided there until after the war, when, having lost the greater part of his wealth, which consisted largely of slaves, he sold out. Moving then to Burnet, he remained there until his death, a few months later. Mrs. Tooke preceded him to the better life, dying in 1858. She reared seven children, four by her first marriage, and three by her second, namely: Susan, Emily, Martha A., James Williams, Fanny, Callie, and Kate. Susan Holt, the eldest child of the first marriage, married Lovic Pierce, a life-long resident of Georgia, who enlisted in the Twenty-second Battalion, Georgia Artillery, and served the Confederate cause until his death, at Savannah, Ga., in 1863. Emily Holt is the wife of Lewis M. Mayes, of Llano county, Tex. Martha A. Holt is the wife of Allen Tooke, of Lockhart, Texas. James W. Holt is the special subject of this brief sketch. Fanny Tooke, the oldest child of the second marriage, married Joseph Ferren, of Weimar. Callie Tooke resides in Bryan, Texas. Kate Tooke married L. D. Herndon of Weimar.

A boy of nine years when he came with the family to Texas, James W. Holt remembers well the tedious journey hither, and vividly recalls the trying incidents of life in a new country. He received his early education in private schools, kept in log cabins, the knowledge thus acquired being further advanced by an attendance of two years, in 1858 and 1859, at the Bastrop Military Institute. In 1860 Mr. Holt went to Georgia to attend the Mercer University, but on the breaking out of the Civil war, the following year, he left his studies, and enlisted in a company formed in Oglethorpe, Macon county. Going with his comrades to West Virginia, the company was assigned to the command of Gen. Henry A. Wise, and designated as Wise's Guards. In the fall of 1861 the Georgia troops were stricken with an epidemic of measles, and by direction of Gen. Lee were transferred to Savannah, Ga., where the climate was more mild and congenial. Gen. Lawton calling, in February, 1862, for volunteers to go to the relief of Fort Pulaski, the Wise Guards at once offered their services, and were dispatched thither. The Yankees opened fire on the fort April 9, and at three o'clock on the afternoon of April 10 the garrison surrendered. The Wise Guards were first taken to Governor's Island, N. Y., and then to Fort Delaware. In the fall of 1862 they were exchanged, returned to Virginia, and served in the various campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac until the surrender at Appomattox. Through all his service as a soldier, Mr. Holt escaped unharmed, the nearest he came to being injured was being knocked down in one battle by a bullet which hit and cut his boot.

Returning home after the close of the war, Mr. Holt was engaged

in farming in Colorado county for two years. At the urgent solicitations of his neighbors, he then gave up his pastoral occupation to take charge of the district school, and the greater part of the time since then has been similarly occupied. For the past twelve years he has had control of the Miller School, in Weimar, and as principal and teacher has met with distinguished success. Although Prof. Holt has not acquired a great amount of wealth in his career, he has gained a fine reputation as an instructor, and won the esteem and respect of all with whom he has had dealings. Of his life work he may well be proud, and can justly feel that he has not lived in vain, for the boys and girls that have received the benefits of his instruction have gone forth in the world to make their mark as farmers, teachers, physicians, lawyers and business men, his lessons in truth, honesty, and character building having made them better and wiser men and women.

Prof. James W. Holt has been twice married. He married first, in 1874, Miss Rebecca Russell, who was born in Fayette county, Texas, where her father, William Russell, a native of Indiana, settled as a pioneer. She died March 25, 1877, leaving two children, namely: Betty, wife of Henry Hurr; and Lester, county attorney of Colorado county, residing in Columbus. Prof. Holt married, second, Mrs. (Yancy) Toliver, who was born near Oakland, Texas, a daughter of William and Emily (Tanner) Yancy. Of the union of Professor and Mrs. Holt two children have been born, namely: Benjamin Baker and William H. The Professor and his wife are people of refinement and culture, earnest Christians, and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. Joseph C. Kindred, noteworthy among the successful professional and business men of Weimar, is a practicing attorney and a real estate conveyer and dealer. He has a sound knowledge of law, is honorable in his methods, standing well with his brother lawyers and his clients, and has a decided talent for business, his real estate transactions being extensive and profitable. He was born, February 3, 1841, in Russell county, Ala., where he passed his childhood days. His father, Alexander Kindred, was born in North Carolina, where his father, Benjamin Kindred, it is supposed, spent his entire life.

Leaving his native state very soon after his marriage, Alexander Kindred migrated to Alabama, settling as a pioneer in Russell county. Buying a tract of land that was still in its primitive wildness, he cleared an opening, erected a log cabin, and at once began the arduous labor of hewing a farm from the dense forest. He was a man of considerable ability, well educated for his times, and for many years was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, doing untold good in advancing the cause of religion in the new country in which he settled. He had got well started in the building up of a homestead, when his work was interrupted by the breaking out of the Creek war, having many acres under cultivation. His stock at that time consisted of but one cow and a gray mare. To escape the Indians, he went with his family to Georgia, his wife and their two children riding the gray mare, while he trudged on foot by their side. Leaving them with friends, he with others, went to Florida to fight the Indians, joining

Gen. Jackson, who had command of the white troops. When the savages had been subdued, and peace once more reigned, he went back to Georgia for his family, and from there returned to Alabama. Arriving at their home, he found that the buildings had all been destroyed, and they were left shelterless and without provisions. While sadly viewing the ruins, the cow, which the Indians had fortunately left unharmed, made her appearance, looking fat and sleek. This animal proved their salvation, for, much as they disliked to, they had to kill her for her meat.

Not a whit discouraged by his calamities, Alexander Kindred built another log house, continued the improvements already begun on his land, and there remained until 1853. Selling out in that year, he came with his family, of wife and nine children, to Texas, journeying by rail and boat to Indianola, thence by teams to the southern part of Gonzales county, where he lived for a year. Moving then to the northern section of the same county, he purchased twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, one hundred of which were somewhat improved. Engaging at once in general farming and stock raising, he continued there successfully employed until his death, in 1867. He married Martha Threadgill, who was born in North Carolina, a daughter of William Threadgill, and died in 1865, on the home farm, in Gonzales county. Ten children were born of their union, namely: Joshua P., Sarah A., John S., William A., Walton, Elisha T., Joseph C., James A., Mattie E., and Mary.

A lad of about thirteen years when he came with his parents to Texas, Joseph C. Kindred assisted his father in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving a homestead, attending school as opportunity offered. At the breaking out of the war, he left home, enlisting in Upton's company, which, when organized, became Company B, Hurd's Brigade, Volunteer Infantry. Going east with the command, he joined the Army of North Virginia, and was with that branch of the Confederate army in its various marches, campaigns and battles until the close of the conflict. When his company left Texas it was composed of eighty men, and before it had met with any losses its number was increased to one hundred and forty, sixty men being added. This particular company had hard luck, so that at the time of the surrender at Appomattox one hundred and thirty-five of its members were either dead or disabled, Mr. Kindred being one of the five sole survivors present on that memorable occasion.

Returning home after the surrender, Mr. Kindred engaged in farming and stock raising on his father's estate until 1868, when he bought land near Oakland, in Colorado county. Beginning the improvement of a homestead, he continued there as an agriculturist for a number of years. In 1881 he made a change of occupation to some extent, engaging as a clerk in a general store in Oakland, although he at the same time continued the management of his farm. In 1882 he sold his land, and in 1884 purchased the stock of merchandise and the good will of his employers, and for four years was engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account. Selling out in 1888, Mr. Kindred, who had in the meantime advanced his knowledge by extensive and comprehensive read-

ing, began the study of law, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar. Beginning the practice of his profession in Weimar, Mr. Kindred made rapid progress, and has since continued here, being one of the leading attorneys of this section of the county, and an extensive dealer in real estate, in the conveyance of which he has built up a substantial business.

Mr. Kindred married, in January, 1867, Betty Tooke, who was born in Georgia, and came to Texas in pioneer days, with her parents, John and Martha Tooke. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kindred, two children have been born, namely: Wayman and Mamie, wife of Samuel B. McCleary, M. D. Politically Mr. Kindred is a stanch Democrat, and is very influential in party ranks, having rendered distinguished service to his constituents in many offices of importance. In 1875 he was elected county commissioner, and served for five years in that capacity. For twelve years he was a member of the board of aldermen in Weimar, and for four years was mayor of the city. In 1880 he was elected a representative to the seventeenth legislature of Texas, and served on the committees on state affairs, finance, revenue, taxation and penitentiaries, and in 1906 he was again honored by an election to the thirtieth Texas legislature, in which he is now ably serving. Fraternally Mr. Kindred is a member of Weimar Lodge, No. 423, A. F. & A. M.; and of Weimar Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Caldwell County.

Theodore Helmcamp. Coming from substantial pioneer stock, and of German parentage and ancestry, Theodore Helmcamp, of High Hill, is a good representative of the nativeborn citizens of Fayette county, his birth having occurred February 27, 1856, at the Bluff settlement, on Williams Creek.

Karl F. W. Helmcamp, the father of Theodore Helmcamp, was born in 1808, in Mecklenburg, Germany, where his parents were lifelong residents. Receiving an excellent education, he taught school and practiced law in the fatherland during his earlier life, living there until 1845. Then, accompanied by his wife and their one child, he came in a sailing vessel to Galveston, Texas, being three long months on the ocean. From there he came with ox teams to Fayette county, the journey overland taking three weeks. This state was still a republic, and was in a very unsettled condition, the settlers being few and far between. Deer, wild turkey, wild hogs, and small game of all kinds were plentiful. He bought land, and from the uncultivated soil lying on the banks of Williams Creek he began the development of a homestead. One of the first things that he did was to erect the rude log house in which his son, Theodore, was born, filling the cracks with moss, and plastering them over with clay. There being no railways in the state, the planters had to haul their cotton to Houston, going usually with an ox team, and on the return trip bringing back a supply of general merchandise for family use. Having improved quite a tract of his purchase, he sold out at an advance, purchased another tract, and subsequently made several moves, always selling at an advantage. Being a man of good judgment, he made much money in his business transactions, eventually acquiring a competence. His wife was born in Germany,

and died on the home farm, in Fayette county, in 1870. After her loss, he made his home with his children, living until eighty-six years of age. Of his thirteen children, eleven grew to years of maturity, namely: Charles, Louisa, Clara, William, Theodore, Fritz, George, Anna, Elsie and Otto, twins, and Henry. Charles, the oldest child, was the only one born in Germany.

When a young lad, Theodore Helmcamp began to assist his father on the farm, and as opportunity offered attended the pioneer schools of his district. After the death of his mother, the family was scattered, and for two or three seasons Theodore was employed in a cotton gin, driving the mule, which was the power then in use. Applying himself diligently to whatsoever work he had to do, and saving his earnings, he accumulated a considerable sum, and this he invested in a farm, which he conducted a few years. Selling out, he went to La Grange, where he tended bar for five years. He then bought land near High Hill, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1900. Buying in that year the stock, fixtures, and good will of the only saloon in High Hill, and also the building in which it was located, Mr. Helmcamp has since carried on a successful business as a dealer in wines and spirituous liquors of all kinds.

On March 30, 1882, Mr. Helmcamp married Elise Stuercke, who was born at High Hill, Texas, February 13, 1863. Her father, the late Paul Stuercke, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where he entered upon a professional life as a young man, teaching school and practicing law. Emigrating to America in 1854, he located in Texas. Times were then hard, there being very little money in circulation, and his first employment here was chopping wood. He afterwards engaged in farming for a time, and subsequently resumed his professional career, for thirty-seven years having charge of the school at High Hill. He died here in 1892, loved and respected as a man and a citizen. He married Louisa Engle, who was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, came with him to Texas, and is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Helmcamp. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Helmcamp, seven children have been born, namely: Paul, Frederick W., R. H. Walter, Louise Scharlotte, Theodore, Dewey, and Herbert.

Mrs. Zilpha (Barnett) Gray, widow of the late Robert Allen Gray, is noteworthy among the respected and highly esteemed women who have spent the larger part of their lives in Caldwell county. Coming here when a girl, in pioneer times, she experienced all the trials and privations of frontier life, the discomforts of which are now largely forgotten, the present highly developed and prosperous condition of things dimming the recollections of earlier years. When she came to this part of the state, the country was in its pristine wildness, deer and buffaloes roamed unrestrained over the uncultivated fields, while from the abundance of wild game to be found in this vicinity the people largely subsisted. She has watched with both pride and pleasure the rapid growth and upbuilding of town and county, with her father and husband taking an active part in the grand transformation, and now, a woman of wealth, is living in comparative luxury and ease. A daughter of Joseph Barnett, Mrs. Gray was born, November 22, 1838, in Alabama.

Joseph Barnett, it is supposed, was a native of Georgia, but as a young man he resided in Alabama. About 1840 he removed to Mississippi, locating in Kemper county, where he bought land. A man of undoubted energy and ability, he then established a blacksmith's shop and a cotton gin, both of which he operated successfully in addition to carrying on general farming. Disposing of all of his possessions in that state in 1848, Mr. Barnett started westward, his point of destination being Texas. Accompanied by his family, which consisted of his wife and fourteen children, together with his slaves and stock, he traveled overland for eight weeks before reaching Gonzales county, where he spent a year. Coming then to Caldwell county, he bought a tract of wild land on Plum Creek. He at once put up a small log cabin, with no floor, and in this resided for three years. In his agricultural labors he was quite successful and about 1852 he erected two log houses, bringing the boards for the floors from La Grange. For a number of years Mr. Barnett dealt extensively in stock, keeping several hundred cattle, and also became a large land holder, holding title to twenty-two hundred acres in Caldwell county. After living here many years, he moved to San Saba, where he purchased three thousand acres of land. Improving a part of it, he resided there about six years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Then, giving that ranch to one of his daughters, Mr. Barnett returned to his homestead in Caldwell county, and thereafter lived here until his death, at the age of seventy-four years.

The maiden name of the wife of Mr. Barnett was Mary Lord. She was a native, it is believed, of Georgia. She was twice married. Her first husband, a Mr. Garrison, died in early manhood, leaving her one son, Ephraim Garrison, who at the breaking out of the Civil war enlisted in the Confederate army, and died in service. She subsequently married Mr. Barnett, and of the eighteen children born of their union, thirteen grew to years of maturity, namely: Sarah, Melissa, George, Frances, John, Abby, Samantha, Margaret, Harriet, Martha, Joseph, Zilpha, and Eliza.

About ten years old when she came with the family to Texas, Zilpha Barnett remembers well the long, rough journey across the wild wastes of land. The country was sparsely settled, and wild game of all kinds was plentiful, bear, deer and wild turkeys abounding. One day she remembers that, on seeing a bunch of fifty or more buffaloes passing, she ran to the field to tell the men, who took their guns and followed them, killing twenty-five of the herd. As a girl she did her part of the household labor, taking practical lessons in domestic science from her good mother, becoming a most efficient homekeeper.

On December 29, 1858, Zilpha Barnett married Robert Allen Gray, who came in that year from Mississippi to Texas, and bought land at Soda Springs. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in which he served until the end of the conflict. He returned home broken in health, and never fully recoverd from the effects of exposure and privations endured in camp and on field. Resuming his agricultural work, Mr. Gray resided on the place which he first purchased for a number of years, and then moved to a part of the Barnett homestead, and here lived until his death, in 1880. Mrs. Gray

still occupies this large farm, which is one of the best improved and most valuable homesteads in this section of the county. Mrs. Gray has six children, namely: Margaret, Samantha, Robert, Martha, Abby, and Joseph. Margaret married Gonzalos Henson, by whom she has three children, Henry, Lula Belle, and Client. Robert married Clara Florida, and they are the parents of six children. Martha is the wife of Burt Briscoe, and has four children, Ola, William, Zilpha, and Adam. Abby married Clem Hinds, and they have three children, Major, Jesse, and Fanny. Joseph married Flora Henson, by whom he has two children, Virgil and Zora.

George W. New, occupying a position of prominence among the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Caldwell county, residing not far from Luling, for upwards of fifty years has lived in this vicinity, and during that time has not only watched the development, growth, and upbuilding of this part of the state, but has been an active and able assistant in the good work, encouraging and supporting all beneficial enterprises. In his earlier years he formed an intimate acquaintance with the hardships and privations of a pioneer farmer, and as a result of his resolute determination, industry and perseverance, he is now the owner of one of the best appointed farms to be found in this section, and as compared with his younger days is living a life of luxury and ease. A son of Kinnion W. New, he was born, March 6, 1839, in Kemper county, Miss. His great-grandfather, the emigrant ancestor, was born in Ireland, came to this country when young, settling in North Carolina, where his son, William, Mr. New's grandfather, was born.

When a young man, William New, who was a cooper by trade, removed to Alabama, and after living a few years in that state migrated to Mississippi, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Lauderdale Springs. Taking up a tract of heavily timbered land, he labored early and late with his axe, in course of time hewing out a good farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life.

Kinnion W. New was born in North Carolina, January 6, 1811, and when a small lad was taken to Alabama, and from there to Mississippi. When of age, he purchased a tract of unbroken land in Kemper county, and was there employed in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving a home from the wilderness until 1850. Selling his farm in the fall of that year, he started with ox teams for Texas, following the tide of emigration westward. After a journey of seven weeks, he arrived in Caldwell county, just in time to spend Christmas with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnett. Immediately buying land near by, on the James Hines league, he spent New Year's day on his own land, in the tent which he and his family occupied until he had a log house completed. While clearing his land, for two years or more, he carried on his father-in-law's farm, but was afterwards engaged in general farming on his own estate, living there until his death, September 28, 1867. He married Sarah Barnett, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lord) Barnett, of whom a brief record may be found elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the sketch of Mrs. Zilpha (Barnett) Gray. She survived him many years, passing away August 3, 1898, at a venerable age. She bore her husband fourteen children, eight of whom grew to

years of maturity, namely: George W., the special subject of this sketch; James; America; Joseph M.; William H.; Mary; Frances N.; and Kinnion.

A lad of twelve years when he came with his parents to Texas, George W. New has a vivid recollection of the removal, and a full appreciation of the many trials incidental to pioneer life. He assisted his father in clearing and improving a homestead, living beneath the parental roof until the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting then for three years in Capt. Weeks' Cavalry Company, Wells' Legion, which was assigned to Willis's Battalion, Mr. New served until his term of enlistment expired, and then re-enlisted in the same company. With his comrades, he participated in various marches, campaigns and battles, at the close of the war surrendering with Ross's command, at Jackson, Miss. Being paroled, he went from there to Lauderdale, Miss., where he cared for his grandfather in his last sickness. Returning home in 1866, Mr. New resumed farming. There were then no railroads in this part of the state, and as means of transportation were few he soon engaged in freighting, carrying cotton and hides with ox teams to Port Lavaca and Indianola, on Matagorda bay, and bringing back merchandise in exchange. Failing on one occasion to get any merchandise to take home with him, Mr. New, who was practical and enterprising, purchased a load of salt, which he sold at a fair profit to his neighbors. Of late years he has confined his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns the parental homestead, and the old Garrison farm adjoining, on which he lives. In his farming labors, he has met with signal success, by his well directed industry, wise management, and judicial economy, having acquired a competence.

Mr. New married, in 1876, Emma Parker, who was born in Kemper county, Miss., a daughter of William and Emma (Sims) Parker. The union of Mr. and Mrs. New has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Jesse Lee, Ida, and Sally. Jesse Lee is associated with his father in farming. Ida married James A. Northcutt, and they are the parents of three children, Lillie, Jesse Carroll, and George A. Sally is now, in 1907, attending school in San Antonio.

Fayette County.

George Washington Allen, M. D., conspicuous among the well-known and successful physicians and surgeons of Flatonia, Fayette county, is well fitted both by education and experience for the duties of a most responsible position. Able and skilful, he has built up a large and lucrative practice in this section of the county, and in connection with his practice has established a hospital, in which he treats many patients, and a drug store. A son of the late Rev. John William Barkley Allen, he was born April 20, 1849, in Walton county, Ga. His paternal grandfather, William Allen, who was accidentally killed by falling from a horse when but thirty years old, was, as far as known, a life-long resident of Georgia, where he owned a plantation.

Rev. John W. B. Allen was born, reared and educated in Walton county, Ga. Becoming converted when young, it was his earnest desire to turn the hearts and minds of his fellow men to religious things, and at

the early age of nineteen years he began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Becoming a circuit rider, he traveled over miles of territory in his native state, remaining in Georgia until 1851. In that year, accompanied by his family, he started overland for Texas, eating and camping by the wayside. In January, 1852, he crossed the Colorado river, and on reaching Williams Creek, about five miles from La Grange, located there. He immediately began preaching, and soon after assisted in building the Bethlehem church. Moving in 1856 to the forks of Buckner and Live Oak creeks, Fayette county, he resided there until after the close of the Civil war. Wishing then to give his children better educational advantages, he moved to Bastrop county, where he remained a few years. In the fall of 1866, he moved to a place near Cedar Spring, in the southern part of the county, purchased land, and in addition to superintending its improvement preached there for about six years. In 1872 he was assigned to the pastorate of the church at Fort Worth, and the ensuing year went to Florence, Williamson county, where he was actively engaged in his professional duties until 1889. Retiring then from the ministry, he came to Flatonia to reside with his son, Dr. G. W. Allen, and remained with this son until his death, in August, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Martha Camp, who was born in Coweta county, Georgia, a daughter of Hiram and Betty (Ragsdales) Camp, and died, in Texas, in 1906. Of the nine children born of their union, one died in infancy, and eight grew to years of maturity, namely: Robert Abner, James Russell, Susan Elizabeth, Richard Glenn, John Wesley, George W., Julia A. N., and Beverly Parks.

But two years of age when he was brought by his parents to Texas, George Washington Allen spent his boyhood days in Fayette county, receiving his elementary education in its pioneer schools. He subsequently attended the Bastrop Collegiate Institute, and in 1867 began to study medicine with Dr. I. Evans, a physician in the southern part of Fayette county. Becoming familiar with the science, he located at Peach Creek in 1868, and was there employed in practice for three years. Going to Louisville, Ky., in 1871, he entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1872. Since that time Dr. Allen has practiced as a physician and surgeon in Tarrant, Brown and Fayette counties, in each place meeting with well deserved success. In 1896 the Doctor erected, in Flatonia, the handsome and commodious brick structure in which is located his conveniently arranged and finely equipped hospital, and his well stocked drug store. Associated with him in practice, Dr. Allen has an able assistant in his son-in-law, George W. Cross, a talented and skilful physician. During the winter of 1893 and 1894, Dr. Allen, who endeavors at all times to keep in touch with the most modern methods used in diagnosing and treating diseases, and in surgery, took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, adding materially to his professional knowledge. An intelligent reader and a close student, he is conversant with the results of medical and surgical research of later years, and has gained an excellent reputation as a capable and trustworthy practitioner.

On October 21, 1868, Dr. Allen married for his first wife Louisa Evans, who was born in Fayette county, Tex. She died in early woman-

hood. The Doctor married, second, June 9, 1897, Mary S. Daggett, a native of Fayette county. Dr. Allen's children, all by his first marriage, numbered nine, three of whom died in infancy, while six are living, namely: Martha L., Emily E., George W., Jr., Theophilus Parsons, William I., and Theodore L. Martha L. is the wife of G. W. Cross, M. D., who is associated with the Doctor in practice. Emily married C. S. Bailey. George W. Allen, Jr., M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Yorktown, Tex., married Katie Burns. Theophilus P., a contractor and builder of Flatonia, married Fanny Evans. William I. is studying pharmacy; Theodore L. is also a contractor and builder. Dr. Allen is prominent in medical circles, belonging to the Texas State Medical Society, to the Fayette County Medical Society, and being medical legislator for Fayette county. The Doctor is a member of Lodge No. 436, A. F. & A. M.; of Chapter No. 134, R. A. M., and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Port Lavaca and Vicinity.

Jason D. Crain. Many years have passed since the Crain family became identified with the interests of Calhoun county, and its various members have won for the name an enviable distinction by their intelligence and worth. The high reputation is in no way diminished in this generation, and Jason D. Crain, who is numbered among the leading merchants of Port Lavaca, displays in a marked degree the admirable characteristics which the name suggests. He is a native son of this city, born on the 4th of August, 1849, a son of James B. and Susan (Slater) Crain, the mother a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

James B. Crain, the father, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1812, and when quite young his father, James Crain, died, after which the mother married a Mr. McNeelan, and the son James not taking kindly to the marriage left home rather unceremoniously and began the battle of life for himself. Drifting south to Mississippi, he subsequently received employment as an overseer, in which he continued for a number of years, and during his residence in that state he was married. Removing to Louisiana, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he came to Port Lavaca and engaged in blacksmithing and later in merchandising, but in 1856 closed out his interests here and moved to Comal county, purchased a tract of land which contained a good mill site, erected a grist and saw mill on Guadalupe river, which was operated by water power and was successfully engaged in its conduct and also the improvement of a farm until 1860. During his residence there he was instrumental in the establishment of the postoffice, which was named Crain's Mills in his honor, and served as its postmaster until he sold out his entire interests there in 1860 and returned to Port Lavaca. In 1863 the Federals bombarded the town, and it again became necessary for him to move, this time going to Jackson county, where he remained until after the close of the war. During the struggle his sympathies were with the Confederacy, but he was too old to take an active part in the conflict, and after its close he returned to Lavaca and for four years was successfully engaged in merchandising. At the expiration of that period he sold his interests and moved to Goliad county, Texas, where

he purchased a farm and successfully engaged in its cultivation for seven years, when he returned to Jackson county and purchased land, and there he continued to reside until his life's labors were ended in death, passing to the home beyond in 1880 at a ripe old age. Only once after leaving home, and this but a few years before his death, did he hear from his mother, and she was then over one hundred years old, but hale and hearty. Mr. Crain was a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, and although he never cared for the emoluments or honors of public office during the Civil war and while a resident of Jackson county he served as a provost marshal and captain of a company of minute-men. He was enterprising and public spirited to a high degree, interested in the moral uplifting of his adopted state of Texas, and is worthy of the honored place he bears among its brave and loyal pioneers. He was an old-school Presbyterian and a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife survived him for many years, subsequently selling the old homestead and making her home with her children until she was called to join her husband in the home beyond in 1884, dying at the home of her son in Victoria. She was a daughter of John Slater, who for many years was numbered among the prominent planters of Vicksburg, Mississippi. About 1852 he made a visit to his daughter in Port Lavaca, journeying hither with his two sons on horseback. They concluded to remain here, and he started on the return trip alone, but the journey was too arduous for him and he died ere reaching his home. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Baptist church, and was the father of the following children: Julia, who was married in Mississippi, but afterward came to Texas, where she subsequently died; Susan, the mother of Mr. Crain; John and Hugh, who remained in Mississippi; George, who came to Port Lavaca, and was married in Jackson county, where for a time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but now resides at Beeville, Texas; James, who came to Port Lavaca, where he passed through the yellow fever in 1852, but two years later, in 1854, died from scarlet fever, when a single man. Mr. and Mrs. Crain became the parents of the following children: William H. H., the eldest, died in Seguin, Texas, in 1860, before marriage. James M. served through the Civil war as a member of the Texas Rangers, having had three horses shot from under him, his hat and clothing having also many times been riddled with bullets, but he passed through the conflict without a wound. He became a prominent stockman of Calhoun county, served as high sheriff of the county, and won for himself a host of friends through his sterling characteristics. He and his family passed through the terrible flood at Indianola in 1875, and again in 1886, when almost the entire town was swept into the sea and he lost his entire possessions. The family again passed through the flood at Galveston in 1900, but escaped unharmed, and he yet resides in that city. Freeman, the third child, served through the Civil war, and was formerly a well known stockman but is now a resident of Texarkana. Anna E. became Mrs. W. J. Hord; Jason B., whose name introduces this review; Fulton, a stock farmer and now a merchant at Placido Ranch, and is unmarried; John S., who died when young; Susan E., the wife of William B. George, of Port Lavaca;

Alford H., a farmer of Coryell county, Texas. The daughter, Anna E., with three children, was killed in the Goliad flood.

Jason D. Crain accompanied his parents on their various removals during his youth, and remained in the parental home until seventeen years of age, when he entered the life of a cowboy and for four years was on the frontier ranches of Texas. He was then promoted to the position of foreman for the Adams, Collins & Dalrymple Ranch Company of Frio county, where he remained for eight years, each year driving large herds of cattle north to market in Kansas, the eighth herd having gone to the Yellow Stone Park range, where he left them in charge of a boss herder for raising and grazing. He had full charge of all the men, horses, wagons and camp outfit of the company, his employers placing the utmost confidence in his ability for management, and this confidence was never betrayed in the slightest degree. After returning from the Montana trip Mr. Crain resigned his position and returned to his parents in Jackson county, after which he took charge of a stock ranch at Pierce, Wharton county, Texas, for an Italian company, where he remained for two years, returning thence to Jackson county and engaging in stock farming for four years. He was married in 1875, and continued his agricultural pursuits until the failing health of his wife made it necessary to take her to Austin for medical aid, but she died soon afterward, leaving him with three small children. In 1879 he sold his farm and stock interests, and was with his father at his death in 1880, while in 1888 he returned to Port Lavaca and assumed the management of the Law Lumber Company of Beeville, thus continuing until 1900, when the company sold their interests, and since that time Mr. Crain has been engaged in the grocery, feed and supply business with ever-increasing success. In addition he also owns several business properties in Lavaca, a commodious and beautiful residence, and is numbered among the leading business men of Calhoun county.

In 1875 Mr. Crain was united in marriage to Miss Clara McNeelen, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of John B. McNeelen, for many years a prominent planter in that commonwealth and also an early pioneer in Jackson county, Texas, where he spent his declining days and died during the early history of the county. He resided within its borders when game was plentiful, wild beasts roaming at will over its domains, and he was noted for his prowess at hunting, which was his greatest pleasure. He was numbered among the leading farmers of Jackson county, and was a prominent and worthy member of the Baptist church, honored and respected for his many sterling characteristics. In his family were the following children: Clara, who became the wife of Mr. Crain; Morris, a farmer; Bettie, Mrs. Freeman Evans; George, a farmer; Susan, Mrs. George; and Lee, also an agriculturist. Mr. and Mrs. Crain became the parents of three children: Fulton, who died at the age of eight years; Julia, who died when fifteen years of age, and James B., who was born on the 9th of February, 1886, and is assistant bookkeeper in his father's store. Mrs. Crain was a member of the Baptist church. On the 12th of May, 1886, Mr. Crain married Mrs. Kate Wittnebert, the widow of Charles Wittnebert, by whom she had two children, D. V. Wittnebert, now bookkeeper for a wholesale house in Gal-

veston, and Bettie, at home. The second marriage proved a happy union, and, both having young children, all were reared as one family and received excellent educational advantages.

Mrs. Crain was born in Calhoun county, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hockenberry) Willmers, both natives of Germany. They were married in Texas, and became early settlers of Indianola, where the father was engaged as a general mechanic and as a carpenter and builder, having greatly assisted in the building up of that city. After the flood of 1875 he moved to Longmott, where he remained until his labors were ended in death. He ever remained loyal to his adopted country, and served through the Civil war in the Confederate service. After his death his wife found a good home among her children, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Boemer, in Port Lavaca in 1900. In their family were the following children: Lena, Mrs. F. J. Deek; Josephine, Mrs. Boemer; Katie, the wife of Mr. Crain; John, a carpenter; Theodore, who is a trader; and Bettie, Mrs. Durlam. By the last marriage of Mr. Crain there was no issue. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crain are members of the Baptist church, and he is also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Fretonia and the Home Circle.

W. T. Moore, vice-president and manager of the Bay Trading Company of Port Lavaca and also vice-president of the Farmers Cotton Gin Company of this city, is one of the representative citizens of Calhoun county. He was born in Georgia April 13, 1854, where he was reared to farm pursuits and received his education in the common schools near his home. His parents were Milton and Mary A. (Ferguson) Moore, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter, of Georgia. It was in the latter commonwealth that they were married, where they took up their abode on a farm, and there lived to ripe old ages. The father was left an orphan when young, and for some years thereafter made his home among relatives in South Carolina, but during his boyhood days removed to Georgia, and there grew to years of maturity, married and took up his permanent abode. He became one of the leading farmers and slave owners of his community, and being a Union man took no part in the Civil war, although he suffered heavily from the foraging of troops upon his farm. In 1867 he was elected a delegate to the Reconstruction convention of Georgia, and after its close he resumed his farming operations in his usually successful manner, thus continuing until his life's labors were ended in death in January, 1905. He was never an aspirant for political preferment, preferring rather to live the quiet life of a farmer, and was honored and respected for his sterling characteristics. He was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife preceded him to the home beyond, passing away in 1903. She was a daughter of Hugh Ferguson, of Georgia, a descendant of an honored family of that commonwealth, and he, too, was a Union man during the Civil war, dying soon after the opening of the conflict. A prominent and influential citizen, he was widely known and highly respected for his sterling integrity and honor, was charitable to the needy and afflicted and was liberal in his donations to the churches. He resided upon his old homestead many years, or until called to his final rest. In his family were the following children: Ham, Elijah, William, Elizabeth, Sally, Jane, and

Mary A. (the mother of W. T. Moore). Mr. and Mrs. Moore have become the parents of twelve children: Cynthia, Mrs. A. Cox; Sarah A., who died when young; Mary E., Mrs. Hayms; W. T., whose name introduces this review; Salina C., Mrs. Staton; Sadie A., Mrs. Wofford; Milton B., on the old homestead; John S., a merchant in Florida; Ulysses G., a Georgia merchant; Alice J., Mrs. Staton; Marly, unmarried; and Milla, who is married.

W. T. Moore was reared in his native commonwealth of Georgia, and after his marriage he continued to reside on the old homestead until he purchased and removed to a farm of his own, but in 1881 he sold his place and moved to Banks county, Georgia, where for four years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the close of that period he sold his stock and purchased a farm and mill property in Murray county, but in 1892 he closed his operations there and came to Texas, fixing his abode in Bell county, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1898. In that year he removed to the land he had previously purchased in Calhoun county, where he improved two excellent farms, but he yet retains his old homestead of eighty-nine acres. The year of his arrival in Calhoun county (1898) also witnessed the advent of the boll weavil, and his first efforts at farming were rather discouraging, but he persevered in the face of all obstacles, gradually forging his way to the front, and his name is now conspicuous among the leading business men of Calhoun county. During the past few years Mr. Moore has rented his farm, and in 1902 he assisted in organizing the Farmers Gin Company of Port Lavaca, purchasing stock therein, and was made the vice-president and manager. The gin had been brought from Longmott in 1896 by Mr. Michot, who conducted it in connection with a small acreage of cotton planted in this vicinity, his run being good for the amount planted until in 1898 the boll weavil appeared and considerably lowered the output. In 1902 the Farmers Gin Company was organized, who purchased the gin and at once began improving the plant, changing the fuel from wood to oil, adding new machinery. During the first year they turned out over nine hundred bales, the output steadily increasing until in the present season, 1906, it reached eighteen hundred and twenty-one bales. The acreage is also being increased from year to year, and in good seasons the land will produce from three-fourths to over a bale to the acre, while the capacity of the gin is thirty bales daily of ten hours. In the near future the management intends to add to its capacity, make it modern in every way and place it among the foremost institutions of its kind in this section of the state. In 1904 Mr. Moore also assisted in the organization of the Bay Trading Company of Port Lavaca, Incorporated, which has a paid up capital of twelve thousand dollars, and he has since served as its vice-president and assistant manager. He is associated in this enterprise with T. A. McKaney, the president, and Roy Miller, the secretary. The company carries a stock of general merchandise amounting to twenty thousand dollars, their annual sales reaching as high as forty thousand, and the firm discounts all bills, buys all the produce offered, including nearly all the cotton sold, and their trade is constantly increasing. As will be seen Mr. Moore is public spirited and enterprising, always ready to further the conditions of the farmers and others, and

is well known throughout the county and highly respected by all with whom he has had dealings. He has inherited many of the sterling characteristics of his father, never having used tobacco or intoxicating liquors in any form, has had no court litigations of any kind, and these same commendable traits of character have been inherited by his sons.

In his native state of Georgia, in 1875, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Martha I. Miller, a native of that commonwealth, born in 1856, and a daughter of William A. and Serepta (Smith) Miller, both also natives of Georgia and descendants of honored old southern families. The father was a prominent and successful agriculturist, and during the Civil war served as a member of the Home Guards, but took but little interest in the conflict. He was one of the pillars and a deacon in the Baptist church, was an active worker in the cause of Christianity, commanding the highest respect of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and was also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. He was called from life's labors to the home beyond in 1903. In his family were the following children: James N., who resides on the old Miller homestead; Georgiana A., at home; John H., who died leaving three children; Alford, a Georgia farmer; Martha J., who became the wife of Mr. Moore; and Julia, who became Mrs. Pierce and is a resident of Indian Territory. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Moore has been blessed with nine children: Lester, who is married and is a resident of Port Lavaca; John S., married and a resident of Temple, Texas; Frank, who is serving as bookkeeper for the Bay Trading Company; Joe B., a stenographer; and Georgia, Willie, Myrtle, Clyde and Hershell, all at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are consistent and worthy members of the Baptist church, and he also has membership relations with the Masonic fraternity.

Charles G. Johnson. The energetic, able and popular gentleman whose name heads this article, is president of the first National Bank of Rockport, and an extensive dealer in lumber, building supplies, ship chandlery and farm implements. Born in Aransas county, Texas, March 23, 1866, he was reared to ranch and stock pursuits and educated in the common schools and the parochial institution connected with St. Mary's Catholic Church, at San Antonio. His parents were Theodore and Bertha (Herra) Johnson, the father being a native of Denmark and the mother, of Germany. When quite young the father was left an orphan, found a home among relatives and friends, and while yet in his 'teens shipped as sailor on the high seas. His occupations brought him to all the important ports of the world, and his last voyage, when he had reached manhood, took him to America.

It was Mr. Johnson's fortune to be wrecked upon the Gulf coast, but all the crew were saved and landed at Galveston. Later the young man went to Indianola and found employment in the bay and coast trade, and never returned to the high seas. He married at Indianola, settled his family in Aransas county, and engaged in the stock business. By also conducting a small farm he managed even during the first few years of his settlement to comfortably support his family. His love of the water was so strong, however, that he afterward bought a boat and engaged in the bay trade until 1895, when he abandoned that occupation

altogether and settled with his family permanently on his ranch—the property which is still his homestead at the ripe and hearty old age of sixty-eight. Shrewdness and industry have brought success to all the undertakings of the elder Mr. Johnson, and he has accumulated a comfortable estate. Besides his stock operations, he was a prominent bee fancier, established large colonies of bees, and for several years profitably conducted a well-arranged apiary.

During the Civil war Theodore Johnson served in the Home Guard of the Confederacy, his special duties being in connection with the patrolling of the coast country. Having achieved his present honorable and comfortable standing through the wise use of the larger opportunities which he found in the United States, he has never failed to be grateful to the land of his adoption. He is not only grateful for the benefits which he has received, but for the freedom which he has enjoyed and which is now the heritage of his descendants. He is a strong Republican, but has never coveted public notoriety or honors, being simply a plain and honest American citizen and stock farmer. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and although a man of the strictest morality, has never been connected with any church.

The wife of Theodore Johnson was formerly Bertha Herra, a most intelligent lady and worthy woman. She was born in Germany and about 1842 came with her parents to America, the family making their home at Indianola. Bertha was the only child, and about a year after coming to Texas her father died, the widow subsequently removing to Aransas county, where she again married and reared a second family. Both parents were faithful members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Johnson were the parents of eleven children, as follows: August, who died leaving four children; Charles G.; Edward, accidentally drowned at the age of fifteen years; Hubert, who is assisting Charles G. in the lumber yard; Amos, a well known mechanic, now serving as county commissioner; Robert, employed on the home ranch; Minnie, Mrs. Sutherland; Bertha, Mrs. Walker; May, Gussie and Phene, all unmarried and living at home.

Charles G. Johnson, who is now (1907) in his forty-second year, is a native of Aransas county, and, until he was eighteen years of age, remained on the homestead assisting his father on the ranch and in his boating business. He then went further west and for two years was employed on a stock ranch, after which he returned to Rockport and clerked in the lumber yard of Kahler & Hildenfels. After continuing with that firm for eleven years Mr. Johnson purchased their plant, and by strict attention to business and honest dealing has since established an extensive and increasing business. He carries a large stock of lumber and building material, including hardware, paints, oils, etc., and also operates a complete ship chandlery and farm implement depot.

The First National Bank of Rockport was organized in 1892, with a capital of $60,000, which was later reduced to $52,000. In 1902 T. E. Mathis and Charles G. Johnson bought a controlling interest in the institution, at which time it was reorganized with the reduction of capital noted. The books of the bank now indicate a surplus and undivided profits of $15,000, deposits of $73,000 and $110,000 loans and discounts.

The business embraces the buying and selling of exchange and general transactions, and is now classed among the most substantial financial institutions of the southwest. At the reorganization in 1902 Charles G. Johnson was made vice-president, with T. E. Mathis cashier. In 1903 Mr. Johnson became president. The headquarters of the bank are in a handsome three story brick building, while its accommodations include commodious safety vaults and other modern accommodations.

In the winter of 1907, with two others, Mr. Johnson organized and incorporated the Light, Ice and Power Plant of Rockport, which was capitalized at $25,000. Of this promising enterprise he is president, and is one of the three stockholders. The month of March, 1907, found the plant in successful operation, as to the manufacture of ice, and the electric light feature will be later developed. The industry is considered a good paying investment, as well as a valuable public improvement, and is an additional evidence of the enterprise, energy and business and financial ability of Charles G. Johnson, who is esteemed as among the strongest and most progressive business men of Rockport.

Charles G. Johnson is also one of the most influential Democrats in Southwest Texas, having strictly adhered to the principles of that party for many years. He has filled many city offices, and for a long time has been chairman of the Democratic county committee. He has often served on the county finance committee, and has most acceptably filled the positions of county commissioner, county assessor, chairman of the school board and school director. He has been reared in the faith of Catholicism, and has never departed from it, and in his fraternal relations is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1889 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Clara Peets, born in Refugio county, Texas, in 1870, and an intelligent and worthy wife and helpmate. Her parents, Edward and Libby Peets, were both natives of York state, where they were married. The family came to Texas early in the 'fifties and settled in Refugio county, where the father became a prominent stockman and still resides there, an honored citizen. Although he saw much hard service and endured many hardships in the Civil war, he passed through the conflict without being wounded or being made prisoner, and at its conclusion returned to his farming and stock raising. He is a strong Democrat, but has never had political aspirations, notwithstanding which his influence and character are such that the people have persisted in electing him to such offices as county commissioner and county financier for a period of more than twenty-five years. Mr. Peets is a member of the Masonic fraternity in good standing. In the full vigor and enjoyment of a well spent life he and his wife still reside on their old homestead, honored by a large and worthy family of children and by their neighbors and friends of many years standing. To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peets were born the following: Charles, who died single, at the age of twenty-five; James, who also died unmarried at the same age; Edward, a farmer; Emma, now Mrs. Dugat; Elizabeth, Mrs. F. Sparks; Clara, wife of Charles G. Johnson, and Hattie, now Mrs. Burdett. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Johnson, with the dates of their birth, are as follows: Carrie, January 15, 1893; Freddie, April 27, 1896; Travis, June 11, 1902, and Marie, August 25, 1904.

Runge.

A. W. Talk. There is perhaps no resident of Southwest Texas more familiar with the history of its early development than is A. W. Talk, who was born in Travis county, April 10, 1847, a son of John and Abigail J. (Jenning) Talk, the former a native of New York, while the latter was born in the Lone Star state. The father removed from his native state to Texas at a very early day and was here married. He settled in Travis county and saw the first house erected in Austin. He settled on a farm and engaged in raising stock, in which he met with success. His wife died on this farm in 1853. She was a daughter of Gordon C. Jenning, a pioneer of the republic of Mexico and later of Texas. He was numbered among the brave men who went down with Travis in defense of the Alamo. His wife survived him and died at the extreme old age of ninety-nine years. Their family numbered three children: Mrs. Catherine Lockwood; Samuel; and Abigail J., who became Mrs. Talk. After losing his first wife Mr. Talk was married a second time, and in 1855 removed to Karnes county, bringing with him his stock and other possessions. He settled on Hondo creek and established a ranch, where he was engaged successfully for many years. Later he removed to the east side of San Antonio river in the same county, where he remained during the war. He was a Union man and opposed to secession but when the state seceded he was true and loyal to his country, using his influence in behalf of the Confederacy, although he was too old for active service in the war. He continued his operations as stock farmer until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a Democrat in his political views, but never aspired to public office. He was a member of the Methodist church and was identified with the Masonic order. He was familiar with all the exciting events which occurred in Texas, helped to defend the country from Mexican invasion and was with the band of brave men who were taken prisoners and by order of Santa Anna marched into Mexico, where a certain number were to be shot. To decide this the men drew beans, and those receiving black beans were to meet their fate, while the men drawing white beans were to be set free. Fortunately Mr. Talk drew a white bean and was afterward released and allowed to return home. He, like the other settlers, endured all the hardships and privations of life on the frontier, for the Indians were constantly making raids upon the stock and property of the white settlers, who had encroached upon their hunting grounds, and the settlers lived in constant fear and terror. Mr. Talk bore his full share in subduing the red men and driving them out of this district, thus making the state a peaceable place of abode. He was a highly respected citizen, a kind neighbor and friend, and gave hearty co-operation to every movement and measure which tended to advance the public welfare. His family numbered five children: Cynthia A., the wife of William Reeves, of Austin; A. W., of this review; Gordon C., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Abby J., the wife of J. Barnett; and Lucy, the wife of N. Barnett.

A. W. Talk was a little lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Travis to Karnes county. He was reared

in much the usual manner of lads on a ranch, early becoming familiar with the duties of herding and caring for the stock. He remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in his business interests until he had reached the age of twenty-five when in 1870 he was married and removed to Dewitt county, here he engaged in stock business on his own account. He made a good start in business during the time of the free range but he realized that the conditions would change sooner or later, and, availing himself of the opportunity, invested his financial resources in land. From time to time he added to his possessions until he now has twelve thousand acres, paying two dollars per acre for much of it. His ranch is stocked with good grades of cattle, and he is meeting with very desirable success in his business undertakings. He was among the first to divide his fields by fences, this being about 1875. At first the stockmen lost many horses and cattle, for they had not been accustomed to wire fences and would run against the wire and often be killed. To show that the land was greatly enhanced in value in the southwest, Mr. Talk paid as high as fifty dollars per acre for some of the land which is included in his more recent purchases. He has placed about two thousand acres under cultivation, this being rented, and he finds that he derived a good income in this way. His land is situated in the cotton belt of Texas and this product as well as corn is fast becoming a profitable industry. The surrounding country is fast becoming settled with good and substantial residents and Mr. Talk has great faith in the future of this part of the state. Mr. Talk made his home on the ranch until 1892, when he purchased a commodious residence in the city of Runge, where he has since made his home and now merely gives supervision to his ranching and invested interests. He also owns some residence and business property in Runge and his financial resources are thereby greatly enhanced. All that he today enjoys has been acquired through his own labors, for when he started out on his own account he had no assistance, but through his own well directed labors, his economy, and sound business judgment he has accumulated a goodly competence that now enables him to rest from the more arduous duties of an active business life. He and all the family are worthy members of the Methodist church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Mr. Talk and Miss Margaret A. Parker, who was born in Cherokee county, Texas, on Christmas day of 1854. She is a daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lowe) Parker, the former born in Alabama, in 1801, while the latter was born in Tennessee, in 1811. Her father, Isaac Lowe, was a pioneer of the republic of Mexico and later of Texas, settling in Sabine county in 1816. He there located and improved a farm and was an owner of slaves. He likewise conducted a ferryboat across the Sabine river, and he carried many families to safety at the time Texas was invaded by Santa Anna and his Mexican forces. He served as alcalde, the Mexican term for justice of the peace, and was a prominent and influential man in the community where he resided. He died in Texas at the age of seventy-seven years. His children were Mahala, Eli, Levi, Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Parker; Hickman, Joseph, Rebecca, Edith, Thomas and Margaret. The father of Mrs. Talk, Matthew Parker, became a pioneer of Texas and

helped to establish the independence of the state. He was a personal friend of Sam Houston and, although he did not take part in any of the battles during the exciting period in this state, he was detailed to perform many important tasks which could be done only by a most trustworthy man. He also acted as county judge, which title he bore throughout his lifetime. He later took up his abode in Cherokee county, where he remained for a time and then went to Dewitt county, where his death occurred in 1862, when he was sixty-one years of age. His wife survived for a long period and passed away in 1895. She was a worthy and consistent Christian woman and during the early days when the women of the neighborhood were called upon to make clothing she did her full share in accomplishing this work. Mrs. Talk now has in her possession a bed spread, which was made from cotton which her mother picked; and she took the seed from the cotton, spun and wove it into the spread, which is now more than eighty years old and is highly prized by the daughter. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Parker were four children: Rebecca, who died at the age of nine years; Susan, the wife of F. Middleton; Isaac, who was formerly engaged in the stock business, but of late years has been engaged in business in Runge; and Margaret A., who is now the wife of A. W. Talk. The wife and mother was a consistent member of the Christian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Talk have been born twelve children, namely: Ida, the wife of S. J. Tipton; John G., a stock farmer; Matthew, who died when a young man of twenty-four years; Alda, the wife of F. Wood; Lilla, who died when fourteen years of age; Oscar P., a stock farmer; Nettie J., the wife of Hicks Green, a traveling salesman; Daisy, Rosa, Maggie Pearl, Beulah and Alpha, all with their parents. The family are all members of the Methodist church.

El Campo.

Christian Bruns, a pioneer farmer living retired at El Campo, was born at Oldenburg, Germany, August 28, 1848, but from the age of five years was reared in Texas. His parents were John and Meta (Zumuehlen) Bruns, both of whom were descended from prominent old Protestant families of Oldenburg. John Bruns married in his native country and continued in business at his trade as a potter. He established a factory for the manufacture of pottery and operated it successfully until the death of his wife in 1853, when he determined to bring his children to America, believing that they might have still better advantages in this country. Accordingly he arrived at Galveston, Texas, in the fall of 1853, proceeded on a small steamer to Houston and thence by ox team to Colorado county, where he remained for a brief period. He had some capital and expected to engage in the manufacture of pottery ware. At length he found clay to suit his purpose in Gonzales county and at once began the erection of a plant, but he worked so hard to establish his business that he undermined his health and died in 1855. When he came to America he left his youngest child, then an infant in Germany, but in the meantime had returned to the fatherland and brought the babe to America. The children were early orphaned, but they found homes with different families and by reason of their early training and good

judgment and their sound principles, which they received as a precious legacy from their parents, they grew to honorable manhood and womanhood, becoming respected citizens of the various communities in which they lived and all remained true to the teachings of the Lutheran church —the church of their ancestors. At the time of his death the father had considerable money, but the estate was wasted by the administrator so that the children received only fifty dollars each, and have been forced to depend upon their own resources. There were four sons and two daughters in the family: Frederick (a farmer) and John, who operates a cotton gin and sawmill and is engaged in farming in Fayette county; Gerhard, a farmer of Gonzales county; Anna, wife of Louis Fahrenthold; Christian, of this review, and Johanna, the wife of G. H. Meyer, a mechanic of San Antonio. All but the youngest son served in the Confederate army.

Christian Bruns was only five years old when brought to the United States and was only seven when his father died. He has always resided in Texas and when he lost his father went to live with a German couple who had no children of their own. They treated him with great kindness most of the time, but both had the habit of imbibing too freely occasionally and at such times became irritable and unkind. On one such occasion they demanded that young Christian go for more liquor and when he refused locked him in the smoke house all night. In the morning, when they were sober, they were very sorry and apologized to him and promised never to do so again, but in the meantime Christian had determined to leave and when the opportunity offered he ran away. He then found work on different farms and later at a mill and cotton gin, being thus employed until he was twenty-five years of age.

In the meantime Mr. Bruns had saved his earnings and felt justified in marrying, so in 1873 he wedded Miss Mary Sander, who was born in Fayette county, Texas, in 1853, a daughter of William and Mary (Duellberg) Sander, natives of Prussia, who became residents of that county in 1851. The father purchased land and improved a good farm. Later he took up arms in defense of the Confederacy, and for a time was stationed at Galveston, Texas, while later he freighted cotton to Brownsville for the government. He also found a market for his own cotton and some he bought, receiving forty-eight cents per pound. This proved very profitable and gave him a start in life. He afterward successfully carried on farming until his death in 1901. His wife passed away in 1889. They were faithful members of the Lutheran church and people of the highest respectability. In the family were four sons: William, a farmer and merchant of Fayette county; Henry, who died leaving a wife and five children; August, deceased; and Charles, a farmer of Fayette county.

The only daughter, Mary, and the third member of the family, as stated, became the wife of Mr. Bruns, after which he established a store and engaged in general merchandising on his own account. He secured a good trade, but the fact that he allowed so many to purchase goods on credit caused him to close out his business in 1887, after which he conducted a granger store until 1889. He then bought a tract of six hundred acres of raw land near the present site of El Campo. At that time

no farming had been done on the prairie and he was the first to try the experiment. He paid three dollars and a half per acre for the land, built a house and soon had a portion of his farm under cultivation. The first year he had a small crop, but after that raised good crops annually until 1894, raising over a bale of cotton to the acre and also good corn. In May, 1895, a hailstorm destroyed all; he planted a second time, but that proved a failure. From 1896 to 1898 he had over a bale to the acre, and then for two years the boll weevil and storms proved very destructive. In 1901 he put in rice and for three years raised good crops and secured good prices. In 1904 he sold his farm for fifty-three dollars per acre. He had also raised and sold hay in previous years and raised garden produce for his family.

When Mr. Bruns settled on the prairie he was alone. The railroad was running in 1884 and a small station was established, called Prairie Switch. In the fall of 1889 the town of El Campo was platted and a small gin built, and today it is a flourishing commercial center, with good schools, churches, a produce market, and all modern advantages which are an indication of advancing civilization and progressive citizenship. Mr. Bruns assisted in promoting the town, buying lots and building houses which he rented or sold. In 1904 he purchased a commodious residence standing in the midst of a block of ground. The site is elevated, the style of architecture is modern, the conveniences are many and altogether this is one of the attractive homes of the city. Mr. Bruns is now living retired, looking after his invested interests, and deals in real estate. He owns three farms which he rents, as well as other properties, and he aided in organizing the State Bank of El Campo and Palacios, of which he is a director. Mr. Bruns also loans money and busies himself in many ways, for indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature. As the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well and he has created a goodly estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruns have had seven children: Augusta, who is the wife of Gus Nattio, a farmer; Herman, at home; William, a popular druggist at El Campo; Lizzie and Flora, also living at home; Emma, a successful school teacher, and Henry, who is attending school. All the family are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Bruns belongs to the Sons of Herman. He is well known as a most respected citizen, served as county commissioner in 1891-2, and he has done for the county a most serviceable and valuable work as a pioneer farmer, demonstrating the possibilities of the soil for the cultivation of crops, thus setting an example which others have profitably followed and thereby contributing to the general growth and prosperity of the county.

P. B. Bundick is the proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel of El Campo, and is a son of one of the veterans who fought in the battle of San Jacinto and was a citizen of the Republic of Texas. A native of Matagorda county, Texas, P. B. Bundick was born August 21, 1855, his parents being Thomas W. and Clementine (Schultz) Bundick, who were married in Texas; the former was born in Louisiana and the latter in Germany. T. W. Bundick was of Scotch-Irish descent and was reared on a farm in the state of his nativity. He came to Texas as a young man, locating in Fort Bend county, and opened up a farm on Oyster creek,

where he remained until the outbreak of hostilities which resulted in winning Texan independence from Mexico. He joined the force of brave patriots, with General Sam Houston in command, and was active in the struggle until its close when Santa Anna was made a prisoner.

At the Siege of the Alamo.

He was always on duty, ready for any emergency. He was with a small force dispatched to recruit the forces under Travis at San Antonio. When within a few miles of the city the lieutenant in command, not knowing in which direction the Mexicans would approach, asked for volunteers to act as pickets to carry word to the garrison at the Alamo. Mr. Bundick, with three others, volunteered and remained in order to give warning of the Mexican approach. The remainder of the force joined Crockett and Travis at the Alamo and met death with that brave band of Texas heroes, while those on picket duty remained at their posts and could see the smoke of the battle. On the morning of the last day of the struggle one of the pickets rode in and told his companions of the massacre in the Alamo. Then the four pickets returned to Houston's camp and informed him what had happened. Mr. Bundick was one of the squad that captured General Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto, not knowing at the time who the prisoner was. As they approached the camp other Mexican prisoners exclaimed, "Santa Anna." The squad brought him before Houston and it took all of Houston's power and influence with his army to keep the men from hanging the Mexican general on the spot. With keen foresight General Houston realized that Texan liberty was in his grasp, but that the death of Santa Anna might prolong the war, and so refused to give up his illustrious prisoner to the fury of his soldiers. Texas became a republic, but it was still some months before the state was freed from the Mexican renegades and desperadoes who had crossed the border, and Mr. Bundick assisted in holding these in subjection. It was a heroic struggle and was won against great odds.

When the war ended Mr. Bundick returned to his Oyster creek home and resumed farming. Soon after his marriage he removed to the prairie near the present site of Stafford, there remaining for a short time, after which he removed to Matagorda county in 1849, when there were not more than a half dozen white families in the county. George Elliott, Esquire Reed and Harris Yamans camped on Cashes creek and Mr. Bundick joined them, later selecting land on the Colorado river, where he made a permanent settlement and engaged in farming and stock raising. Farming was then done on a small scale, for the only market was that furnished by the emigrants. The pioneers raised supplies for their own families and depended on stock raising for an income. Game of all kinds was plentiful and wild beasts roamed at will. The range was free, grass was good and the stock flourished. Mr. Bundick employed his energies in getting a good herd of cattle, and he aided in the pioneer development of the county, not only in winning independence from Mexican rule but also in suppressing the Indian violences and in planting the seeds of later-day civilization and progress. To such men the

state owes a debt of gratitude that can never be paid and on the pages of her history he deserves most honorable mention.

On arriving in Matagorda county he lived for a time in a tent made of a wagon cover and when he had selected land for a permanent location he built a house and soon had some of his land under cultivation, while his herds roamed over the open range. Later he purchased more land and was the owner of over eleven hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1870. He was a splendid representative of the old type of southern planter and stockman, charitable to the needy, hospitable at all times, the latchstring ever hanging out to his friends, while the traveler of pioneer times was never denied a welcome and shelter. He was a faithful member of the Christian church and also of the Masonic fraternity and he voted with the Democracy. In the early days he was a slave owner but he gave to all his black people their freedom while living in Fort Bend county. He was, however, a supporter of the Confederate cause in the Civil war and was a man unfaltering in his adherence to his honest convictions. None ever doubted his loyalty or questioned his sincerity.

One brother, Jackson Bundick, settled with him on Oyster creek, from which both joined Houston's army. After the war Jackson Bundick settled in Brazoria county near where Sandy Point is now, T. W. Bundick, removing to Matagorda county, began raising hogs. One night the only sow was attacked by two bears, and after a considerable fight Mr. Bundick and his father-in-law, Moritz Schultz, succeeded in killing the bears. Mr. Bundick shot deer from his own dooryard and there were many wild turkeys, panthers and bears and much smaller game. His wife yet survives at the old homestead, where a large tract of the land which her husband acquired is under cultivation, being rented out for modern farming, while some stock is also raised thereon. Mrs. Bundick was born in Germany in 1828, a daughter of Moritz Schultz, of that country, who landed at Galveston, Texas, about 1840. Later he settled near where Houston is now and after his daughter married Mr. T. W. Bundick they all lived together, moving to Matagorda county, where he died at his daughter's home in 1872. He was a saddler, and made saddles and saddle trees, selling to the trade. He also made saddles for stockmen and for soldiers in the Civil war. He made a saddle for his grandson, P. B. Bundick, who used it from the age of eight years until he was too old, and later P. B. Bundick's son Hy. Bundick used it until he also was too large, and the saddle is still in a good state of preservation.

In the Schultz family were two children: Mrs. Bundick; and C. A. Schultz, who freighted cotton for the government to Mexico during the Civil war. After the war he settled on Jones creek in Wharton county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He married Lizzie Haddon, a daughter of William Haddon, a pioneer settler of Texas, who saw hard service in the early days, especially in the Mier expedition, when the death roll was made out by drawing beans from a bag. Those who drew white ones escaped, but those who drew black ones were shot. William Haddon and another man managed to make their escape and were followed by armed soldiers. They jumped into the Rio Grande river to swim across and being fired upon they pretended to have been

hit. Sinking low in the water William Hadden floated down stream and hid in a big pile of drift until night, when he made his escape. He became a widely known and prominent stockman and was the first to handle registered stock in his locality. He died in Wharton county.

The children of Thomas W. Bundick were: Thomas W. Bundick, Jr., who is yet with his mother on the old homestead; P. B., of this review; O. C., also on the homestead farm; Robert, deceased; Hamilton, who settled at San Antonio, where he married and became chief of the fire department; Matilda, the wife of P. Rieman; and Jepth, on the old home farm. The mother is a member of the Christian church and a most estimable lady.

P. B. Bundick was reared amid pioneer surroundings in Matagorda county and was educated at a private subscription school. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age and was then married and two years later was elected constable and served a term of two years, during which time he settled on a farm. After five years he bought and run a public ferry boat on the Colorado river, known as Bundick's ferry, for eight years. He then resumed farming and stock-raising for five years. In 1893 he came to El Campo, purchased a lot and erected the Pioneer Hotel, which he has since conducted, making it a popular hostelry.

Mr. P. B. Bundick was appointed and served as deputy sheriff for five years and later was elected city marshal and tax collector, in which capacity he is still serving. He is faithful and prompt in the discharge of his official duties and is also known through the county as a reliable business man. While on the farm he raised corn, cotton, hogs and other stock. He has witnessed marvelous changes in agricultural methods. In the early days of his residence in this locality there were only three or four families in his immediate nenghborhood and but two houses within twenty miles. He saw the country in its wild and primitive condition and has noted with pleasure its rapid development and the progress that has been made in farming, especially in rice and cotton culture. He has kept pace in his business life with the general development and is known as one of the representative business men of El Campo.

In October, 1876, Mr. Bundick was married to Miss Mary J. Spore, who was born in Louisiana in 1856, a daughter of John and Margaret (O'Neal) Spore, who were married in Louisiana. The father was a farmer by occupation and served in the Confederate army. He was captured by Union soldiers at Matagorda peninsula, taken north and kept there until after the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Bundick have many friends in El Campo and vicinity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows lodge and is most loyal to the teachings and tenets of these orders.

Gideon Egg, a prominent merchant and cotton buyer of Edna, was born at Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 16, 1839, a son of Jacob and Anna (Gisler) Egg, both also natives of that place. The paternal grandfather, Belshaser Egg, was numbered among the leading agriculturists and prominent citizens of that locality, and was a worthy member of the Reformed church. He became the father of four children, three daughters and a son.

Jacob Egg, the son, remained under the parental roof and assisted in the work of the farm, finally inheriting the old homestead. There all of his children were also born, but in 1854 he sold the old place and emigrated with his family to Texas, arriving in this state early in the year of 1855. The family home was established in Goliad county, where the father spent his declining years retired from all active labor, happy in the thought of having established his children in this free land of America. He was a valued member of the Reformed church, and ever lived an upright and honorable life. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Egg: Abraham, who was killed during his service in the Confederate army, as a member of Pratt's Battery; Isaac, a prominent merchant and postmaster of Milesville, Texas, and a ginner in DeWitt county; Jacob, who served throughout the war of the rebellion in the Confederate army, and is now living retired at San Antonio; Gideon, whose name introduces this review; Johanna, who died of yellow fever in 1867; Anna S., who died in 1858; Amelia, who became Mrs. Heck and died at Victoria, leaving one daughter; Salena, the wife of M. Lichtenstein, of Corpus Christi.

Gideon Egg accompanied his parents on their emigration to Texas in 1855, being then a lad of sixteen years; and he thereafter worked at any honorable occupation which he could find to do. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted for service in Company C, First Regiment of Sibley's Brigade, and later in Tom Green's command. Being assigned to New Mexico, the first engagement in which he participated was the battle of Val Verde, thence to Glorieta, and after much maneuvering and skirmishing the command returned to Eastern Texas and Louisiana, participating in the victorious fight at Mansfield and later at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. After spending much time in that state the command went to Arkansas, and returning to Texas on the 1st of January, 1865, was at Galveston when General Lee surrendered, and was near Corsicana, Texas, when the command disbanded and all returned to their respective homes. At the battle of Glorieta Mr. Egg was made a prisoner of war and carried to Fort Union, where he was paroled for exchange, which occurred about one year later. After the war had ended he returned to his home at Goliad, where for two years he was engaged in freighting with mule teams from Indianola to San Antonio, while for a similar period he was employed as a clerk in a store, and at the end of that period he came to Jackson county, Texas, and engaged in business for himself at Texana in 1873. In 1882, when Edna was platted, he erected the first business house and moved his store there, and throughout the intervening period has been extensively engaged in the grocery business. At the same time he has also been identified with the cotton industry, distributing the money among the farmers for most of the cotton marketed at Edna. During his business career he has met with many difficulties and obstacles, but he has overcome them all, has kept pace with the progress and development of the times, and has long been numbered among the leading business men of his city and county, esteemed alike for his many sterling characteristics and his honorable business methods.

In 1870 Mr. Egg was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Kaapku,

who was born in Indianola, Texas, in 1852, a daughter of Charles Kaapku, of Berlin, but who was numbered among the early pioneers to Texas, where he became well known as a carpenter and builder. He assisted in the building of Indianola, which was washed away by the floods of 1875 and 1885, and was an enterprising and public-spirited man, successful in his investments and honorable in his business dealings. At the time of the Civil war he removed to St. Louis, where his death occurred in 1864, passing away in the faith of the Lutheran church. His widow survived for many years, and after the first destruction of Indianola in 1875 she found a home with her daughter, Mrs. Egg, in Edna, where she passed away in 1904. She, too, was a worthy member of the Lutheran church. In their family were five children, namely: Amelia, who became the wife of Mr. Egg; Charles, who also died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Egg, leaving a wife and one child; Matilda, the wife of F. Lege, county clerk of Eagle Pass, Texas; Martha, unmarried; and Albertena, now Mrs. Horton. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Egg has been blessed with eight children: Salina, the wife of Professor Peacock, of San Antonio; Anna, the wife of Guy Mitchell, a prominent attorney-at-law and county judge of Jackson county; Gideon, a dry goods merchant at Edna; Emil, engaged in the same occupation at Ganado; Albert C., high sheriff of Jackson county; Joseph and Alfred, who are assisting their father in the store; and Norma, the youngest of the family. Mrs. Egg is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin M. Sheldon, so many years prominent in the public affairs of Rockport, is the son of Captain Stephen Sheldon, in the days of his activity among the best known of those connected with the "river trade." Born at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 12th of August, 1862, he was reared in that old historic city. His parents, Stephen and Georgiana (Arnold) Sheldon, were both natives of Apponaug, Rhode Island, the mother being a descendant of the old Arnold family of New England and Revolutionary fame. She was a granddaughter of Joseph W. Arnold, one of the first settlers of Providence, where he engaged in the hotel business and became the host of many eminent Americans. General Washington made his house his headquarters when in that locality, and upon one occasion left his trunk in Mr. Arnold's care. As he never called for it, the trunk of the great president has remained in the family for three generations, and is now its most valued relic.

Stephen Sheldon was born, reared and married in Rhode Island, and later moved to Georgetown, near the city of Washington, where he engaged in the hotel business. He thus continued until 1858, when he removed to New Orleans, bought the steamboat Starlight and engaged in the river trade of the Mississippi valley. In this venture he was remarkably successful, and at the opening of the Civil war his steamer became a transport for the Federal government. During this period he transported General Banks and other eminent commanders, and after the close of the war continued in the river traffic until the sinking of his boat and its total wreck. He then retired from active business, but had become so popular with the government authorities that he was appointed to various federal positions, and filled them with credit until his death in 1868. There were few men on the river or at New Orleans who

were more widely known or highly respected than Captain Sheldon. He was a sterling Republican, and an honored member of the Episcopal church and the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Stephen Arnold survived her husband, and later made her home at Rockport, where she died in October, 1906. She was a daughter of Francis Arnold of Rhode Island, and her mother was a daughter of General Joe Green, of Revolutionary fame. Her father was owner and captain of a vessel which was engaged for many years in the West India trade. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Arnold were: Frank, deceased; Susan, Mrs. Baker; Adelia, now Mrs. Gardner; William, who died at Yorktown, Texas; and Georgiana, the mother of Benjamin M. Sheldon.

The children of Captain and Mrs. Stephen Sheldon were as follows: Fannie, afterward Mrs. B. Sprague, who died in Rhode Island; Benjamin M.; Albert, who died in Texas, and Georgiana, unmarried.

Benjamin M. Sheldon remained in his native city of New Orleans until 1873, or five years after the death of his father. He was then eleven years of age, and at this time his mother brought him to Corpus Christi, in whose schools he obtained a good elementary education. Later he learned the trade of a painter, which he followed for a number of years, finally taking considerable contracts at different towns, but retaining Corpus Christi as his headquarters. He thus became familiar with the advantages of Rockport, locating there in 1890 and opening a paint shop. He actively and successfully engaged in his old line of business until 1904, when he was appointed postmaster of Rockport.

Mr. Sheldon has always been a sturdy Republican, having earnestly and intelligently supported its principles as being conducive to the greatest public good. He has served with vigor and practical ability as mayor of the city for a period of six years, and in 1898 was elected county judge, holding that position for the succeeding four years to the mutual satisfaction of the legal profession and the general public. While postmaster he has made many changes tending to the betterment of the service, and has raised the office to a third-class grade. He has carried his careful and sound business methods into the conduct of the postoffice, and none of the rural towns of Texas have a better service than Rockport. The Postmaster was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Rockport, of which he was also a stockholder and director, and has many property interests in the place. His handsome and commodious modern residence occupies a commanding site near the bay, and is an additional evidence of the well merited prosperity which has come to him—or rather which he has earned by his sterling qualities of industry and broad and far-sighted ability. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his fraternal relations is one of the most widely known characters in this section of the state. He is identified with Masonry, and also a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias. In the last named order he has filled all the chairs, attended the grand lodge and is now deputy grand chancellor.

In 1890 Benjamin M. Sheldon was married to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, born at Long View, Texas, and a daughter of Professor John T. and Sally (Smith) Kennedy. She is a lady of grace and intelligence,

well fitted to adorn the position of social prominence occupied by the family. Mrs. Sheldon's mother was a daughter of Joseph F. Smith, a cousin of Henry Smith, one of the early governors of Texas. Mr. Smith was one of the early pioneers of Texas, and passed through many harrowing adventures. At one time he was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and his life was spared through the fortunate circumstance that he was one of those who drew the white, instead of the black bean. He was a civil engineer by profession and did much of the early surveying in Texas, being also among its pioneer educators and at one time professor of mathematics at the McKenzie Institute, Clarksville, Texas. Professor Kennedy bravely endured the hardships incident to pioneer life, fought a good fight against savages and wild beasts, and materially assisted in laying the groundwork of a great and intelligent commonwealth by starting many eminent Texans on the high road to useful service, through his work as a faithful and efficient educator. His character was both of strong and broad proportions, and is worthy of liberal space in the early history of the state. The last years of his life were passed at Palestine, Anderson county, Texas, where he died in 1872. The deceased was long a pillar of the Methodist church, and a Mason of high standing.

Mrs. John T. Kennedy preceded her husband by several years, her death occurring at Long View, Gregg county, this state. As stated, he was a typical Texas pioneer. In these day he would have been called a "promoter" of settlements and towns, and accomplished much to induce immigration to Texas. He platted and founded the town of St. Mary, Refugio county, and was widely known and highly respected. By his last will he conveyed all his property to his two granddaughters, Mrs. Sheldon and Mrs. Bell. During the late years of his life, on account of declining health, he went to Mexico, where he died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy were Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin M. Sheldon, and Jane, now Mrs. C. R. Bell, whose husband is a prominent merchant and farmer at Naches, near Palestine, Texas.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Sheldon has been blessed by two sons: Joseph S., born May 31, 1891, and Arnold K., born November 6, 1892.

Laredo.

Charles F. Yaeger is one of Laredo's active and representative business men and has had a very eventful career in various lines, being active in times of both war and peace, and finally locating in Texas, where he has become thoroughly identified with the best interests of his state, county and city. He was born in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, in November, 1848, being of German ancestry. His father was Frederick Yaeger, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, while his mother, Frederika Heuer, was born in Karlsrhue, Wurtemberg, Germany, their marriage taking place in St. Louis.

Frederick Yaeger spent his youth and young manhood in France, where he received a most liberal education, being a student for a number of years in the University of Paris and becoming a linguist of distinction. He was also a scholar in botanical and horticultural sciences, and on these subjects he wrote a number of books and pamphlets, some of

these being particularly enlightening upon the wine-making industry. A brother of his had come to America shortly before the beginning of the Mexican war, and at St. Louis had raised a company of soldiers at his own expense, joining Gen. Zachary Taylor in his expedition to Mexico. About the close of the Mexican war, Frederick Yaeger joined this brother in St. Louis, remaining in the city about a year. He then went into Louisiana, locating in the Parish of Plaquemines, where he formed a partnership with Sidney Robinson (a brother-in-law of Gen. Zachary Taylor) in the ownership and operation of a sugar plantation on the Mississippi river. He remained here until about 1855, when he decided to locate in the north, and started for Chicago. On his way hither, however, on the advice of a friend, he stopped off at Evansville, Ind. At this point there was being promoted the Wabash & Erie Canal, also a railroad, and having studied the profession of civil engineering, he thought possibly there might be something for him in this line, and decided to locate there with his family. He eventually engaged in the meat-packing business there and was well on his way toward success when his death occurred in 1858.

Charles F. Yaeger was a schoolboy in Evansville, when the excitement over the Civil war began, and he was but fourteen years old when he went down the river to Cairo, in 1852, and, with the consent of his mother, enlisted in the naval service, in the fleet commanded by Commodore Foote. He was assigned to duty as messenger on the staff of the officers of the fleet, carrying messages from officers on the boat, as well as between the officers of the different boats of the fleet. He passed a rather rigid examination to get into this service, and then, his object gained, he entered into it with keenest zest. He went with Commodore Foote to the battle of Fort McHenry; from there to Fort Donelson, and then, returning to the Mississippi river, the fleet went down the stream and received the surrender of the Confederate troops at Columbus, Ky. From there they went to Island No. 10, which was blockaded, and then to Fort Pillow, where the vessel our subject was on, the Cincinnati, Commodore Foote's flagship, was sunk. From there they went to Memphis and up the White river into Arkansas, where they captured the forces under Colonel Frye, who is remembered as subsequently commanding a filibustering expedition to Cuba in the ship Virginia, and who was shot at Santiago de Cuba. From the White river the Commodore's fleet moved to Vicksburg, in the operations that were being started at that time to close up the river, and at Vicksburg the fleet was joined with that of Admiral Farragut. In the engagement before Vicksburg, in the effort to run the blockade, young Yaeger was seriously wounded in the arm, that member being nearly torn off. He was taken to the Marine Hospital at Mound City, Ill., where he remained until the following December, 1863. On coming out of the hospital he was still seriously disabled and did not re-enter the service. During his service in the navy he had served under the commands of five admirals, Foote, Davis, French, Porter and Farragut.

After these somewhat remarkable experiences as a boy, he entered college at Evansville and spent some years in study, devoting considerable time to both law and medicine, but finally deciding not to enter upon a

professional career. In 1871 he made a trip to New Orleans, remaining there about four months. This was the period of the Kellogg troubles of the reconstruction period and he wrote up the troublesome scenes as correspondent of the Evansville *Courier*. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in telegraphy, first as an operator for the Pacific Telegraph Company, and later with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. From this position he entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and later was with the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern; with the latter company going into the auditing department, and later becoming assistant general auditor and assistant to President Dupont, of that company. While in this position he was taken sick and resigned and later he went with the Adams Express Company, as cashier of the Cincinnati office, but continued sickness, resulting from his war life, led him to resign after about three months. Returning to Louisville, he became secretary and treasurer of the Divey Coal Mining Company for eighteen months. From there he went to Memphis, in 1876, about the time of the great yellow fever epidemic of that year, where he took charge of the business of the Washington Compresses. In the spring of 1879 he returned to Evansville and took the management of the Melrose Milling Company, which position he filled for three months, after which he was office manager of the Evansville Brewing Company for three years. At about this time he became interested in politics, and in the fall of 1882 was elected county auditor of Vanderburg county, serving in that capacity until the spring of 1887. During these later years in Evansville he became a prominent and influential figure in the Democratic party, being a member of the state central committee, chairman of the district committee, and was a delegate to the national convention that nominated President Cleveland the first time. He had become prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and as a Democrat in the same was considered of strong influence. In this and other directions he was of service to his party in a state that was so close and hotly contested as to hold the center of national interest for several years.

In September, 1888, he came to Texas, making brief stays at El Paso and San Antonio, before coming to Laredo, where he has since remained. Here he took charge of the real estate department of the Laredo Improvement Company, which, financed by northern and eastern capitalists, invested heavily in extensive additions to Laredo, as well as in various local enterprises. Later he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the company, and in January, 1891, it having become involved in the financial depression, he was appointed receiver of the company, to settle up its affairs. He sold its properties in April, 1892, and remained as receiver until the following August. He then became secretary and manager of the Laredo Electric & Railway Company, remaining such until November, 1904. Under his management the street railways were completed and put on a paying basis, and in 1893-4 he built the present electric light plant for the company, becoming also one of the stockholders. He has since then gone extensively into the brick manufacturing business, the principal industry of Laredo and vicinity, and is a member of the firm of Johnson & Yaeger, manufacturers of fire brick, milled fire clay, dry pressed building brick, etc. The plant and yards of this firm are

at Minera, Webb county, on the Rio Grande, and the industry is a large one, employing many men.

Mr. Yaeger is a man of wide experience in business affairs, on which he brings to bear keen insight and ability. He masters every proposition he assumes, as, for instance, when with the electric company he became an acknowledged authority on electric matters. Mr. Yaeger is a city alderman, is ex-commander of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., and is grand knight of the local Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Yaeger was married at Evansville in 1860 to Miss Cora Zulieda Haney, daughter of John A. and Lucinda (Lincoln) Haney, Mrs. Haney being a first cousin to the late Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Yaeger have five children: Frieda Cornelia, wife of Arthur E. Derby; Miss Florence Gertrude Yeager, Edward C. Yeager, Anita Maria Yaeger and Margarita Yaeger.

Asher Richardson. One of the most successful and prominent men of Carrizo Springs, Dimmit county, Texas, is Asher Richardson, who has won his prosperity through the development of the natural resources of the country and through most capable and discriminating management of his business interests. He is a man of sound judgment and of unfaltering diligence, who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He was born in Worcester county, Maryland, in 1856, his parents being Littleton James and Harriet Elizabeth (Scarborough) Richardson. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is descended from old and prominent families of Maryland, dating back to the early English settlement of the colony, and Asher Richardson was born on land that was granted to his ancestors by the king of England and is still held by members of the Richardson family in Worcester county. It was upon this place that Littleton J. Richardson was also born, the ancestors having occupied this place soon after their arrival from England in 1680. In the maternal line Asher Richardson is descended from the Scarborough family, members of the English nobility, who became residents of the new world in 1625. The Scarboroughs were instrumental in quelling the first mutiny in the English colony of Virginia. Mr. Richardson's mother was the daughter of Richard Scarborough.

Dimmit County.

In the county of his nativity Asher Richardson was reared and acquired the greater part of his education. In 1876, when twenty years of age, he made his way to Southwestern Texas and located in Dimmit county, which was then a frontier district, having no communication with the outside world. Mr. Richardson recalls many of the distressing and trying hardships of pioneer life such as are unknown in these days, including the lack of good water, for there were no wells then and water was obtained from tanks built of earth to catch the rain. Frequently there were periods of drought. There was also a lack of nutritious food, as little was raised beside meat. Mr. Richardson turned his attention to the live stock business, which has claimed his time and energies ever since. In later years, however, he has given most of his attention to the development of the country for the benefit of small farmers. In the earlier years of his residence in Dimmit county the country was all an open range, and

it is recalled that Mr. Richardson built the first wire pasture fence in that part of Texas. He was also for many years extensively engaged in the raising of horses and cattle and was from 1876 until about 1904 extensively engaged in the sheep business. At one time he had sheep numbering twenty-six thousand. In this enterprise he was a partner of his father-in-law, William Votaw, who died in 1889, and who for many years had been a noted character in the stock industry of Texas—one of the earliest and most prominent cattlemen. The Votaws also figured conspicuously in connection with the early history of Texas, William Votaw's father having been a soldier in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836.

Mr. Richardson deserves the greatest credit for the work he has done in developing the agricultural interests of Dimmit county and through his energy and liberality in making valuable experiments with the growing of various kinds of crops and through making it possible for the small farmer to come in and win success in the cultivation of land that a few years ago was not considered worth ten cents per acre. To Mr. Richardson is due the artesian well system of Southwestern Texas, for he it was who drilled the first wells of this character near Carrizo Springs, demonstrating the presence of a bounteous supply of water for irrigation purposes within a large belt of Southwestern Texas. The discovery of this has given a great impetus to the growth and development of the country, for the soil is naturally rich and productive, all that it needed being water. He has demonstrated the possibilities for development and his efforts have been of most material benefit to the state and its settlers.

Mr. Richardson's home place in Dimmit county, near the county seat, Carrizo Springs, is the noted Oak Grove ranch, which includes the smaller farms, La Palma and Eagle's Nest, and upon which he has made wonderful improvements. The Oak Grove ranch comprises fifty thousand acres, in the midst of which Mr. Richardson has a large and beautiful residence, equipped with every modern convenience. It is situated in the midst of a fine grove of sturdy old oak and hackberry trees and altogether is a most inviting country residence. Here Mr. Richardson has maintained an

Fruit Growing.

extensive experimental garden since 1887. Here can be seen growing nine varieties of European grapes, which have been in bearing for ten years and the vines are still vigorous, many of them being three and a half inches in diameter. He has recently planted several varieties of grapes that are new to this section, among them the Delaware, Scupperong, Eden and Herbemont. Here Mr. Richardson has also been growing peaches for fifteen years and his trees are of the very finest varieties. The trees have borne prolifically and the fruit is most delicious. He likewise raises several varieties of Japanese plums, together with many kinds of pears and apples and the pomegranate. Figs are in abundance and there are several varieties, among them the Oriental of Commerce, the largest fig known. The dewberry and the blackberry produced here are unsurpassed in any section of the country, and he has strawberries and vegetables in abundance. In fact, this is one of the finest farms in the entire state and Mr. Richardson has demonstrated the possibilities of

Dimmit county for fruit raising and thus largely enhanced the material wealth of the district. Eight miles east of Oak Grove on the same ranch is a three hundred and fifty acre farm known as La Palma. Here there is a large reservoir and two flowing wells that supply an abundance of water for irrigation. Upon this place he has another young orchard of peaches, pears, plums, figs, lemons and Satsuma oranges, but the principal crops grown are corn and cotton. This farm lies in the famous Moro valley and is extremely fertile. Northeast from La Palma on the same ranch is another irrigated farm of six hundred and forty acres known as the Eagle's Nest. This is the largest farm in the artesian belt as well as the most beautiful. Two immense artesian wells flowing into a circular reservoir of seven acres supply this large tract with twice as much water as is needed. The irrigation ditches upon this farm, as well as on La Palma, are laid out in the most perfect manner, enabling the tenants to get water upon any part of these farms with ease. This farm is not only in a high state of cultivation, but is unusually well improved. Upon it is a modern ginning plant and gristmill, large barn, corn crib forty by ninety feet, supply store and numerous handsome tenement houses as well as a schoolhouse and church combined. There is also a fine orchard and three hundred acres of this farm is being planted to cotton, twenty acres in ribbon cane, twenty acres or more in alfalfa, together with many kinds of vegetables and forage crops. Large numbers of hogs are raised here and every part of the business is carried on successfully, Mr. Richardson supervising the whole.

Mr. Richardson was married in Bexar county to Miss Mary Isabella Votaw and they have six children: Lula Richardson; Mary Ethel, the wife of Walter McComb, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee; Littleton V.; Harriet Isabelle; Ruby Scarborough; and Forest Aline.

Mr. Richardson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he is also identified with various other organizations, including the Texas State Cattle Raisers' Association. He is interested in public affairs and everything pertaining to the welfare, growth and benefit of the county, and was one of the board of county commissioners which in the early '80s built the courthouse in the then just organized Dimmit county. He is earnestly and sincerely interested in the upbuilding of the town and county by making it a place of homes for small farmers to take the place of the great ranches which have heretofore occupied all the land. In every way he is a most valuable and useful citizen, contributing liberally to the educational facilities of the people as well as to religious development, and has done much toward the elevation of the Mexican laborers who are employed in large numbers in this section of the country. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of genuine sterling worth, and his labors in behalf of public progress have been far-reaching, effective and most commendable.

W. T. Hill. Texas contains many brave and efficient officials, and to them is due a large share of the credit for the peaceful and orderly conditions now prevailing throughout the state, compared with the state of affairs less than a generation since. Among these officers none has proved more efficient or has a more popular following than Mr. W. T. Hill, sheriff of LaSalle county. That he has performed his official duties

in a capable manner is evidenced by the fact that he is at present serving his fourth term and seventh year of continuous service in this position, a record of which he may justly feel proud.

Mr. Hill was born in Caldwell county, Texas, in 1871, his parents being George W. and Eliza J. (Crenshaw) Hill. George W. Hill was a native of Missouri, where he passed the early portion of his life, coming to Texas soon after the close of the Civil war and locating in Caldwell county. Here he became one of the prominent cattlemen of the day, extending his operations over a goodly portion of Southwestern Texas, where he long remained as one of its most widely known citizens. In 1877 he removed with his family to LaSalle county, when this section was still unorganized, and here he passed the remainder of his life, dying here in 1887. His wife was reared in this state, where she is also still living.

The son, W. T. Hill, was reared and educated for the most part in LaSalle county, and nearly his entire life thus far has been passed here. He "grew up," so to speak, in the cattle business and the experience thus gained has been a most valuable one to him. He began the business in this section when there were no fenced pastures and all was free and open range, a condition calling for a great deal more presence of mind and ingenuity than is now required in cattle business here. He continued in the cattle business and still retains a fine cattle ranch in LaSalle county, about eight miles from Cotulla.

In 1900 he was elected as the sheriff of LaSalle county, and such satisfaction did he give in the performance of his official duties that he was re-elected in 1902, 1904 and 1906. During all this time his record has been first class and he is noted for a promptness and efficiency which is gratifying to his constituents.

Mr. Hill was married to Miss Lallah Rookh Lacey, and they have two children, Inez and Lallah R.

Eagle Pass.

Alfred L. Wallace, county judge of Maverick county, and a veteran of the Confederate States army, is now living at Eagle Pass, Texas. His name was interwoven with the early-day history of the development of Maverick county, as also now again in later years. He was born near Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, April 25, 1844, and spent the earlier years of his life in and near Fayetteville, where he attended school. Soon after becoming seventeen years of age he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Bryant's Battalion of Cavalry, Cooper's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate army. His parents both died during his earlier boyhood days, leaving him, with his only and younger brother, Willis R. Wallace, to the care and protection of their legal guardian, Mr. A. M. Wilson, a most worthy and honorable citizen of Fayetteville.

Willis R. Wallace, brother to Alfred L., was born in Washington county, Arkansas, June 4, 1849. His early schooling was also received at Fayetteville. After the war, in 1869, he attended school at the University of Virginia one year, and thence went to Lebanon, Tennessee, and took a full course in the Law University at Lebanon. He then returned to

Texas and began practicing law, but returned to Tennessee in 1875, and was married to Miss Sallie Gosling, of Lebanon. He then returned with his bride to San Antonio, and soon after they made their home in Castroville, twenty-five miles west of that city. He was elected district attorney in 1878, and continued to be re-elected and to hold that office until his death, November 12, 1884. To him and his wife were born two daughters and one son. The mother and both daughters, Eugenia and Lucie, are now living in New York city, where the son, Alfred L. Wallace, Jr., died June 20, 1906, aged twenty-six years.

During the Civil war the brothers, Alfred and Willis, were unavoidably separated, one in the southern army. The other, being too young to serve as a soldier, remained in and near Fayetteville under the care and protection of two devoted and faithful old negroes (husband and wife) who had been their mother's loved and trusted house servants. After the war, in 1866, these brothers were reunited in San Antonio, Texas, but in order to do so Willis traveled the entire distance of over six hundred miles between Fayetteville and San Antonio with a friend, hauling apples in wagons to Texas. There were then no railroads whatever between the towns named.

During the Civil war, Alfred L. Wallace saw much active service, his commands serving in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas. In 1863 he was elected as junior second lieutenant of his company. With both large and small parties he did much scouting duty. Once, in the summer of 1864, he was given five picked men and sent on a ride of more than two hundred miles for the purpose of securing, if possible, information desired by his commanding officer. Much of the time Lieutenant Wallace and his men were far inside the enemy's lines. The difficulties and dangers of the trip were many and great, the little party having frequent skirmishes with scouting parties of United States cavalry, and in consequence unremitting watchfulness was absolutely necessary for their safety. The desired information was secured, and after an absence of more than two months Lieutenant Wallace and his comrades returned in safety to their command, both men and horses—especially the latter—being much in need of rest and recuperation.

Early in the year 1869, Mr. Wallace purchased land on the Cibolo river, in the counties of Bexar and Comal, about twenty-two miles northeast of San Antonio, and began farming and ranching on a small scale. On the 20th of June, 1870, he was married to Miss Esther A. Kincaid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Kincaid, of Comal county. To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace was born a son, Willis A. Wallace, June 20, 1871; and a daughter, Mary Ada Wallace, February 2, 1873. The son, Willis A., was married September 5, 1900, to Miss Catherine McCalleck, of Durango, Mexico. Two children, a son and a daughter, have been born to them, but both died in early infancy. Willis and his wife are now living at Colorado, Mitchell county, Texas, where he is stationed as an inspector in the service of the United States bureau of animal industry. Mary Ada, daughter of Alfred L. Wallace, was married in Eagle Pass, June 14, 1899, to William C. Douglas, who is now an able and popular attorney-at-law at Eagle Pass. To them was born a daughter, Ada Constance Douglas, September 26, 1901.

After the death of his wife in Comal county, Texas, September 9, 1874, Alfred L. Wallace rented his farm and ranch on the Cibolo and moved to Maverick county, where he took charge of a large stock of cattle, which he controlled until 1878. He then returned to his home on the Cibolo in Comal county, where he remained farming and ranching until early in the year 1884, when he sold his farm and ranch and moved with his cattle and horse stock to Pecos county, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 365 miles west of San Antonio. He remained there until April, 1894, then, coming to Eagle Pass, accepted the position of mounted inspector of United States customs, from which position he resigned October 1, 1898, and a few months later opened a commission business, handling wagons, carriages, farming implements and other machinery.

August 25, 1903, he was appointed county judge of Maverick county by the commissioners' court, to serve out the unexpired portion of the term made vacant by the then recent death of Judge J. W. McCarthy. Mr. Wallace was elected as county judge of Maverick county at the general election in November, 1904, and again in 1906. To the zeal and efforts of Mr. Wallace Eagle Pass owes its present efficient fire department and equipment, and in this matter, as in all others of public moment, Mr. Wallace is continually laboring for the best interests of the town and county. He is an enterprising, public-spirited man and citizen, whose worth is acknowledged and whose labors have been effective for the public good. In his social relations Mr. Wallace is an Odd Fellow and is in hearty sympathy with the principles and teachings of that noble fraternity. In all his life he has been found reliable and trustworthy in the performance of his duty as seen by him, and in his present honorable position he has constantly endeavored to be strictly just and impartial to all, which traits and actions have earned for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Uvalde County.

R. Graves Martin, a prominent physician and surgeon of Devine, Texas, and descendant of one of the pioneer families of Southwestern Texas, was born at Pleasanton, Atascosa county, April 17, 1876. He is a son of A. G. and Mary (Rutledge) Martin, the former a native of Florida, and the latter born in Georgia. A. G. Martin came to Texas as a young man and settled first in Guadalupe county, coming later to Atascosa county, where he settled permanently, engaging in stock farming. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate service and went to the front. While still in the service he was nominated and elected county judge of Atascosa county. This demanded his return home, and he obtained an honorable discharge and came back to take up the duties of his office. He remained in office for many years, being re-elected from term to term as Judge and remaining in the harness until 1900, when he held the position of county clerk. During all these years of public service he still retained the old ranch, and it yet remains in the family. He was a successful stock raiser and a trusted public official, and retained through all his residence in Texas a high reputation for integrity and the profound respect of his fellow citizens. For years a member

of Missionary Baptist church, he held the offices of deacon and Sunday school superintendent of that body, being also an accredited member of the Royal Arch Masons. His death occurred in 1900, but his wife still survives, having passed her three-score years.

Their family consisted of eight children, of which the following is the chronological order of birth: Rachael, wife of G. W. M. Duck, sheriff of Atascosa county, and now deceased; Mary, wife of Mr. McCalip; Henry G., president of the National Bank of Pleasanton, and county and district clerk of Atascosa county; Laura (Mrs. Oden); John B., deputy district clerk and present (1906) nominee for county treasurer; Ada, unmarried; R. Graves, and Lois B. (Mrs. Cottein). A. G. Martin, the father, had one son, Isaiah L. Martin, by a former marriage, who is prominently known throughout Southwestern Texas as Judge Martin, having served as district judge for a number of years, in addition to representing his district in the state legislature. He has left public office now, however, to devote himself to his law practice, and resides at Uvalde.

R. Graves Martin received his elementary education in the local grammar and high school, later attending the Military Academy at Huntsville, Alabama, and returning from the academy to take additional work at the high school, obtaining as a result a first-class state certificate, and when nineteen years of age commenced teaching. He was also signally honored by appointment to the county board for examining prospective teachers. Later Dr. Martin started to read medicine with Dr. M. H. McGirk, of Pleasanton, and gained thereby much theoretical and practical knowledge of his profession. In 1897 Dr. Martin took his first course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Tunnelhill, Kentucky, attending the following season the Memphis Hospital and Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., in 1900, coming then directly to Devine, where he formed a copartnership with Dr. Evans, a physician of many years' practice. In this work he remained for one year, and then opened up an office at Lavernia, Wilson county, where he remained for five years and built up a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Martin's marriage occurred in 1902 to Miss Zadie Scull, a native of Guadalupe county, where she was born in 1878, a daughter of Charles Scull. Mr. Scull comes of a pioneer Texas family and still resides at the old homestead, where he devotes his time to stock raising. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church in his neighborhood, and is superintendent of the Sunday school. He also holds membership in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Scull has five children: Zadie, Dr. Martin's wife; Iona, unmarried; Walter G., a resident of Globe, Arizona; Robert H., at home; and Janie, who still lives with her parents.

After his marriage Dr. Martin purchased a home in Lavernia, with the intention of remaining there permanently, but at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Evans, his old partner, and a number of his friends, he was induced to return to Devine and take up the practice which Dr. Evans wished to relinquish after years of faithful work. In February of 1906 Dr. Martin established himself in Devine and purchased a home. The practice which he has taken up is a fine one, with a wide field, and he has

the satisfaction of knowing that he has the confidence of his predecessor and of his patients; that his field of usefulness is a growing one, and one that cannot help but be beneficial to a young physician. Dr. Martin maintains an exceptionally well equipped office, and is the owner of an excellent medical library. He is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Modern Woodmen.

W. S. Dole, the senior member of the firm of W. S. Dole & Company, proprietors of a large supply house of Uvalde, has various business enterprises. In the town he is engaged in dealing in all modern appliances for bees and the cultivation of honey and is also a dealer in the products of the hives. Moreover, he is extensively and successfully engaged in handling thoroughbred short-horn cattle and has a fine ranch. He is also a factor in financial circles as a bank director, and thus his business interests are of so varied and important a nature that he is a valued contributor to the commercial, industrial and agricultural activity, whereon the growth and prosperity of every community depend.

The life history of Mr. Dole began near Beloit, Wisconsin, on the 7th of June, 1852, and he was reared to agricultural pursuits, spending his boyhood days at farm labor and in attending the public schools. His parents were Richard and Sarah A. (McPherson) Dole, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, where they were married. The paternal grandparents were Richard and Martha (Johnson) Dole, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. The grandfather was a hatter by trade and followed that pursuit for many years. In an early day he removed to Wisconsin, settling at Beloit, where he remained for a considerable period or until the time of his death. Both he and his wife were active and faithful members of the Congregational church, in which he served as deacon for many years. He was also an enterprising and public-spirited man, and his friends and neighbors recognized his many good qualities. His children, six in number, were as follows: William, Eleazer, Joseph, Richard, Mrs. Louisa Gordon and Abigail.

Richard Dole was reared to manhood in New Hampshire and was there married to Miss Sarah A. McPherson. In 1830 he removed to Wisconsin, settling near Beloit, in a district which was then a new country, giving little evidence of development or improvement. He bought land and began the cultivation of the farm about two miles from the little town of Beloit, which has since developed into a city of considerable importance. He was identified with farming interests there for a long period and was numbered among the prominent, practical and successful agriculturists of the county. In early life he had learned the hatter's trade with his father, but after removing to the west never followed that pursuit, giving his undivided attention to his farming interests until later years, when he sold his farm and removed to Beloit, becoming identified with the progress and development of that city. There he was an influential factor in community affairs and served as alderman for a number of years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many measures which had direct bearing upon the general good. Later he bought back the old homestead farm and spent the remainder of his life thereon, passing away in 1867. He was recognized as one of the pioneer settlers of that

part of Wisconsin and one who in all life's relations was worthy the respect and trust so uniformly given him. In the Masonic fraternity he attained the Knight Templar degree. His wife died in 1858. She was a descendant of an honored old New Hampshire family, her people all remaining in that state. Her brothers and sisters were: Mrs. Aseneth Pierce, Mrs. Sarah A. Dole, Stephen and John McPherson. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dole was blessed with three children: Sarah, who became the wife of C. Hannahs, and died, leaving four children; Joseph, who died in Kansas; and W. S., of this review.

Born on the farm near Beloit, Wisconsin, W. S. Dole was there reared to general agricultural pursuits and subsequently went to the city with his parents, remaining with them until after they were called to their final rest. Following the death of his father, Mr. Dole removed to the west, making his way to the mining districts of Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting for minerals. There he continued until 1877, when he went to Southwestern Texas and turned his attention to the stock business. At that time there was a free range and room for all who wanted to engage in business. Cattle roamed at will over the plains, and Mr. Dole prospered in his new undertakings, conducting ranches in different localities in Western Texas. He was for several years on the Pecos river, but Uvalde county was always regarded by him as a most important district for carrying on the business. At length, when the free range began to be a thing of the past and the land was purchased by local dealers, Mr. Dole bought land in Uvalde county and also leased some. He then developed a good property, where he continued in business successfully for a number of years. Eventually, however, he retired from the cattle business and gave his attention to the sheep industry. He had a large flock of sheep and was doing well, when the tariff measure passed during President Cleveland's administration proved very detrimental to the wool and sheep industry. The sheep men all wanted to sell out at almost any price, as the business proved no longer profitable. Mr. Dole, however, not wishing to sacrifice his sheep at a complete loss, conceived the idea of buying up the sheep and fattening them for the market, selling them for mutton. He continued in that business until the sheep were nearly all disposed of and he found that his undertakings had proved a gratifying source of income. In the meantime he had determined to breed up the stock of cattle and utilized his ranch for this purpose. He now handles only thoroughbred short-horn cattle, having all registered stock, some from champion bulls. He has been very successful and yet continues in the business. Farming is carried on only to provide feed for the stock. In 1900 he extended the scope of his activities by becoming connected with the bee industry and has found this also a source of profit. He has built up an apiary of six hundred stands. Uvalde county is famous for its fine honey, which is shipped to the four quarters of the globe and its product reaches as high as two million pounds annually. Mr. Dole has had but one failure in honey in the five years during which he has been engaged in the business, and that was occasioned by a drought. He now gives much attention to the raising of bees and the production of honey and feels that it will continue to be a profitable industry for many years to come. After raising bees for a time he began dealing in apiary supplies

at Uvalde, where he keeps a large stock of all supplies needed by the bee culturist. He has large sales, securing his goods mostly from the states of New York and Wisconsin. He also handles the bee products and buys and ships beeswax and honey in large quantities, finding a ready market for the products in various sections of the country as well as among the merchants of Uvalde. His home ranch is in Uvalde county and his family have always resided in the city of Uvalde, where he has a commodious residence. He employs a number of hands on his ranch and is carrying on an extensive and profitable business. He is also a stockholder and director in the Commercial National Bank and is widely and favorably known as a business man of marked enterprise, who in his undertakings is energetic and determined, never faltering in the accomplishment of what he begins when obstacles and difficulties can be overcome by persistent and honorable labor.

Mr. Dole was married to Miss Eleanor Ramsey, who was born in Bandera county, Texas, in 1863, and is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Dunn) Ramsey, the former a native of England and the latter of Louisiana. They were married in Texas, Mr. Ramsey being one of the early settlers of the southwestern part of the state. There he was at one time employed by the United States government as manager of a herd of camels, which the government introduced for a special purpose. Later he engaged in the stock business with good success and was among the prominent and well known stockmen of this section of Texas. Afterward, however, he was cowardly and brutally assassinated. He had settled his family in Uvalde county and after his demise they located in the city of Uvalde, where they yet remain. Mr. Ramsey gave all of his attention to the stock business and was very successful therein. He succeeded in creating a goodly estate and became a true Texan, with marked love for and interest in the state of his adoption. He was well known and highly respected. His wife yet survives and resides in Uvalde at an advanced age. She is a worthy member of the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey had six children: Harry, now living in California; Thomas, also of that state; Eleanor, the wife of W. S. Dole; Edward, a stockman in New Mexico; Emma, who is with her brothers in Nevada; and Blandin, who is a miner with Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Dole are the parents of five children: Minnie, Lenora, Richard, Joseph and Scott, all yet at home.

Mr. Dole is a worthy member of the Royal Arch Masons and his wife belongs to the Episcopal church. He is a Republican but without aspiration for office, yet he manifests a public-spirited citizenship that leads him to support all progressive movements for the general good. He has been deeply interested in the development of the county and in the management of his private business interests and has contributed to the general prosperity. He and his wife are widely and favorably known in this part of the state and with pleasure we present their record to the readers of this volume.

Hon. John T. Briscoe, a prominent attorney of Devine and nominee for Representative of the 97th district, Texas legislature, on the Democratic ticket, was born in Gonzales county, Texas, January 2, 1879. He is a son of George T. and Susie C. (Robinson) Briscoe, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Texas. John Briscoe (grandfather

of John T.) was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Tennessee and Arkansas, where he was a prominent farmer and extensive slave owner. He saw service in the war of 1812, and was an ardent Democrat in politics, although he was never a seeker for public office. His wife still survives and makes her home with Mr. Briscoe's father, now being in her eighty-eighth year. Her children were four in number: George T., father of John T.; John S., a farmer in Medina county; and Lena (Mrs. Whitfield) of Devine; and one child, of Medina county, name unknown.

The father, George T. Briscoe, came to Texas in 1875 and settled in Gonzales county, where he married and devoted himself to stock raising, which he continued until 1884, when he moved to the town of Devine. In 1890 he sold his remaining interests in the cattle business and engaged in the lumber trade at that place—a business that has proved to be very successful. He carries a large stock of lumber besides a general line of builders' supplies. He also runs an undertaking business. In all lines of work which he has undertaken he has proved himself to be a capable and far-sighted man, and has at various times done considerable selling and trading of real estate—including town property and farms—both for himself and on a commission basis. In politics he is a Democrat but has never aspired to office, though always concerned in the welfare of his community. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, has been a deacon for twenty years, and is also identified with several fraternal societies. George T. Briscoe was married to Miss Susie C. Robinson, a daughter of Stillman T. Robinson, who came from Massachusetts to Texas in 1850 and located in Gonzales county, dealing at first in merchandise and later engaging in stock raising, which he continued until his death, which happened in July, 1906, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the Democratic party and a broad-minded and successful business man. His first wife died early and the mother of Mr. Briscoe was her only child. By his second marriage Mr. Robinson had seven children: James, Stillman, A. F., Kate, Lulu, Stella and Jessie.

John T. Briscoe is the oldest of a family of seven children, of whom the following is the order of birth: John T., Leon J., Minnie, Stella, Kate, George, and Bryant. Mr. Briscoe received his early education at the local schools of Devine, but subsequently was graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University of Tennessee. In 1905 he opened a law office in Devine and has met with a flattering success, giving his friends every reason to believe in his fine future. In addition to law work, Mr. Briscoe does some real estate business, and is actively engaged in all public works that go to the upbuilding of his community. The Democrats of Medina county, in convention at Castroville, unanimously nominated Mr. Briscoe as state representative from the 97th district for 1906-7. This nomination is practically equivalent to an election and Mr. Briscoe's constituents congratulate themselves in having secured the services of a vigorous young man, whom they consider will be a credit to them and to himself, and who will hereby gain the means of establishing himself as a loyal, broad-minded man, and one whom the public may trust to serve its interests to the best of his knowledge and ability. The Missionary Baptist church numbers Mr. Briscoe among its worthy mem-

bers, and he is also connected with the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

Samuel B. Mosser, prominently identified with the industrial development of Alice, Texas, and vicinity, and vice president of the State Bank of Alice, was born in Pike county, Alabama, April 20, 1852. His parents were Samuel and Eunice Goodman Gerald Mosser, she being a native of South Carolina, and a widow of a Mr. Gerald, by whom she had five children. She is a descendant of the Goodman family of France, who emigrated to the United States and settled in South Carolina. Samuel Mosser, also of French extraction, was born in France and came to America when a boy. His father was a soldier in Napoleon's army and was killed at the battle of Waterloo. Samuel Mosser on coming to the United States settled in the south and later went into business at Mobile, Alabama, where he remained for several years and then sold out his business and moved to Troy, where he re-entered the mercantile line and was subsequently married. He built up a fine estate, but it was impoverished during the Civil war by the destruction of property and the confiscation of goods, and the close of the war found him in financial straits. His sympathy was with the cause of the Confederacy, but he was too old for active service. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also held membership in the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred in March, 1866, his wife having died in 1858.

The father of Samuel B. Mosser had several children, but the latter was the only one who grew to maturity. His life has been a strenuous one and one attended by many discouragements, and the success that he has achieved, in the face of so many obstacles, redounds greatly to his credit. Motherless at the age of six years and deprived of a father's care at fourteen, he was thrown upon the tender mercies of the world, without a relative to advise him or to take an interest in his welfare. Since that time he has had to depend entirely on his own resources, and may truly be said to be the architect of his own fate. He remained in Alabama until 1868, when he went to Galveston, Texas, and there the struggle of his life began in earnest and continued with many vicissitudes until the last decade. In Galveston Mr. Mosser remained but a short time, going thence to Indianola, and thence by stage to Victoria and Halletsville, where he remained for a time, working in a saloon and later as a cowboy. His next move was to Flatonia, where, in 1876, he was married, and settled down to farming in Lavaca county. After farming for a short time Mr. Mosser returned to Flatonia and clerked in a store for one year, when his employer failed and was unable to even pay his clerk's wages. So, again thrown upon his own resources, he obtained a bunch of sheep, which he successfully herded for four years and then disposed of his interest, in 1882 moving to what is now LaSalle county and taking up two sections of state land. Here he remained for one year in the sheep-raising business, when he sold out and moved to Cotulla, where he opened a saloon. During this year his wife died. He continued in business at Cotulla until 1887, when he traded his business property for various interests in Kansas City, investigation later showing that he had been swindled out of the entire amount; and he found himself again practically penniless. Thence he went to San Antonio, running a saloon there for eight

months. This he closed out in 1889 and moved to Alice, where he operated a saloon until 1893. In this year he opened a private bank, under the firm name of Pressnell & Mosser, which did a successful general banking business until 1906, when the State Bank of Alice was organized, with a capital of $75,000—P. A. Pressner, president, S. B. Mosser, vice-president, and T. H. Clark, cashier. This bank is looked upon as one of the solid banking institutions of Southwest Texas.

Mr. Mosser is identified with several business institutions, including the Alice Gin Company and the Cheap Home Land Company, which makes a specialty of selling land to homeseekers on the easy payment basis.

Samuel B. Mosser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a superintendent of the Sunday school, also a member of the board of trustees of the Alice Methodist church, and an energetic worker in the interests of his church. He is a Knight Templar and also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. Mr. Mosser was married twice, the first marriage being to Miss Lucy Breeding of Fayette county, Texas, and a daughter of James Breeding of Kentucky. By this union there were four children, two of whom lived to maturity: Samuel, who died April 14, 1902, aged twenty-two years, leaving a wife and one son, John; and Carrie (Mrs. Brown Fuller) of Alice, who died at Cotulla in 1883. The second marriage was to Miss Fannie Whitley at Cotulla in 1884. She is a native of Texas and comes of an old pioneer family. She is, in common with her husband, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Mosser are the parents of three children: Amos G., born January 25, 1889; Emma, born November 18, 1892; and Harry, born October 27, 1893.

C. K. Walter, engaged in the practice of law in Gonzales, came to this city in 1888, and has since been associated with the professional life and with the upbuilding and development of this city. He was born in middle Tennessee in 1852. His parents died in that state during his boyhood, and he then went to Mississippi to live with his brothers and sisters who had formerly located in Prentiss county, that state. Soon afterward he went to Oktibbeha county, where he engaged in clerking in a store until February, 1872, when he left Mississippi for Texas. Although he never had the advantage of attending school after he was eleven years of age, he joined different literary and debating socities in the community in which he lived and thus gathered much learning in that way, while his general knowledge has also been promoted from broad reading and investigation.

Arriving in Wilson county, Texas, Mr. Walter there remained for fourteen months, after which he went to Llano, Mason county, Texas. On the 13th of August, 1876, he arrived in Gonzales county, Texas, and located sixteen miles east of the city of Gonzales. He was appointed deputy sheriff of the county in 1886, under W. E. Jones, thus serving until the accidental discharge of a revolver seriously disabled him. While lying in bed with his injury he took up the study of law in 1887, and thus prepared for the bar. After a thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar January 21, 1888, and has since engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In that year he took up his residence in Gon-

zales, and in March, 1889, entered upon the private practice of law. He was elected city attorney that year and was re-elected, holding the office altogether for nearly four years, when he resigned to accept the position of county attorney in 1892. He held the office for six years, being elected in 1892, 1896 and 1898. Not only in the interpretation and expounding of the law has Mr. Walter gained distinction, but has also made a most creditable record in framing law, for in November, 1906, he was elected to the state legislature from the Fifty-sixth district. In 1890 he was solicited to become a candidate for county attorney, subject to the Democratic nomination, but declined. In 1892 he organized the Populist party in Gonzales county and was elected on that ticket as county attorney, but he has now returned to the Democratic ranks and is one of the stalwart advocates of the party.

Mr. Walter is a member of the Gonzales Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. An analysis of his character shows that he is a man gifted by nature with strong intellectual powers, which are well developed, while his perseverance and industry have been strong and salient factors in a successful career.

Shaw Brothers is the firm name under which is conducted a successful dairy business in San Antonio. The real head of the enterprise is Lemuel T. Shaw, who was born in St. Landry Parish, in Louisiana, in 1849, his parents being Lemuel J. B. and Adelle (Guillory) Shaw. The mother was a member of an old French family and died at the Shaw home in St. Landry Parish in 1860. The father owned a large plantation in that parish, but was by profession an educator and for many years conducted a boarding school. He was also otherwise engaged in educational pursuits and did much for the intellectual development of the community in which he lived. In 1861 his place was overrun by the contending forces of the Civil war and with the members of his family he left Louisiana and came to Texas, bringing with him his negroes and as much of his effects as could be conveniently hauled in wagons. He then located in Columbus, Colorado county, Texas, where he died in 1872.

After arriving in this state the Shaw family engaged in the cattle business and Lemuel T. Shaw from his early boyhood to the present time has been connected with the stock industry. He began to run cattle in Colorado county as soon as he was old enough to take charge of a bunch. He later moved his outfit to the free range further west, and for several years was located and ran his cattle in Burnet, San Saba and McCulloch counties. He also engaged in sheep raising, and by wise management and thorough knowledge of the business he entered upon a successful career that has not been marred by any reversals of fortune. In 1889 he located in San Antonio in the dairy business, beginning on a small scale on South Flores street. There he conducted his enterprise for six years, and in 1898 he came to his present location in the West End. Here he has seventy-five acres of land under close cultivation for feed crops for his dairy stock, the entire tract being within the city limits of San Antonio. This is a model and modern dairy in every respect, being one of the best in the country, nothing being lacking to promote its perfection. The new dairy barn completed in February, 1906, is a handsome and substantial structure with accommodation for nearly one hundred

L. T. Shaw & Family

cows. There they are milked and fed in almost absolute cleanliness, the barn having a hard gravel floor, thoroughly drained. Sanitary principles are insisted upon, thus guaranteeing the purity of the products of the dairy. Beside the milk business, butter is manufactured, and in fact all dairy and creamery products are manufactured and sold. Milking time in this barn is a scene to delight the eye and is an attraction for visitors, who are always welcome and who carry away a most pleasing impression of the superiority of this place over the ordinary dairy.

The reputation of Mr. Shaw's herd of Jerseys is such that there are eager buyers at the highest prices for such calves as he places upon the market, fifty dollars being a common price for a calf of this herd as soon as it is born. Mr. Shaw uses almost exclusively fine Jersey cows, of which he has for several years been a successful breeder, having changed from the Holstein because of the fact that Jersey milk is richer and gives better satisfaction to customers. Shaw's dairy has one of the best herds of Jerseys in the state, and in addition to the milk cows at the dairy he keeps about one hundred head of dry cows at the Shaw ranch eight miles nortwest of San Antonio. Through skilful and efficient management and the strictest honor and integrity in his business he has become wealthy, and his dairy represents one of the most successful money making enterprises in San Antonio. In compliment to his sons, who are associated with him in business, the firm is called Shaw Brothers.

Lemuel T. Shaw was married in Colorado county, Texas, in 1869, to Miss Kate Ferguson, a native of Louisiana, and they have twelve living children, namely: Mrs. Florence Maud Armstrong; Lottie, the wife of Lewis Brooks, who is one of the prominent cattle men of McCulloch county and a very wealthy citizen, having extensive interests in that section of the state; Mrs. Lucy Carothers; Claudius E.; Percy; Ransom L.; Thomas; Mrs. Pearl Lacey; Mrs. Della Riley; Essie; Katie, and Grover Shaw. The eldest son, who in 1906 completed a four years' enlistment in the United States navy, was educated in the best technical schools. He had risen to a position of responsibility in the electrical service, having shown special aptitude and ability in that branch, and was promoted to the naval wireless telegraph service at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) station. He resigned from the navy to engage in the electrical business in San Antonio.

Joe Faris represents that invaluable element to the progress of Texas which has always stood for law and order, whether he has acted in a private or an official capacity. Now the owner of much valuable real estate both within San Antonio and in its suburbs, and for a long time one of the most extensive shippers of horses and mules in the southwest, he has reached an honorable and substantial station in life along the road of sheer personal endeavor, and in spite of the fact that his pathway was beset by obstacles which would have completely discouraged weaker temperaments.

Born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, in the year 1856, the son of Augustus and Elizabeth (Harrison) Faris, Joe Faris lost hrs mother when he was an infant of one year. The family history is clearly traced to a period before the Revolution, being English on his father's side and

Scotch-Irish on his mother's. His great-grandfather, Martin Faris, was an officer under Washington throughout the Revolutionary war, and was also a distinguished man in public and political life, being one of the notables mentioned for the presidency in the early days of the republic. Another fact worthy of historic note is that an uncle, Charles M. Faris, was of the party who captured John Brown, the noted abolitionist. The mother of Mr. Faris was a member of the Harrison family of Virginia which produced two presidents, her father being a cousin of Tippecanoe Harrison. The family is also related to the Pettuses, who became famous in the history of both Alabama and Mississippi.

Upon the death of his mother Joe Faris was adopted by his aunt and uncle and reared by them on a plantation in Fluvanna county. The old family homestead was in the heart of the historic portion of Virginia that was overrun by the contending armies of the north and south in the Civil war in the progress of the conflict was almost completely devastated by them. By the marchings and battles of the military forces the locality was in a state of almost daily disturbance and harassment. These ravaging scenes of war are among the early boyhood recollections of Mr. Faris, and the results of the conflict were so disturbing to civic and educational conditions that he reached the period of youth without having the benefit of any regular schooling. It is therefore to his great credit that he achieved such a decided measure of success in after life.

At the age of eighteen Joe Faris left Virginia, and journeying down the Ohio river from Huntington, West Virginia, stopped in Mason county, Kentucky, where he went to work on the well known stock farm of L. H. Long at a salary of ten dollars per month. He remained at this place a year, receiving valuable experience in the care, handling and breeding of fine stock, especially horses, in which he has ever since been interested. Two years later, or in 1876, he located permanently in Texas, settling at San Marcos, the county seat of Hayes county, and for some years he made that county, as well as Travis, his headquarters and the scene of his official and business activities.

Of sound physical constitution and fine appearance, of unquestioned bravery and skill in the use of firearms, Mr. Faris soon attracted the attention of criminal officers and his services were drawn upon in the execution and preservation of the law. He served for several terms as deputy sheriff in Hayes and Travis counties, and for some time as a special officer with the State Rangers. In these capacities he distinguished himself for his coolness and skill in hunting criminals, the frontier of the state in those early days being infested with horse and cattle thieves, train robbers and various kinds of desperadoes. He participated in many a notable chase and execution of such criminals, and materially assisted in ridding the country of them. His many stories of the exploits of such characters as Sam Bass, Alfred Aylee, Ben Thompson and King Fisher would make a thrilling chapter in themselves. Mr. Faris also had considerable experience as a buffalo hunter out in the San Angelo and Abilene country.

For twelve years Mr. Faris was actively engaged in shipping horses and mules from the Texas market to the north and east, and in this line of business he became one of the largest operators in Texas and there-

fore in the country. It is recalled that he furnished a large number of cavalry horses for Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders which was recruited at San Antonio.

Joe Faris has now lived in San Antonio for the past twenty years, and is one of its best known residents. Besides being the owner of valuable city property, including a beautiful home in the West End, he has a fine ranch and fruit farm of two hundred acres on the New Sulphur Springs road, fifteen miles southeast of the city. In connection with his productive and profitable fruit orchard of five thousand trees, Mr. Faris also engages in general farming. He is also interested in the real estate business in San Antonio, and is the proprietor of the Alamo Loan Company.

Before her marriage Mrs. Faris was Miss Lizzie Harris, sister of Professor J. K. Harris, of San Antonio, and a member of one of the well known pioneer families of Texas.

John K. Lawhon, cashier of the First National Bank at Pleasanton, has throughout his entire life been a representative of the business interests of southwestern Texas. He was born in 1868 on a ranch on the Frio river in LaSalle county. His parents were J. M. B. and Eveline (Dail) Lawhon. The father, a native of Georgia, came to Texas in the latter '50s, and when the differences between the north and the south culminated in the Civil war he joined the Confederate army as a soldier. In 1865 he returned again to Texas and located on the Frio river in what is now LaSalle county. He had lived in Texas previous to this time, however, having spent a year in the state at a period antedating the war. He was a prominent stockman, running his herds upon the ranches of this part of the state, but in 1872 he discontinued the cattle business and locating at Pleasanton, Atascosa county, established a weekly paper called the Western Stock Journal, of which he continued as editor and publisher during the remainder of his life, his death occurring March 24, 1880. Like the others of the name, he took a prominent part in pioneer experiences, including the trouble with the Indians and the settlement of the southwestern section, together with its conversion into ranches and farms, whereon the stock-raising and mercantile interests of this section of the country are now being profitably carried on. His widow, still surviving him, now lives in Pleasanton.

John K. Lawhon was reared and educated in Pleasanton, and in his youth he had experiences in connection with the care of livestock and also as a clerk in different stores. For two years he was deputy county and district clerk. In 1894 he was elected county treasurer, in which position he has been continued through successive elections to the present time, his term expiring in the fall of 1906. He will then have served for twelve consecutive years and he has decided not to again become a candidate. His long continuance in office is certainly unmistakable proof of his ability and of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

In the spring of 1906 John K. Lawhon was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Pleasanton, which was opened for business on the 9th of April, of that year with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, its directors and stockholders being among the most substantial citizens of Atascosa county. Mr. Lawhon has been continuously

cashier of the new institution. This bank was the first one in Pleasanton and the county and fills a long-felt want in business life. It was established on a safe, conservative basis that has secured a liberal patronage. It started out under favorable conditions owing to the rapid growth of the county and the early development of business interests here. The citizens of the town are proud of the bank as an enterprising institution and its successful conduct is largely attributable to Mr. Lawhon.

J. B. White is proprietor of a meat market and bakery at Eagle Pass and is also county treasurer of Maverick county. In his official duties and in private life he has made a creditable record as one who is reliable as well as energetic and progressive and thus he deserves mention among the representative men of this part of the state. He was born in Goliad county, Texas, October 17, 1861, and pursued his education in the common schools while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Peter and Martha Elam (Craig) White. The father was born in Virginia and the mother was born and reared in Salem, Illinois. There she married a Mr. Craig and about 1837 removed to Texas, settling in Goliad county, where Mr. Craig, a millwright by trade, erected many of the early mills of that and other localities. For many years he resided in Goliad county but subsequently removed to Hopkins county, where he spent his remaining days. He left four children: Thomas, a speculator; Mrs. Louisa Osgood; and Alexander and Wesley, who are stock men. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Craig married Peter White, a native of Virginia and one of the pioneer residents of Texas, who came to this state with the Austin colony in 1820. He secured a headright in Jackson county, comprising a large tract of land, and thereon remained, making some improvements until he secured a good title from the Mexican government. He afterward went to Arkansas, where he remained for a number of years, during which time he married, while subsequently he returned to Texas and located on his headright in Jackson county, where he followed farming and stock-raising, there residing until after the death of his wife. To his care were left six children: John, Austin, Peter, Gray, Nancy and Margaret. The four sons served in the Confederate army. The children were all young at the time of the mother's death but became useful, good citizens. John and Peter were killed in the war. After losing his first wife the father married Mrs. Craig, a widow, who had four children, and they reared the two families doing a good part by them. For a short period Mr. White remained on his headright farm and then sold a part of it, removing later to Goliad county, where he engaged in stock farming until his death April 5, 1865. He was a slave owner and he developed a large and valuable estate, although in the early days he underwent many of the deprivations and hardships incident to pioneer life. He was an active figure during the early exciting times in the development of Texas and he served as a member of Houston's army, which gained independence for Texas, being detailed in the commissary department. On the day of the decisive battle at San Jacinto he was off with a train of provisions for the army. He went through the siege to the close and was always ready to respond to a call in case of other raids on the country. He also helped drive the hostile red men out of Texas and in

1846 helped settle the dispute between Mexico and the United States. He entered the army against the Mexicans, his command being stationed to protect the border at Brownsville. Thus he was a veteran of two wars. During the Civil war his sympathy was with the Confederacy and he used his influence in its behalf but was too old to go to the front. However, he gave four sons to the service and the war caused him heavy financial losses as well, for his slaves were freed and he lost much stock through the foraging of the armies. Many men of notoriously bad character disguised themselves as Indians and plundered and robbed and drove off the best of the stock. Mr. White was a strong and influential Democrat but cared little for office, and he was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife survived him and kept the family together.

She was a daughter of Mr. Elam, one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of the vicinity of Salem, Illinois. He remained in that locality and died on the old homestead. His children were James; Frank; Mrs. Martha White; and Mrs. Polly Ann Cox, who first located in Missouri and afterward removed to Oregon. James and Frank came to Texas but after a short time returned to Missouri, where they continued to reside. Mrs. White the mother of our subject, remained on the old homestead in Goliad county until 1883, when she sold that property and started for Dewitt county, but before reaching her destination she became ill and died in November, 1883, the family later continuing the journey. She was a worthy member of the Christian church. By her marriage to Mr. White she had three children: Simon, who died in 1888; Alpha, who became Mrs. Vivan and after the death of her first husband married a Mr. Wooster; and James W., of this review.

James W. White remained with his widowed mother during her life time and then found a good home with a married sister until 1884, when he married and made a home for himself in Zavalla county, where he established a ranch and engaged in the stock business. The range was then free and his business flourished. He got a good start and afterward bought land and fenced his pasture, erecting also good ranch buildings. He remained in successful business upon that place until 1894, when he sold out there and in June of that year removed to Eagle Pass, where he yet resides. While ranching he also carried on farming to some extent, raising feed and family supplies.

Since coming to Eagle Pass Mr. White has purchased a commodious residence and has engaged in the conduct of a meat market and bakery on Main street, having a very prosperous business. He is always in the market for the purchase of beef cattle and he leases a pasture and keeps stock on hand ready for slaughtering. He has also made some business investments in this locality and is a stockholder and the vice president of the International Dry Goods & Furniture Company of Eagle Pass, which is incorporated. A wholesale and retail business is carried on that extends into Mexico. He is also a stockholder in the Guide, a democratic newspaper, which is owned and controlled by an incorporated company. In all of his business undertakings he has been very successful and has displayed keen discernment and unfaltering enterprise.

Mr. White was married in 1884 to Miss Mattie Floyd, who was

born in Dimmit county, Texas, April 6, 1866, a daughter of Robert Floyd of Arkansas. Her father joined the Confederate army from that state and served until the close of the war. He was held as a prisoner for a short time, after which he was exchanged. Later he removed to Dimmit county, Texas, where he so successfully carried on farming and also conducted business as a brick mason. In this connection he assisted in the upbuilding of southwestern Texas. His death occurred in Goliad county in 1903. He was a stalwart Democrat and a member of the Masonic lodge. He had for a few years survived his wife, who died in 1900. Both were worthy members of the Christian church. Their family numbered eight children: James, Walker, John, Bettie, Susie, Mattie, Molly and Beacomb.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. White has been blessed with six interesting children: Alford, born January 14, 1886; Robert, July 19, 1888; Clara, April 16, 1890; James, October 1, 1892, Mabel August 29, 1895 and Mattie, August 19, 1897. Mrs. White is a devoted member of the Christian church and a most estimable lady. Mr. White is recognized as one of the stalwart advocates of democracy in his county and is much interested in the growth and success of his party. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer and in 1904 was re-elected so that he is still filling the office, the duties of which he has discharged in a creditable and satisfactory manner. In Masonry he has attained the Royal Arch degree and has filled all of the chairs of the Blue lodge, acting as master of Eagle Pass lodge. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft.